

## APPENDIX I

### THE TRIBES

#### I. IROQUOIANS.

##### A. Wyandots and related tribes.<sup>37</sup>

1. Wyandot, Wendat or Ouendat, the People of the Great Island or Turtle People; called Huron by the French.<sup>38</sup> The Huron Confederacy consisted of four, or possibly five, tribal groups:
  - a. Attignaouantan, the People of the Bear.<sup>39</sup>
  - b. Attingneenongnahac, the Cord People.
  - c. Arendaronnon, the People of the Rock.
  - d. Tahontaenrat, the People of the Deer.
  - e. Tataronchronnon, the Bog People.<sup>40</sup>
2. Tionontate or Etionnontateronnon, the People Among the Hills; called Petun by the French and Tobacco Indians by the English. The Petun Confederacy consisted of two tribal groups:
  - a. Oskennonton, the People of the Deer.
  - b. Annaarisk8a, the People of the Wolf.
3. Attiouandaron or Atti8andaronk, the People of a Slightly Different Language; called the Neutrals by both the French and the English.
  - a. One or more groups west of Niagara.
  - b. Wenrohoronnon or Wenro, the Moss-backed Turtle People; joined the Huron Confederacy in 1638, and destroyed with it in 1649.

##### B. Erie, the People of the Panther.

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<sup>37</sup> Wyandot was apparently the ancient name for themselves used by Iroquoian speakers generally, and was not originally limited to just those Iroquoians north of the Great Lakes.

<sup>38</sup> This is a French coinage translating as "Men with hair like the bristles of the wild boar," or more generally, "rough" or "uncouth." This may be a reference to the roach or scalplock worn by Wyandot warriors.

<sup>39</sup> These divisions largely disappeared with the destruction of the Huron Confederacy in 1649.

<sup>40</sup> The existence of this group, first mentioned in 1637, is apparently not as well documented as the four other nations of the Huron, and they disappear entirely after 1649.

- C. Haudenosaunee, the People of the Long House; called Iroquois<sup>41</sup> by the French and the League of the Five Nations by the English.
  - 1. Seneca, the People of the Great Hill, Keepers of the Western Door.
  - 2. Cayuga, the Great Pipe People.
  - 3. Onondaga, the People on the Mountain, Keepers of the Central Fire.
  - 4. Oneida, the People of the Standing Rock.
  - 5. Mohawk, the Flint People, Keepers of the Eastern Door.
- D. Mingo, or Western Seneca; split from the other Seneca before 1750.
- E. Susquehannock, the People of the Roily River; called Andastes by the French.
- F. Cherokee, the People of Different Speech.
- G. Tuscarora, the Hemp Gatherers; joined the League of the Five Nations in 1713, Six Nations thereafter.

## II. ALGONQUIANS.

- A. Abenaki, the Easterners (literally "Those Living at the Sunrise").
- B. Algonkins, or Algonquins.
- C. Illinois, the People; broken by the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy following Pontiac's assassination.
  - 1. Cahokia.
  - 2. Kaskaskia.
  - 3. Michigamea.
  - 4. Moingwena.
  - 5. Peoria.
  - 6. Tamaroa.
- D. Kickapoo, the Wanderers (literally "He Moves About from Here to There").
- E. Lenni Lenape, the True Men; called Delaware by the English, Grandfathers by the other Algonquians.
  - 1. Munsee, the People of the Stony Country.
  - 2. Unalimi, the People Up the River.
  - 3. Unami, the People Down the River.<sup>42</sup>
  - 4. Unalachtigo, the People Near the Ocean.
- F. Menominee, the Wild Rice People.

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<sup>41</sup> This is a French corruption of the name given to this people by their Algonquian enemies: Irinakhoiw, the Adders (poisonous snakes).

<sup>42</sup> The second and fourth groups merged into the Unami after the tribes left the Delaware River Valley in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- G. Miami, or Maumee, the People of the Peninsula.
  - 1. Miami.
  - 2. Wea.
  - 3. Piankashaw.
  - 4. Pepikokia.<sup>43</sup>
- H. Mohegans, or Mohicans, the People of the Wolf.
- I. Ojibwa, or Chippewa, the People of the Puckered Moccasin Seam.
- J. Ottawa, or Odawa, the Traders (literally "He Buys").
- K. Pottawatomi, the Firemakers.
- L. Sauk, or Sac, the Yellow Earth People.
- M. Fox, the Red Earth People.
- N. Shawnee, or Shawanoe, the Southerners; called Chaounons by the French.
  - 1. Chillicothe, or Chalahgawtha.
  - 2. Kiscopocoke, or Kispokotha.
  - 3. Mequachake, or Maykujay.
  - 4. Piqua.
  - 5. Thawegila.

And many others. Tribes speaking Algonquian languages covered all the area east of the Mississippi River, north of Tennessee and south of the arctic tree line, as well as westward into the northern Great Plains. The Iroquoians, more advanced politically and agriculturally, were thus an outnumbered island in an Algonquian sea. It is uncertain which linguistic group preceded the other into the Northeast, but the Iroquoian Cherokee and Tuscarora were clearly intruders among the tribes of the South. Most of the commonly used Iroquoian tribal names were actually Algonquian in origin, as is their group name. As noted, their own name for themselves seems to have originally been a variation on Wendat, or Wyandot.

Once given political unity and firearms, the Five Nations of the Iroquois were quickly able to establish dominance over their Algonquian neighbors. However, despite their apparent political sophistication and technological adaptability, the Iroquoians were also noted for their cruelty, including scalping and the taking of heads, torture of prisoners, and occasional (ritual) cannibalism. Hence their Algonquian name, which means poisonous snakes, and well as their Delaware name, Mingwe or Mingo, meaning stealthy or treacherous. The Delaware, oldest and initially the most agriculturally advanced of the Algonquians,<sup>44</sup> were in turn regarded contemptuously as a conquered people by the Iroquois, who referred to them as "Women" and forbade their sitting at common council. This is at odds with the Delaware's later reputation for reckless bravery against superior numbers.

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<sup>43</sup> This group lost its separate identity in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>44</sup> Many of the other Algonquian tribes believed themselves to be descended from the Delaware. Hence the "Grandfathers" sobriquet.



## APPENDIX II

### THE WYANDOT TRIBAL COUNCIL

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Wyandot Tribal Council was composed of chiefs representing each of the ten Wyandot clans. The clans were originally grouped into three nations or phratries: the Deer, containing the Deer, Snake, Bear, and Beaver clans; the Turtle, containing the Big Turtle, Small Turtle, Prairie Turtle, and Porcupine clans; and the Wolf, which consisted of the Wolf and Hawk clans. Each clan was governed by four senior women, who selected the clan's civil chiefs from among the male members of the clan. The Principal or Head Chief was customarily selected from among the clan chiefs of the Deer Clan. Similarly, the tribal sheriff and the tribal runner or herald, functions that were essentially "neutral," came from the men of the Wolf Clan. The Wolf also acted as mediator in any dispute that might arise between the other clans. On matters of the greatest import, a vote was taken by all adult tribal members assembled in a National Convention.

As the Wyandots declined in number, the Prairie Turtle and Hawk clans died out, and with the death of Half King, the office of Principal Chief passed to the Porcupine Clan, the Turtle phratry now taking precedence from the Deer. By the time of Tarhe's death in 1816, the tribal council apparently consisted of eight chiefs. The clearest indication of this would seem to lie in the eight signers of the Treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817, most of them well known in Wyandot history:

De-un-quot, Principal Chief  
Between-the-Logs  
The Cherokee Boy  
John Hicks Sr.  
Mononcue  
George Punch Sr.  
Ron-ton-dee  
Undauwau

Seven of the same names appear on the Treaty of St. Mary's the following year, but with the addition of Scotash and Quaqua. (The latter was a chief of the Michigan Wyandots.) And in 1821, seven chiefs petitioned for the establishment of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school (see page 87).

Tarhe's successor De-un-quot was, like Tarhe, a member of the Porcupine Clan. Similarly, when De-un-quot died in 1825 his sister's son and chosen successor Sarrahess (the current war chief) was also a Porcupine. However, according to William Walker Jr., in about 1828 the general assimilation of the Wyandots and the corresponding decline of the clan system led to the adoption of a purely elective seven-member council without reference to clan affiliation. This change was supported by the Methodists and Catholics, but was opposed by the pagan minority. It was also at this time that the office of war chief was abolished.

Fourteen years later, seven signed the treaty of 1842, and seven was the number of council members in 1843-1844, when Indian Subagent Jonathan Philips contemptuously referred to the council as a "half-breed dominated oligarchy." In 1846, however, there were further changes in the form of tribal government. A tribal constitution was adopted in which the tribal council was reduced to five members, one of whom was Principal or Head Chief. Nominations for these positions were made at a National Convention in July, where slates of two candidates for each position were chosen, and elections were held in early to mid August, near the time of the Wyandots' traditional Green Corn Feast.

The clerk or secretary to the council was considered to be an ex officio member of the council, and was nominated and elected in the same manner. The sheriff and herald, now both called sheriffs, were also elective, in an election initially held some two weeks after that of the council. Other tribal offices included a jailer and three school district superintendents appointed by the council, and a ferryman who was normally elected in December. (The positions of sheriff, jailer and ferryman were eventually done away with following the treaty of 1855, although the herald or messenger was retained.)

In September, 1848, an elected Legislative Committee of five members, including a Chairman, was set up to assist the council. (By the latter 1850s, there was also a separate elected clerk or secretary for the committee.) The Legislative Committee functioned something like Congress in the federal government. The Wyandot Tribal Council, sometimes called the Executive Council, combined executive and judicial functions, while the Legislative Committee drafted legislation and approved expenditures of tribal funds. Despite these changes, conventions of the Nation were still called fairly frequently, as tribal government remained largely consensual.

Meetings of the council were not held once a month, but were in four or more sessions a year lasting several days each, their length and number depending on the amount of tribal business to be transacted. The busiest sessions seem to have been in October and February, while initially there were often no meetings of the council (except for elections) from May through August. Most positions were salaried, with the ferryman (the only full-time job) drawing the greatest amount (see page 186). While annual appropriation bills were drawn up in February, except for expenses the salaries were usually not paid until well into the next council term, generally in November or December.

In October, 1851, the Wyandots adopted a new tribal constitution which formally codified the various changes in the structure of tribal government. This document was drafted by an elected committee of thirteen delegates - John M. Armstrong, Silas Armstrong, Matthew Barnett, Isaac W. Brown, John D. Brown, Thomas Coonhawk, Michael Frost, Esquire Greyeyes, John Kayraho, John Sarrahess, Towara, Matthew R. Walker, and White Crow - although the final draft, modeled on the constitution of the state of Ohio, was largely the work of John M. Armstrong. Among other changes, for a time there was apparently a tribal magistrate, functioning something like a justice of the peace, and the dates of elections and the Green Corn Feast were set together on the second Tuesday in August. As before, all adult tribal members were allowed to vote. This form of government persisted up until late 1862, when Tauromee set up a rival council which attempted a return to more traditional forms.

The following reconstruction is based on information found in William Walker Jr.'s journals, in various William Walker Jr. documents in the Draper Manuscript Collection, other material (including detailed council and committee minutes and election records) found in the Connelley Collection and the archives of the Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum, and a list of Wyandot chiefs prepared by C. A. Buser. It begins with Half King, Principal Chief at the time of the American Revolution.

? - 1788	Half King, Principal Chief
1788 - 1816	Tarhe, Principal Chief
1817 - 1825	De-un-quot, Principal Chief
1825 - 1828	Sarrahess, Principal Chief

In 1828, an annually elected council of 7 members was established without reference to clan affiliation.

1828 - 1829	Ron-ton-dee, Principal Chief
1829 - 1830	Ron-ton-dee, Principal Chief
1830 - 1831	Ron-ton-dee, Principal Chief
1831 - 1832	Ron-ton-dee, Principal Chief
1832 - 1833	Ron-ton-dee, Principal Chief
1833 - 1834	Henry Jacquis, Principal Chief
1834 - 1835	Summundowat, Principal Chief
1835 - 1836	Thomas Long, Principal Chief* John Barnett Peacock William Walker Jr. Unknown Unknown Unknown

\*Thomas Long died late in 1835 and was replaced as Principal Chief by William Walker Jr. Walker's council replacement is not recorded.

1836 - 1837	Unknown
1837 - 1838	John Barnett, Principal Chief
1838 - 1839	Francis A. Hicks, Principal Chief
1839 - 1840	William Walker Jr., Principal Chief
1840 - 1841	Summundowat, Principal Chief*

\*Summundowat was murdered along with two other members of his family on December 8, 1840. His replacement is not recorded.

1841 - 1842	Francis A. Hicks, Principal Chief George Armstrong Doctor Greyeyes Henry Jacquis Squeendechtee Tauomee James Washington Joel Walker, Secretary
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Faced with continuing government pressure, the tribal council signed a treaty on March 17, 1842, agreeing to leave Michigan and Ohio for Kansas.

1842 - 1843            Henry Jacquis, Principal Chief  
                         James Bigtree  
                         Doctor Greyeyes  
                         Francis A. Hicks  
                         George Punch Sr.  
                         Tauomee  
                         James Washington  
                         Joel Walker, Secretary

The Wyandot emigrants left Upper Sandusky, Ohio on July 12, 1843, and arrived at the Town of Kansas (Kansas City, Missouri) on July 28 and 31, two weeks before the annual Green Corn Feast.

1843 - 1844            Henry Jacquis, Principal Chief  
                         George Armstrong  
                         James Bigtree  
                         Francis A. Hicks  
                         Matthew Peacock  
                         Tauomee  
                         James Washington  
                         Joel Walker, Secretary

1844 - 1845            Henry Jacquis, Principal Chief  
                         John Arms  
                         James T. Charloe  
                         John Gibson  
                         Francis A. Hicks  
                         Sarrahess  
                         Squeendechtee\*  
                         Joel Walker, Secretary

\*Squeendechtee died in December, 1844. His council replacement is not recorded.

1845 - 1846            James Washington, Principal Chief  
                         George Armstrong  
                         John Gibson  
                         John W. Greyeyes  
                         Sarrahess  
                         Tauomee  
                         William Walker Jr.

On July 9, 1846, the Wyandots adopted a tribal constitution which reduced the number of council members from 7 to 5.

1846 - 1847            James Washington, Principal Chief  
                         George Armstrong  
                         Henry Jacquis  
                         Tauomee  
                         William Walker Jr.



1847 - 1848 James Washington, Principal Chief  
George Armstrong  
Henry Jacquis\*  
Tauromee  
William Walker Jr.

\*Henry Jacquis died on January 6, 1848, and was replaced as councilman by George I. Clark.

1848 - 1849 Francis A. Hicks, Principal Chief  
John D. Brown  
George I. Clark  
Matthew Mudeater  
James Rankin Jr.  
Joel Walker, Secretary  
  
Michael Frost, Sheriff  
Irvin P. Long, Sheriff\*

\*Irvin P. Long resigned, and was replaced as sheriff by Thomas Pipe on January 9, 1849.

On September 23, 1848, a 5-man Legislative Committee was established to assist the council.

William Walker Jr., Chairman  
George Armstrong  
John M. Armstrong  
John W. Greyeyes  
James Washington

1849 - 1850 Francis A. Hicks, Principal Chief  
John D. Brown  
George I. Clark  
Matthew Mudeater  
James Washington  
Joel Walker, Secretary

Legislative Committee; no record

1850 - 1851 George I. Clark, Principal Chief  
John W. Greyeyes  
Matthew Mudeater  
James Rankin Jr.  
James Washington  
  
John M. Armstrong, Chairman  
John Arms  
Hiram M. Northrup  
Matthew R. Walker  
William Walker Jr.

1851 - 1852

George I. Clark, Principal Chief  
John S. Bearskin  
Matthew Mudeater  
James Rankin Jr.\*  
James Washington

\*James Rankin Jr. died on September 29, 1851, and was replaced as councilman by James T. Charloe.

John D. Brown, Chairman  
Esquire Greyeyes  
John Kayraho\*  
John Sarrahes  
White Crow

\*John Kayraho was murdered by Isaiah Zane on February 16, 1852. His committee replacement is not recorded.

Louis Lumpy, Sheriff  
John Pipe, Sheriff

On October 20, 1851, the nation formally adopted a new tribal constitution, largely drafted by John M. Armstrong and patterned after the laws of Ohio, which codified the structure of tribal government.

1852 - 1853

John D. Brown, Principal Chief  
John S. Bearskin  
Matthew Mudeater  
Tauomee  
James Washington\*  
Matthew R. Walker, Secretary

\*James Washington died on December 1, 1852, and was replaced as councilman by John Hicks Jr.

Jacob Whitecrow, Chairman  
Silas Armstrong  
Isaac W. Brown  
Louis Lumpy  
William Walker Jr.  
Isaiah Walker, Secretary

John W. Greyeyes, Magistrate\*  
William Gibson, Sheriff  
John Sarrahes, Sheriff

\*As this was the only time the office of Magistrate was recorded, the position may have soon been done away with as being too much of an intrusion on the council's authority.

1853 - 1854            Tauomee, Principal Chief  
                             John Gibson  
                             John Hicks Jr.  
                             Matthew Mudeater  
                             John Sarrahess  
                             Matthew R. Walker, Secretary

Legislative Committee; no record

1854 - 1855            Tauomee, Principal Chief  
                             Silas Armstrong  
                             George I. Clark  
                             John Hicks Jr.  
                             Matthew Mudeater  
                             Joel Walker, Secretary

Legislative Committee; no record

On January 31, 1855, the tribal council signed a treaty dissolving their tribal status, allowing all competent tribal members who wished to become U.S. citizens, and providing for the individual allotment of tribal lands. Under Article 1 of the treaty, it was stipulated that the tribal organization would continue to function for as long as necessary for the execution of the provisions of the treaty. Despite his signature, the treaty was opposed by Tauomee.

1855 - 1856            Tauomee, Principal Chief\*  
                             James Barnett  
                             John S. Bearskin\*  
                             John W. Greyeyes  
                             Thomas Pipe  
                             Cyrus Garrett, Secretary

\*While Tauomee and Bearskin were absent for several months in the winter, their places were taken by Matthew Mudeater and Matthew Barnett, while John W. Greyeyes acted as presiding officer.

Silas Armstrong, Chairman  
William Gibson  
Ethan A. Long  
Isaiah Walker  
Matthew R. Walker

James Hicks, Sheriff  
Henry C. Long, Sheriff

1856 - 1857            George I. Clark, Principal Chief\*  
                             Silas Armstrong\*  
                             John D. Brown  
                             Peter D. Clarke  
                             John Hicks Jr.  
                             Robert Robitaille, Secretary

\*While Clark and Armstrong were in Washington, D.C. on tribal business, their places were taken by Isaac W. Brown and William Johnson, while John D. Brown acted as presiding officer.

William Walker Jr., Chairman  
James Barnett  
Ethan A. Long  
Matthew Mudeater  
Hiram M. Northrup  
Joel W. Garrett, Secretary

Four Emigrating Party delegates headed by Tauromee began negotiating for the purchase of a portion of the Seneca Reserve. In mid-summer, 1857, a number of disillusioned and demoralized Wyandots were guided to Indian Territory by Matthew Mudeater, and were given refuge on Seneca lands.

1857 - 1858            George I. Clark, Principal Chief\*  
                             Silas Armstrong  
                             John D. Brown  
                             Irvin P. Long  
                             Matthew Mudeater  
                             Robert Robitaille, Secretary

\*George I. Clark died on January 25, 1858, and was replaced as Principal Chief by Silas Armstrong. James Barnett was elected to fill the vacant seat on the council.

William Walker Jr., Chairman  
Theodore F. Garrett  
James M. Long  
Louis Lumpy  
Hiram M. Northrup  
Isaiah Walker, Secretary

1858 - 1859            John Sarraheess, Principal Chief  
                             John Hicks Jr.  
                             William Johnson  
                             Irvin P. Long  
                             Louis Lumpy  
                             Joel W. Garrett, Secretary\*

\*Joel W. Garrett returned with his family to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and was replaced as Secretary in February, 1859 by Edwin T. Vedder.

William Walker Jr., Chairman  
James Barnett  
Isaac W. Brown  
John B. Curleyhead  
Theodore F. Garrett  
Robert Robitaille, Secretary

1859 - 1860

Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief  
Silas Armstrong  
John W. Greyeyes  
John Hicks Jr.  
Irvin P. Long  
Edwin T. Vedder, Secretary

William Walker Jr., Chairman  
James Barnett  
Henry C. Long  
James M. Long  
Thomas Pipe  
Richard W. Clark, Secretary

Patents of title to the Wyandott Allotments began to be issued in January, 1860. As there remained unfinished business regarding both the patents and the monies still owed to the tribal members, a council election was held, although the National Convention voted to discontinue the Legislative Committee.

1860 - 1862

Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief  
Silas Armstrong  
John W. Greyeyes  
William Johnson  
Irvin P. Long  
Jacob Stuckey Jr., Secretary\*

\*Jacob Stuckey Jr. was the Wyandot alias of Edwin T. Vedder, who may have been the adopted son of Jacob Stuckey, or Stookey.

In 1861 and '62, most decisions affecting the tribe were made by National Conventions called by the 1860 council. The last patent of title was issued on December 4, 1861, with the last entry in the council minutes book being dated July 9, 1862. Technically, the Wyandot Nation ceased to exist.

On December 22, 1862, a group of traditionalist refugees from Confederate attacks in Indian Territory met at Abelard Guthrie's house in Quindaro to organize their own tribal council. This "Indian Party" council did not have the same structure as the other, and there is no indication that a constitution was drawn up or elections held.

(IP) Tauomee, Principal Chief  
Michael Frost, Second Chief  
James Armstrong  
Shadrach Bostwick\*  
John W. Greyeyes  
John Hicks Jr.  
Jacob Whitecrow  
Robert Robitaille, Secretary

\*Shadrach Bostwick enlisted in the Union Army, and was replaced as councilman by Francis Cotter Jr. on June 2, 1863.

From this point, two rival councils existed. The "Citizens Party" held an election on May 30, 1863, apparently the first since 1860.

1863 - 1864 (CP) Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief  
John D. Brown  
William Johnson  
Irvin P. Long  
John Sarraheess  
Silas Armstrong, Secretary

There is no record of elections held by either faction in 1864. Both councils apparently continued as before.

1864 - 1865 (CP) Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief  
John D. Brown  
William Johnson  
Irvin P. Long  
John Sarraheess  
Silas Armstrong, Secretary

(IP) Tauomee, Principal Chief  
Michael Frost, Second Chief\*  
James Armstrong  
Francis Cotter Jr.  
John W. Greyeyes  
John Hicks Jr.  
Jacob Whitecrow  
Robert Robitaille, Secretary

\*Michael Frost died in May, 1865, and was replaced as Second Chief by John Kayraho II.

The Citizens Party election in 1865 was held on August 18, close to the normal time and possibly in conjunction with the Green Corn Feast. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs recognized Silas Armstrong as Principal Chief on September 18, 1865, but any resolution of the two-council problem was forestalled by Armstrong's death in December.

1865 - 1866        (CP) Silas Armstrong, Principal Chief\*  
                         John D. Brown  
                         William Johnson  
                         Irvin P. Long  
                         Matthew Mudeater

\*Silas Armstrong died on December 14, 1865, and was replaced as Principal Chief by Matthew Mudeater. Who was elected to fill the vacant council seat is unknown.

(IP) Tauomee, Principal Chief\*  
                         John Kayrahoo II, Second Chief  
                         James Armstrong  
                         Francis Cotter Jr.  
                         John W. Greyeyes  
                         John Hicks Jr.\*  
                         Jacob Whitecrow  
                         Robert Robitaille, Secretary

\*By November, 1865 (prior to Silas Armstrong's death), Tauomee and John Hicks Jr. had both returned to their homes on the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory. John W. Greyeyes became Acting Principal Chief, and appointed his brother, Silas M. Greyeyes, and his brother-in-law, Philip Monture, to fill the two vacancies on the council.

1866 - 1867        no record

The omnibus treaty of February 23, 1867 was signed by Tauomee and John Kayrahoo II as delegates of the Wyandots. The last meeting of the Tauomee council to be recorded in the council minutes book (without names or other details) was on March 26, 1867.

1867 - 1868        no record

The treaty of 1867 was finally ratified by the U.S. Senate on June 18, 1868, providing for the reestablishment of the Wyandot Nation and effectively recognizing Tauomee as Principal Chief and the Indian Party council as the only legal Wyandot Tribal Council.

1868 - 1869        Tauomee, Principal Chief

For reasons that are not now clear, on August 23, 1869, a council election was held among the small group of non-citizens still in Wyandotte County, Kansas, apparently according to the 1851 constitution. Tauromee and many Wyandots of both factions refused to recognize the results of the election. Thus, there were once again two rival councils, one in Kansas and one in Indian Territory, with both claiming to represent the interests of the non-citizen or Indian Party Wyandots.

1869 - 1871      (1)    John Kayraho II, Principal Chief  
   James Armstrong  
   David Charloe  
   Peter Charloe  
   Jacob Curleyhead\*  
   Joseph Whitecrow, Secretary

\*Jacob Curleyhead died in August, 1870, and was replaced as councilman by John Kayraho Jr.

(2)    Tauromee, Principal Chief\*

\*Tauromee died in Wyandotte, Kansas, on January 15, 1870. His council seems to have ended with his death.

By late 1870, those Wyandots that did not recognize the validity of the Kayraho council had appointed a three-person Committee of Correspondence to represent their interests. The committee included a representative of the Citizens Party, a representative of the Indian Party, and a former Principal Chief.

1870 - 1871      Russell B. Garrett  
   John W. Greyeyes  
   William Walker Jr.

The Kayraho council moved from Wyandotte County, Kansas, to Indian Territory in late 1870 or early 1871, and on May 30, 1871, a government-supervised election was held on the new Wyandot Reserve. Despite a month's notice, only 24 voters participated, and 12 of them were of the Citizen Class.

1871 - 1872      John Kayraho II, Principal Chief  
   James Armstrong  
   David Charloe  
   Peter Charloe\*  
   John Kayraho Jr.  
   George Wright, Secretary

\*Peter Charloe resigned (apparently joining those in opposition to Kayraho), and was replaced as councilman by William Bearskin.

On July 11, 1872, another government-supervised council election was held on the Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory. Despite Kayraho's protests that his council had been elected for a 4-year term, annual elections again became the norm.

1872 - 1873      Thomas Punch, Principal Chief  
   John R. Barnett  
   Peter Charloe  
   James Hicks  
   Matthew Mudeater



1873 - 1874            John Sarrahess, Principal Chief  
                              Nicholas Cotter  
                              Silas M. Greyeyes  
                              William Johnson  
                              Joseph Williams

A 5-person Legislative Committee was appointed on September 9, 1873, to draft a new tribal constitution to replace that of 1851.

Isaac W. Brown, Chairman  
Nicholas Cotter  
William Lewis  
George Peacock  
Francis Whitewing

The draft the committee produced was very traditional. The tribal council was made up of six chiefs elected by clan, one each from the Big Turtle, Small Turtle, Porcupine, Deer, Snake, and Bear. The Big Turtle, Small Turtle and Porcupine clans (the Turtle nation or phratry) then nominated one of their clan chiefs for the office of Principal Chief, as did the Deer, Snake, and Bear (the Deer phratry). The Principal Chief was then chosen in the general election, with the loser becoming Second Chief. The Wolf Clan elected a chief who did not sit on the council but acted as Mediator, with the power to remove a chief from the council for misconduct. One or more sheriffs were also chosen in the general election, but no mention is made of the secretary or other offices.

The elections were held annually on the second Tuesday in July, formerly the date of council nominations, and no longer coinciding with the Green Corn Feast. A voter list (by clan) was drawn up on May 29, 1874, which consisted of 76 male heads-of-household and single adults (see Appendix III). Women, who once wielded considerable power within the tribe, were no longer allowed to vote.

1874 - 1875            Silas W. Armstrong, Principal Chief (Porcupine)  
                              Irvin P. Long, Second Chief (Bear)  
                              John W. Greyeyes (Small Turtle)  
                              Smith Nichols (Deer)  
                              John Sarrahess (Snake)  
                              Francis Whitewing (Big Turtle)  
  
                              Joseph Williams, Mediator (Wolf)

1875 - 1876            Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief (Big Turtle)

On April 28, 1876, a Legislative Committee was elected for the first time since 1859, when Matthew Mudeater had previously served as Principal Chief.

Isaac W. Brown, Chairman  
William Bearskin  
Amos B. Cotter  
Isaac Peacock Jr.

1876 - 1877            no record

On August 10, 1876, the new council ruled that only those who spoke the Wyandot language could hold council seats.

1877 - 1878	no record
1878 - 1879	no record
1879 - 1880	Irvin P. Long, Principal Chief (Bear)
1880 - 1881	Nicholas Cotter, Principal Chief (Big Turtle)
1881 - 1882	Nicholas Cotter, Principal Chief (Big Turtle)
1882 - 1883	Irvin P. Long, Principal Chief (Bear)

From this point, there is no record until Allen Johnson Jr. (Deer) served as Principal Chief in the late 1890s. Johnson was one of William E. Connelley's friends and informants.

According to records in the possession of Mr. Buser, a Silas Armstrong was elected Principal Chief in 1912, but this could not be Silas W. Armstrong (often called Silas Armstrong Jr.), as he had died in 1907. Similarly, there was also an I. P. Long on the council, but this could not be Irvin P. Long as he had died in 1889. Presumably these were actually Silas Armstrong III, a grandson of Silas Armstrong, and Irvin P. Long Jr., the son of James M. Long. At this point, elections were still being held in July and there was still a legislative committee, but the council had again been reduced to five members and it is obvious that other changes had occurred.

1912 - 1913	Silas Armstrong, Principal Chief Allen Johnson Jr., Second Chief I. P. Long, First Councilman B. N. O. Walker, Second Councilman* Thomas Long, Third Councilman
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\*In addition to his position as councilman, B. N. O. Walker was also elected both Clerk and Treasurer.

## APPENDIX III

### WYANDOT VOTER LIST, BY CLAN Prepared May 29, 1874.

#### A. Turtle Phratry

##### I. Big Turtle Clan

1. John R. Barnett
2. Noah Coon
3. William L. Coon
4. Nicholas Cotter
5. Jesse C. Gayamee
6. Francis Hicks
7. Henry Hicks
8. James Hicks
9. Allen Johnson Sr.
10. Richard Johnson
11. Matthew Mudeater
12. Richard Sarrahess
13. Thomas Sarrahess
14. Wesley Sarrahess
15. Francis Whitewing (elected Councilman 7/14/74)

##### II. Small Turtle Clan

1. William Bearskin
2. Russia Choplog
3. James McKee Gayamee
4. John W. Greyeyes (elected Councilman 7/14/74)
5. Silas M. Greyeyes
6. Eli Pipe
7. James Wright

##### III. Porcupine Clan

1. James Armstrong
2. Silas W. Armstrong (elected Principal Chief 7/14/74)
3. (Winfield) Scott Armstrong
4. Shadrach Bostwick
5. David Charloe
6. George Charloe
7. Henry Charloe
8. Joseph Charloe
9. George A. Coon Jr.
10. Josiah S. Coon
11. John Kayrahoo II
12. Thomas Mononcue
13. Alfred J. Mudeater
14. Benjamin Mudeater

15. Dawson Mudeater
16. Irvin Mudeater
17. Isaac W. Zane
18. Jefferson Zane.

B. Deer Phratry

IV. Deer Clan

1. Washington Boyd
2. Isaac W. Brown
3. John D. Brown
4. William Johnson
5. Smith Nichols (elected Councilman 7/14/74)

V. Snake Clan

1. Philip Monture
2. Elliott Punch
3. John Sarrahess (elected Councilman 7/14/74)
4. James Splitlog
5. Matthew Splitlog

VI. Bear Clan

1. George Bearskin
2. Joseph Bearskin
3. Leander Brown
4. Peter Charloe
5. Richard W. Clark
6. John Coon
7. John Kayrahoo Jr.
8. Irvin P. Long (elected Second Chief 7/14/74)
9. James M. Long
10. Boyd Peacock
11. George Peacock
12. Isaac Peacock Jr.
13. Robert Robitaille
14. Malcolm Walker
15. Percy L. Walker
16. Scott Walker
17. Thomas E. Walker
18. Alexander X. Zane

C. Wolf Phratry

VII. Wolf Clan

1. Bernard Cotter
2. James W. Cotter
3. Joseph Williams (elected Mediator 7/14/74)
4. George Wright
5. Adam Young
6. Hiram S. "Star" Young

For two individuals, clan affiliation was unknown at the time the roster of eligible voters was prepared:

1. Eldridge H. Brown
2. Samuel Nichols

Samuel Nichols was the son of the Rev. Smith Nichols, and was subsequently assigned to or adopted into the Porcupine Clan. It must therefore be assumed that his mother was a non-Wyandot, technically placing Nichols outside the line of Wyandot clan descent. Eldridge H. Brown was the illegitimate son of Matthew Brown and Susannah D. Zane. As Susannah Zane's mother was a Seneca, Brown was similarly outside the line of Wyandot clan descent. A Civil War veteran, he was a prominent and respected member of the tribe, and was subsequently assigned to or adopted into the Deer Clan. In later years he would become the friend and principal informant of William E. Connelley.

The total number of eligible voters was just 76 individuals.



## APPENDIX IV

### THE WYANDOTT FLOATS AND THE WYANDOTT ALLOTMENTS

One of the less-understood aspects of early Wyandotte County history is the difference between the so-called Wyandott Floats and the Wyandott Allotments, both of which originated in treaties between the U.S. Government and the Wyandot Nation. Among the things sometimes stated are the assertions that the floats originated with the treaty of 1855, that those Wyandot Indians who received floats under the treaty of 1855 did not receive allotments, that some of the floats were on land that had been part of the Wyandott Purchase, or that there was just one float, in the area that is now the Central Industrial District. None of these statements are true; the floats and allotments were completely separate from one another, and actually originated in different treaties.

The Wyandott Floats were land grants made to 35 prominent Wyandots under Article 14 of the treaty of 1842, which provided for the removal of the Wyandots from Michigan and Ohio to Kansas. The 35 individuals listed in the treaty were George Armstrong, John M. Armstrong, Silas Armstrong, George I. Clark, Peter D. Clarke, Jared S. Dawson, Charles B. Garrett, George Garrett, Joel Walker Garrett, Doctor Greyeyes, Francis A. Hicks, John Hicks, Henry Jacquis, Ethan A. Long, Irvin P. Long, Elliott McCulloch, Samuel McCulloch, Joseph Newell, Peacock, George Punch, James Rankin Jr., Ebenezer Z. Reed, Robert Robitaille, Ron-ton-dee, Squeendechtee, Tauomee, Joseph L. Tennery, William M. Tennery, Henry Clay Walker, Isaiah Walker, Joel Walker, John R. Walker, Matthew R. Walker, William Walker Jr., and James Washington. Each grantee was to receive one section of land (640 acres) on any unclaimed (non-reservation) U.S. government lands west of the Mississippi River. As these were "floating" land grants, not tied to any specific location, they came to be called the Wyandott Floats.

The reason for the grants isn't spelled out anywhere, but it was probably an attempt by the government to "sweeten" the removal agreement, as most of those who received the grants were from among the more assimilated Wyandots who had strongly resisted the pressure for their removal. (If this was really bribery, as it might appear to be, it was in violation of federal law.) A number of the Wyandots who received the grants, including George Garrett, Joseph L. Tennery, and John R. Walker, never moved to Kansas but remained in Ohio. This meant that technically they were no longer members of the Wyandot Nation, but it did not cancel out their claims to their grants. (Every time an Indian nation was moved, those who did not move ceased to be recognized as members of that nation. In this way the government was able to incrementally reduce each nation's size, land area and influence – and the government's legal and financial obligations to that nation.)

In the years after the Wyandots' arrival in Kansas, there were occasional attempts to claim floats, but they never seemed to get anywhere. At one point, Charles B. Garrett attempted to claim Council Grove on the Santa Fe Trail as his float, and after the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed in May 1854, there was apparently a proposal by a number of the grantees to locate their floats on a two-mile-wide strip up the length of the Big Blue River, north of the present Manhattan, Kansas. When the treaty of 1855 was being drafted, the Wyandot Tribal Council stated that the floats had never been located on available land due to the Wyandots' inability to obtain advice from the government as to where "available" land might be located. Consequently, when the treaty of 1855 was signed and ratified, Article 9 of the new treaty reaffirmed the land grants of 1842, on any unclaimed government lands west of the states of Missouri and Iowa. Note that these were not new grants, and they had nothing to do with the Wyandott Allotments that were also called for in the new treaty.

The Department of the Interior finally got around to issuing rules and regulations governing the Wyandott Floats on August 31, 1855, thirteen years after they had first been authorized, but a final list of the floats was not issued by John Calhoun, Surveyor General for Kansas and Nebraska Territories, until October 21, 1857. Even then, the list only included 34 of the floats. The thirty-fifth float, that of John M. Armstrong, was not successfully claimed by his widow Lucy B. Armstrong until March 12, 1858.

Although the treaty of 1842 called for the grants to consist of one section of land each, that was not intended as a reference to surveyed government sections, since at the time of the treaty such sections did not yet exist in Indian Country. Rather, it was a general measurement of land area, a section being defined as a tract of land containing of 640 acres. Consequently, while some of the floats, such as that of Doctor Greyeyes, did correspond to the newly-surveyed government sections in Kansas Territory, others, such as that of Robert Robitaille, were not square and overlapped more than one government section. The only set requirement was that each float contain the proper number of acres.

Once the location of each land grant was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, patents of title were issued to the 35 original grantees, or to their heirs in the case of those who (like George Garrett, Doctor Greyeyes, or James Washington) had died the intervening years. A number of the grantees did quite well, as they were able to locate their floats on lands that became the sites of a number of eastern Kansas towns. As each float conveyed clear title to a square mile of land, they were often sought after by would-be town companies. In one such instance, Isaiah Walker sold his float on the south side of the Kansas River (Wyandott Reserve No. 20) to the Topeka Association's town company for \$1,200.00, or almost \$2.00 an acre.

As most of the present Wyandotte County was part of either the Wyandott Purchase, the Delaware Reserve, or the Shawnee Reserve, only one float was located here. Silas Armstrong successfully claimed the area in the west bottoms between the Missouri state line and the Kansas River, where the Wyandots had first camped on their arrival in July 1843, as this was U.S. government land originally set aside for the proposed building of a fort, and had never been part of an Indian reserve. It is Armstrong's float that is sometimes mistakenly referred to as "the" Wyandott Float, but it was just one of 35.

Like the Wyandott Floats, the Wyandott Allotments have been the subject of a substantial amount of misinformation, some of it quite recent. It has been said that this was an arrangement forced on the Wyandots by the government, that the government sold or gave the allotments to white settlers, or if some Wyandots did receive allotments, it was only the small minority that became U.S. citizens. Again, none of this is true.

The Wyandott Allotments were not, strictly speaking, land grants. Rather they were the mechanism set up by which the Wyandots were able to obtain individual legal title to the lands of the Wyandott Purchase, which they already owned as a tribe. The technical term for this was "severalty," and the Wyandots had been trying to get the government to agree to this, along with U.S. citizenship for tribal members, for some five years prior to the time the treaty of 1855 was finally signed. (Their request for citizenship and severalty had been turned down at least twice, by the U.S. Senate in 1850, and by President Fillmore in 1852.) Under Article 2 of the treaty of 1855, the lands of the Wyandott Purchase were ceded to the U.S. government, to be surveyed, divided into allotments, and patents of title to those allotments issued by the government to the individual members of the tribe. Note that this cession to the government was done strictly as a procedural measure, to insure the legal validity of the patents of title the Wyandots received; the Wyandots were not actually giving up anything to the government.

As called for in Article 3 of the treaty, three Wyandott Commissioners were appointed to oversee the division and assignment of allotments, two (John C. McCoy and Lot Coffman, both with experience as surveyors) by the Wyandott Tribal Council, and one (Delaware Indian Agent



Benjamin F. Robinson) by the government. All 39 square miles of the Wyandott Purchase were subsequently divided into allotments, and there were only four allotments which did not go to individual tribal members: two acres at the present northeast corner of 38<sup>th</sup> Street and Parallel Parkway went to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church and cemetery, two acres near the present 10<sup>th</sup> Street and Walker Avenue went to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church South, the four-acre Wyandot National Ferry Tract on the west bank of the Kansas River just south of its confluence with the Missouri was to be sold to the highest bidder among the Wyandots (which turned out to be a consortium headed by Isaiah Walker) and the proceeds distributed to the tribal members as an annuity, and the Wyandot National Burying Ground (Huron Indian Cemetery) was to be permanently reserved for cemetery purposes.

As has been noted elsewhere, the cemetery and only the cemetery became and remained government property as a result of the treaty. The reason for this was that under Article 1 of the treaty of 1855, the Wyandot Nation was dissolved; it ceased to exist as a recognized political entity, although the tribal council continued to function up until 1862, by which time all of the allotment patents of title had been issued and most of the other provisions of the treaty fulfilled. As there was no longer a Wyandot Nation for the cemetery to belong to, it remained U.S. government property, reserved for the use of the Wyandots and their descendants.

The treaty roll, allotment schedule and plat of the allotments that were issued by the Wyandott Commissioners on February 22, 1859, listed the names and ages of 555 Wyandots who were legally resident on the Wyandott Purchase at the time of the treaty's ratification, and therefore entitled to both allotments and monetary payments under the terms of the treaty. The roll divided the Wyandots into a Competent Class (474 individuals), who were eligible for citizenship, an Incompetent Class (40 individuals), and an Orphan Class (41 minors). Those Wyandots who fell into the latter two classes had guardians appointed by the tribal council to look after their financial affairs, and their allotments were restricted from alienation, meaning they could be rented or leased but could not be sold. Regardless of class, all 555 Wyandots received allotments, and a full 419 became U.S. citizens – almost four-fifths of the tribe. Those Wyandots who were entitled to a Wyandott Float under the treaty of 1842, and who were also listed on the 1855 treaty roll as being legally resident on the Wyandott Purchase and therefore entitled to an allotment, received both. Conversely, some Wyandots who never removed to Kansas received floats but none received allotments, and all Wyandots legally resident in Kansas received allotments but most did not receive floats, as again, the two things were completely unrelated.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had initially stated that under his interpretation of the treaty, patents of title for the allotments should be issued to each individual Wyandot, including all minor children who would then need to have guardians appointed. The Wyandots objected, proposing instead that (with the exception of the minors in the Orphan Class) the patents of title should be issued to single adults and to heads of family, giving married men control over the allotments of their wives and minor children. The Wyandot view prevailed, so that family allotments were lumped together. For example, a married man with a wife and four minor children received title to the equivalent of six allotments, while a single man or woman received just one.

In the case of widows with minor children, the three commissioners charged with laying out the allotments opposed widows being treated as heads of family, since, as commissioner John C. McCoy stated, "women are incompetent to manage their own affairs." In this case the commissioners were eventually overruled by both the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Wyandot Tribal Council, allowing women who were widows at the time of the treaty's ratification to be treated as heads of family having charge of their minor children – and their children's allotments. As a result of this grouping of the allotments of family members together, although there were 555 Wyandots, there were only 285 allotments, and four of those were the exceptions to the individual allotments noted above.

This did not mean that minors had no claim under the allotments. In several instances in later years when a head of family wished to sell all or part of the family allotment, he had to obtain quit claim deeds from his now-adult children before the conveyance of title could be completed.

The three Wyandott Commissioners were also charged with insuring that the allotments should be equal in value, and that where possible, each family's allotment should include their existing residence. This latter condition proved to be almost impossible to comply with, as the Wyandots' residences were not uniformly distributed throughout the area of the Wyandott Purchase. This meant that some Wyandots' allotments included substantial improvements such as houses and barns, while others were largely undeveloped ground, and even undeveloped ground could vary greatly in value depending on whether or not it was suitable for farming. As a result, the size of the allotments varied substantially, even among single individuals. The smallest individual allotment was that of Tobitha N. Armstrong (Competent Class, Allotment No. 8), eldest daughter of Silas Armstrong, whose allotment was just 18.60 acres, while one of the largest, that of Harley Coon (Incompetent Class, Allotment No. 209), contained 120.00 acres. It is probably reasonable to assume that Miss Armstrong's allotment (which she subsequently sold to the Wyandott City Company) contained some very substantial buildings, while Mr. Coon's allotment in the area of the present 64<sup>th</sup> Street and State Avenue may have been largely undeveloped land.

One other quirk in the allotments resulted from the lumping of family allotments together. This meant that large families, such as those of Silas and Zelinda Armstrong (seven minor children), William and Catherine Johnson (five children) or the widowed Lucinda Splitlog (six children), were entitled to very large allotments. Trying to keep these large allotments in one contiguous piece would have been unfair to the other Wyandots whose smaller allotments were being shunted to one side. Consequently, the commissioners broke a number of the larger allotments up into two or more unconnected tracts. Silas Armstrong's allotment (Allotment No. 7) totaled 295.50 acres, but was divided into three pieces. Two pieces, one of 200 acres and a second of 40 acres, were located on the east side of the present 18<sup>th</sup> Street, extending south from the present Ridge Avenue into the Armourdale area. Armstrong's third parcel, containing 55.50 acres, was in the heart of the present downtown, and this was where Armstrong had built a substantial new brick house, at the present northwest corner of 5<sup>th</sup> and Minnesota. It was Armstrong's downtown allotment parcel that would form the core of the new Wyandott City in 1856, just as twelve years later, in 1868, Armstrong's Wyandott Float in the west bottoms would be developed by his heirs and business partners into the original Kansas City, Kansas.

As it was to some degree a part-time endeavor by the three commissioners, the division and assignment of allotments took several years. The first survey and division of the Wyandott Purchase, into townships, sections, half and quarter sections matching the surveys of the rest of Kansas Territory, was carried out by government surveyors from the Surveyor General's office in September and October of 1855. At the same time, the Wyandot Tribal Council began work on the draft treaty roll, deciding who could and could not be considered to be legally resident on the Wyandott Purchase, and to which of the three classes they belonged. A government plat of the Wyandott Purchase based on the initial survey was issued on April 30, 1856. Once the government plat was completed and the draft treaty roll established, the Wyandott Commissioners began the process of establishing the number, size and location of the various allotments. The tribal council was still making modifications to the tribal roll in the fall of 1856, but by then the initial outlines of the allotment schedule had taken form, and on September 15, 1856, the tribal council sold the Wyandot National Ferry Tract (Allotment No. 285) to Isaiah Walker and his partners for \$7,000.00.

By the end of 1856, the layout of the allotments had sufficiently solidified that the Wyandott City Company could begin purchasing portions of various allotments for their new town development. The first such purchase came on January 12, 1857, when Hiram and Margaret Northrup sold 38.04 acres at the east end of their 163.75-acre allotment (Allotment No. 125) to the town company for \$1,800.00. What the town company could not obtain at this point was a clear

title to the land it was buying, as that could not be established until the Wyandots received the patents to their allotments. That means that those who in turn bought lots and shares from the town company were at least two steps away from having clear title, but that doesn't seem to have slowed development in either Wyandott City or the similarly situated Quindaro.

One example of the title question was the case of the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church South. Both Wyandot Methodist churches were burned by a drunken mob on the night of April 8, 1856, in a reflection of the general turmoil that swept Kansas over the slavery question. (Lucy B. Armstrong believed that the mob had been incited by pro-slavery clerks from the Surveyor General's office.) Neither church rebuilt on its allotment, the allotment of the northern Methodist church (Allotment No. 283) becoming the municipal cemetery for the town of Quindaro, while the southern church's allotment (Allotment No. 284) eventually passed into private hands. In the fall of 1856, Hiram and Margaret Northrup gave a portion of their allotment just west of the Huron Indian Cemetery to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a new church was soon built on the site, but the church did not receive a deed to the land until four years later, on December 31, 1860, by which time the Northrups had finally received the patent of title to their allotment and a legal transfer of title could at last be drawn up.

As with anything, the monetary value of the allotments probably varied depending on where the land was located, who wanted to purchase the land and for what purpose. The closest we can come to a base figure was established in January 1857. David V. Clement, a white man, was married to Sophia Walker, daughter of William Walker, Jr. Despite their marriage, it is uncertain if he was ever formally adopted into the tribe as both Hiram M. Northrup and Abelard Guthrie had been. Clement had originally been debarred from the treaty rolls, but he appealed his status to the tribal council. The council enrolled Clement, but as subdivision into allotments had already begun, he was to be paid a cash equivalent from the contingency fund, and consequently does not appear on the final roll. Apparently the appraised value was \$279 per share.

Things seem to have proceeded at a leisurely pace, as it was not until a year later, on February 8, 1858, that commissioner John C. McCoy reported to the Wyandot Tribal Council that the commission's work was almost completed, but had run into a problem because of the commissioners' refusal to treat widows as heads of household. Despite this snag, on February 16 the council signed a contract with the private surveying firm of Millar and Bro. (John H. and William Millar) to survey and mark the corners of each allotment. The Millars didn't get around to making their survey until August, and in the meantime the fight over the status of the widows dragged on. In June, and again in September, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs had directed that Wyandot women who were widows as of the date of treaty ratification were to be treated as heads of household, but commissioners McCoy and Robinson stubbornly refused to change their position. On September 3, ten Wyandot widows including Lucy B. Armstrong, Hannah Armstrong and Matilda Hicks formally protested the handling of their and their children's allotments to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. By October, the tribal council was getting worried, as apparently the Bureau had refused to approve the commissioners' latest report. Finally, on November 11, 1858, the council ruled in the widows' favor, and three months later the final report and plat of the allotments were issued.

That of course was not the end of it. The allotment schedule received minor modifications in a supplementary report submitted by the Wyandott Commissioners on March 7, 1859, was finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 13, and a certified copy sent to the County Clerk of Wyandott County, Kansas Territory, on May 7. Despite all this, the government did not get around to beginning to issue patents of title to the Wyandott Allotments until June 1, 1859, and the last patent was not issued until December 4, 1861, almost seven years after the treaty of 1855 was signed and ratified. By that time many of the allotments had changed hands several times.

Some of the Wyandots were cheated out of their allotments, some lost them in tax sales of questionable legality (under the treaty of 1855, the allotments were not supposed to be taxable until five years after Kansas statehood), some held on to their land, and some, including Silas Armstrong, Isaiah Walker, Joel Walker, Irvin P. Long, Hiram M. Northrup and Mathias Splitlog, did quite well for themselves financially. (Splitlog sold a portion of his 288.61-acre allotment on the west bank of the Kansas River to the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads, reportedly becoming the richest individual in the Wyandot Nation in the process.) It is worth noting that when the sale of the allotments of those Wyandots in the Incompetent and Orphan Classes was finally authorized in 1867, at least half the buyers were fellow Wyandots.

And as for the three sections of land in the northeast part of Kansas City, Kansas which were claimed in a lawsuit filed by the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma in 2001 – the chain of title for each and every property in those three sections begins with the individual Wyandot who received his or her title to the property under the Wyandott Allotments, including such prominent figures as Lucy B. Armstrong (Allotment No. 11), Sophia Walker Clement (Allotment No. 47), Charles B. and Maria Walker Garrett (Allotment No. 69), Matthew R. and Lydia B. Ladd Walker (Allotment No. 161), and Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker (Allotment No. 163). The same is true for every property in the present Kansas City, Kansas that lies east of the Wyandott-Delaware Reserve Line (the present 72<sup>nd</sup> Street) and north of the Kansas River, in the 39-square-mile area of the former Wyandott Purchase.

## APPENDIX V

### WYANDOT BURIALS

The following is a list of individuals who are believed to have been buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery. The list is derived from entries in the journals of William Walker, Jr., from various tribal and family records found in the Connelley Collection at the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library and in the archives of the Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum, from William E. Connelley's 1896 survey of the cemetery, and from the Kansas City, Kansas City Clerk's Mortality Records, July 9, 1892 et seq. In many cases, the actual grave locations are not presently known. Those individuals who have marked or identifiable grave locations are noted with an asterisk (\*). It should be noted that this list is by no means complete; estimates on the number of burials in the cemetery run from approximately 400 as given here to over 600.

----- Clark Arms (Mrs. John Arms); ? - February 6, 1852

Eliza Arms; 1835 – 1859

John Arms; 1811 - June, 1856\*

Duncin Armstrong; January 23, 1849 - February 22, 1850

George Armstrong; 1801 - November 19, 1851\*

Robert Armstrong; August 19, 1835 - July 15, 1858\*

Silas Armstrong; January 3, 1810 - December 14, 1865<sup>45</sup>

William Silas "Willie" Armstrong; January 30, 1851 - March 26, 1851\*

Zelinda Hunter Armstrong; December 3, 1820 - February 10, 1883\*

Antoinette Armstrong Barnes; February 15, 1858 - October 2, 1882\*

T. B. and Antoinette Barnes' infant daughter; 1882\*

Andrew A. "Andy" Barnett; ? - October 28, 1870\*

Barrett Barnett; November, 1848 - April 4, 1858<sup>46</sup>

James Barnett; 1826 - March 6, 1862

Joseph Barnett; ND

Louis Barnett; March, 1832 - September 19, 1858\*

William Barnett; 1835 - ?;

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<sup>45</sup> Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1858, 1865-66), and President of the Wyandott City Company.

<sup>46</sup> Not a Wyandot. He was the son of the Rev. William Barnett, missionary to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church South, which stood adjacent to the cemetery.

Bearskin; ND  
Catherine Bearskin; 1846 - ?  
Eliza Bearskin; 1828 - ?  
James Bearskin; 1830 – 1859  
John S. Bearskin; 1816 – 1859  
William Big River; ? - July 6, 1848  
Ethan Bigarms; 1834 - ?  
John Bigsineu; ? - May 16, 1852  
Baptiste Bigtown; 1807 – 1861  
Sarah “Sally” Bigtown; 1799 – 1864  
William B. Bigtown; 1846 – 1861  
Catherine Bigtree; 1854 – 1858  
James Bigtree; 1796 - March, 1856\*  
John Bigtree; 1827 – 1857  
Mary Solomon Bigtree; 1830 – 1860  
Black Sheep's wife; ? - February 3, 1852  
Bowyer; ? – 1844  
Broadhead; ND  
Catherine G. Brown; 1810 - ?  
James Brown; ? - January, 1852  
Peter Buck's wife; 1792 - November 28, 1847  
Captain Bullhead; 1785 - ca. 1860  
Franklin and Harriet Butler's infant daughter; August 29, 1870 - September 5, 1870\*  
Harriet Brown Butler; 1837 - September 9, 1870\*

Judge Joseph Chaffee; ? - May 23, 1849<sup>47</sup>  
Jacob Charloe; ? - September 11, 1852  
Jacob Charloe's child; ? - January, 1852  
James T. Charloe; 1804 - October 24, 1854\*  
Jane Charloe's child; April, 1847 - August 13, 1847  
Margaret Jacquis Charloe; December 24, 1780 - November 10, 1859\*  
Robert Cherokee's brother-in-law; 1831 - September, 1847  
Catherine Clark; 1808 - January 18, 1858\*  
George Isaac Clark; June 10, 1802 - January 25, 1858<sup>48</sup>  
Harriet W. Clark; 1840 - February 6, 1858\*  
Mary J. Clark; August 7, 1842 - October 12, 1882\*  
Richard W. Clark; August, 1837 - January 31, 1890\*  
Thomas G. Clark; 1793 – 1843  
George Coke, or Cooke; 1827 - ?  
Tom Coke; ? - April 28, 1853  
Mary Collier; 1841 – 1861  
Andrew Syrenus Conley; ? - November 23, 1885\*  
Eliza Burton Zane Conley; 1838 - July 11, 1879\*  
Eliza Burton "Lyda" Conley; 1869 - May 28, 1946\*  
Helena Gros "Lena" Conley; 1867 - September 15, 1958\*  
Ida Conley; 1865 - October 6, 1948\*  
Sarah McIntyre "Sallie" Conley; 1863 - March 3, 1880\*

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<sup>47</sup> Isaiah Walker's stepfather and guardian. He arrived in Wyandott on May 3, 1849, on his way from Ohio to the California gold fields.

<sup>48</sup> Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1850-51, 1851-52, 1856-57, 1857-58), and Secretary of the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory (1853-54).

Aaron Coon; 1804 - June 12, 1852<sup>49</sup>  
Charlotte Coon; ? - May 1, 1847  
Francis Coon; 1836 – 1857  
George A. Coon; ? – 1859  
J. Coon, Jr.; ? - August 10, 1849<sup>50</sup>  
John Coon, Jr.; ? - January 18, 1853<sup>51</sup>  
Mary Coon; 1838 – 1859  
Robert Coon's widow; ? - May 15, 1852  
Robert Coon's child; ? - May 15, 1852  
Sarah Coon; 1815 – 1859  
John B. Cornstalk; 1820 - ?  
Sarah Cornstalk; ? – 1859  
Amos Cotter; 1837 – 1870  
Francis Cotter, Sr.; ? - September 29, 1852  
Francis Jr. and Elizabeth Cotter's son; September 1, 1847 – September 21, 1847  
Widow Cub; 1767 - November 11, 1847  
Jacob Curleyhead; 1838 - August, 1870  
John B. and Matilda Clark Curleyhead's twin daughters; January, 1848 - February 12, 1848  
Mary Curleyhead, Jr.; 1855 - 1856.<sup>52</sup>  
A. D.; ND\*  
Mary E. Day; June 19, 1852 - September 25, 1855\*

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<sup>49</sup> Family name was originally Kuhn (German).

<sup>50</sup> Murdered by Robert Cherokee.

<sup>51</sup> Executed by firing squad for the murder of Curtis Punch.

<sup>52</sup> Death was attested to on September 14, 1870, but name appears on 1871 tribal roll.



Francis Driver; 1802 - January 24, 1847\*

Isaac P. Driver's wife's child; ? - July 5, 1847

Martha Driver; February 9, 1833 - September 13, 1844\*

Mary A. Driver; 1830 - August 31, 1844\*

Widow Driver; ? - March 2, 1848

Charles "Charley" Elliott; 1810 - June 13, 1851

Hannah Elliott; May, 1854 - ?

Jacob Elliott; 1850 - January 15, 1871

Mary Elliott, 1830 - January 27, 1857

Eudora "Dora" Fish Emmons; ? - April 10, 1877\*

Eliza A. Espy; 1826 - June 9, 1915

Frank T. Espy; 1858 - October 18, 1922<sup>53</sup>

George J. Espy; ND

Martha E. F.; ND\*

Hester A. "Hetty" Zane Fish; ? - April 17, 1852\*

Lucinda Armstrong Forseyth; 1834 - ?

Samuel E. Forseyth; ND

Holly Francis; ? - 1859

Michael Frost; 1824 - May, 1865.

D. G.; ND\*

J. G.; ND<sup>\*54</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> Brother-in-law of Andrus B. Northrup. His burial was strongly protested by Helena Conley, as he was not a Wyandot. This resulted in her briefly going to jail. (She did not protest the burials of his parents, however; they were members of the same church as a good friend of the Conley sisters.)

<sup>54</sup> Cannot be Joel W. Garrett, as he is buried in the Garrett family plot in Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Charles Garrett; September 26, 1842 - September 8, 1843  
Charles B. Garrett; October 28, 1794 - December 2, 1867\*  
Cyrus Garrett; May 1, 1831 - February 20, 1859  
Henry Garrett; March 16, 1833 – April 14, 1857  
Maria Walker Garrett; July 9, 1807 - May 30, 1866\*  
Theodore F. Garrett; 1828 - May 7, 1869  
William W. Garrett; December 29, 1821 - July 6, 1847  
Elizabeth "Betsey" Greyeyes Gayamee; 1830 – 1857  
John Gibson; 1807 - February 6, 1859\*  
William Gibson; 1830 – 1859  
Barbara Emma Gollings; January 8, 1869 - August 9, 1870\*  
Charles "Charley" Graham; ? - July 14, 1851<sup>55</sup>  
Mary Graham; ? - July 9, 1847  
Henry C. Greyeyes; 1836 – 1857  
John W. Greyeyes' child; July 1, 1848 (died at birth)  
John W. Greyeyes' wife; ? - July 3, 1848  
Rev. Lewis "Esquire" Greyeyes; 1795 - ?  
Matthew "Doctor" Greyeyes; 1795 – August, 1845\*  
Robert Greyeyes; ? - February 23, 1847  
Robert Greyeyes' twin children; ? - March 5, 1848  
Eliza Half John; 1823 - February 10, 1848  
Eliza Half John's son; February, 1847 - November 10, 1847  
Kenneth Zane Harding; 1896 - December 16, 1915\*  
Mary Emma Zane Harding; September 16, 1856 - March 22, 1936\*  
Newton Harding; 1844 - 1905\*  
Newton "Newt" Harding, Jr.; May, 1895 - June 2, 1895

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<sup>55</sup> Agency blacksmith to the Wyandot Nation for nearly 20 years.

Anthony Hat; 1837 – 1859

John Hat, or Tauomee; 1810 - January 15, 1870<sup>56</sup>

John and Theresa Hat's child; January 30, 1848 (died at birth)

Theresa Hat; 1808 - January 30, 1848

Francis A. Hicks; 1800 - September, 1855<sup>57</sup>

John Hicks, Sr.; 1773 - February 14, 1853\*

John Jr. and Mary Hicks' daughter; 1843 - February 17, 1848

Matilda Stephenson Driver Hicks; 1805 - June 29, 1866\*

Sarah Hicks; 1839 – 1860

Sarah Hill; ? - January, 1852

Thomas and Sarah Hill's son; March, 1848 - April 11, 1848

Jacob Hooper; 1833 - ?

Henry Jacquis; 1788 - January 6, 1848<sup>58</sup>

Charlotte E. Clark Johnson; 1841 - ?\*

Edward I. Johnson; ND\*

Harriet Johnson; 1848 - 1850\*

Harry Johnson; ND\*

Maud Johnson; ND\*

John Johnston's wife; ? - August 9, 1851

John Johnston's two children; ? - August 9, 1851

Richard Johnston; 1846 - February 19, 1857\*

Kayrahoo's mother-in-law; 1788 - March 24, 1848

John Kayrahoo, Sr.; ? - February 16, 1852<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1853-54, 1854-55, 1855-56, 1867-70).

<sup>57</sup> Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1837-38, 1841-42, 1848-49, 1849-50).

<sup>58</sup> Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1833-34, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45). According to Connelley, the family name was pronounced "Jocko" by the Wyandots.

<sup>59</sup> Murdered by Isaiah Zane.

K. L.; ND\*

Anna Haven Ladd; August 14, 1815 - October 17, 1885\*

Celia Alverson Ladd; October 3, 1832 - December 4, 1854\*

John Wanton Ladd; August 10, 1793 - September 25, 1865<sup>60</sup>

Lydia Sweet Ladd; February 10, 1791 - March 3, 1869\*

Sarah R. Ladd; ND\*

John Lewis (formerly John Coon); 1819 – 1859

Little Chief's wife; ? - February 19, 1848

John Little Chief; 1837 – 1862

Ann Long; ND

Catherine Zane Long; October, 1793 - October 13, 1851\*

Elizabeth C. Long; 1855 – 1864<sup>61</sup>

Ethan Allen Long; 1820 - ?\*

Ethan A. Long's wife; ND

Henry Clay Long; 1824 – 1889<sup>62</sup>

William A. Long; 1838 - ?

Zachariah Longhouse, Sr.; ? - July 6, 1849

Zachariah Longhouse, Jr.; 1829 – 1867

Theresa Lumpy; 1801 - ?

John Walker McAlpine; 1887 - June 20, 1962

Maria Walker McAlpine; June 17, 1847 - February 26, 1891

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<sup>60</sup> Father-in-law of both Joel Walker and Matthew R. Walker.

<sup>61</sup> Grave was moved to Woodlawn Cemetery on December 30, 1893.

<sup>62</sup> Grave was moved to Woodlawn Cemetery on December 30, 1893.

Thomas McKee, Jr.; 1800 - February, 1844  
William McKendrick; 1808 - July 7, 1848<sup>63</sup>  
Livery B. McKenzie (McKendrick); 1838 – 1857  
Russell McKenzie (McKendrick); 1844 – 1861  
Widow Mononcue, or None-way-sa; ? - December 18, 1852  
James Monture; 1825 – 1864  
James Monture's wife; ? - February 2, 1849<sup>64</sup>  
Mary Monture; 1839 – 1864  
Sam Monture; 1816 - April 19, 1847  
Charlie Moore; 1886 - July 19, 1887\*  
Freddie Moore; 1887 - January 22, 1888\*  
Matthew and Nancy Pipe Mudeater's child; 1852 (died at birth)  
Widow Mudeater; 1788 - March 28, 1848  
Mary Rankin Muir; 1828 - ?  
Little Nerot; ND\*  
Nofat; 1797 - April 8, 1847  
Nofat's daughter; 1831 - July 17, 1847  
John Nofat; ? - June 26, 1851  
Margaret Nofat; ? - January 4, 1846  
Andrus Bishop Northrup; April 27, 1849 - January 7, 1892\*  
Frank Andruss Northrup, M.D.; November 3, 1879 - February 23, 1965<sup>65</sup>  
George Lee Northrup; January, 1881 - April 27, 1881\*  
Hiram Milton Northrup; June 4, 1818 - March 22, 1893\*  
Hiram M. Northrup II; 1867 - February, 1904

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<sup>63</sup> Named for Methodist Bishop William McKendree, spelling of the name changed in just two generations from McKendree to McKendrick to McKenzie.

<sup>64</sup> Murdered by her husband.

<sup>65</sup> Last burial in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

James Northrup; ND

Margaret Clark Northrup; September 28, 1828 - June 28, 1887\*

McHenry Northrup; November 5, 1854 - December 1, 1857\*

Milton Northrup; ND

Milton Catlin Northrup; October 5, 1846 - ?\*

Thomas Clark Northrup; December 27, 1851 - October 10, 1876\*

Tommy Espy Northrup; January 3, 1885 - February 13, 1886\*

Daniel Peacock; 1817 – 1857

Isaac Peacock; ? - July, 1852<sup>66</sup>

James Peacock; 1837 – 1864

Margaret B. Punch Peacock; 1815 – 1859<sup>67</sup>

Mary Peacock; ? - August 28, 1868

Matthew Peacock; 1793 - March 4, 1848\*

Moses Peacock; 1814 – 1857

Moses and Mary Peacock's daughter; 1833 - March 26, 1848

Swan Peacock; 1775 - October, 1843\*

Nancy Rankin Pipe; ? - June 25, 1853

John Porcupine; ? - March 18, 1849

Amanda Zane Powell; January 4, 1850 - January 8, 1917

Frank E. Powell; 1889 - December, 1930

Josiah Powell; ND

Charles "Charlie" Prindle; 1852 - 1905\*

Elizabeth U. Armstrong Prindle; November 27, 1854 - 1909\*

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<sup>66</sup> Murdered by Killbuck Standingstone in a drunken brawl.

<sup>67</sup> Death was attested to on September 14, 1870, but name appears on 1881 tribal roll.

Curtis Punch; ? - December 10, 1852<sup>68</sup>  
Daniel Punch; ? - January 13, 1849  
Eliza Punch; 1835 – 1861  
George Punch, Sr.; 1775 – 1845  
George Punch, Jr.; ND  
Roy Randall; ND\*  
James Rankin, Jr.; 1775 - September 29, 1851\*  
Samuel Rankin, or Jack Brandy; ? – 1852<sup>69</sup>  
James Robitaille; December 10, 1845 - January 15, 1859  
Julie Bernard Robitaille; 1812 - March 8, 1849  
Cary Rodgers; 1845 – 1866  
Widow Ronucay; ? - December 27, 1853  
Mary Saint Peter, or Widow Saint Peter; 1785 - ?  
N. Joseph Sandusky; ND  
Nancy Sandusky; ND  
Matthew Sarraheess, or Sarraheess; 1786 - December 18, 1846<sup>70</sup>  
Henry "Harry" Shaffenburg; 1870 - March 11, 1896\*  
Harry Clay Shipp; 1861 - May 12, 1929\*  
Kate Zane Shipp; 1865 - 1958\*  
Roy Robert Shipp; 1888 - October 23, 1918\*  
Eugene J. Snyder, Jr.; 1885 - 1927\*  
Thomas N. Snyder; 1887 - November 9, 1929\*  
John Solomon, Jr.; 1834 - ?  
Robert and Margaret Solomon's son; 1843 - September, 1847

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<sup>68</sup> Murdered by John Coon, Jr. and Martin Bigarms.

<sup>69</sup> Not a Rankin by birth, he took the name out of respect for the family.

<sup>70</sup> Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1825-1828).

Charles Splitlog; ? – 1855  
----- Spybuck, ND  
John B. Spybuck; 1810 - ?  
Mary B. Spybuck; 1830 – 1857<sup>71</sup>  
Squeendechtee; 1783 - December, 1844\*  
John Squeendechtee; 1815 – 1855  
Jacob Grover Staley; 1862 - December 9, 1940\*  
Margaret C. Northrup Staley; 1865 - 1940\*  
----- Standingstone; ? - April 10, 1850  
John H. Standingstone; ? – 1857  
John Peter Standingstone; ? - June 16, 1851  
John P. Standingstone's wife; ? - October 6, 1847  
One-Hundred-Snakes Standingstone; ? - July 25, 1853  
Rosanna Stone's son; March, 1843 - July, 1847  
Jacob Stuckey, or Stookey; 1795 - ?  
John Tallcharles, or Tall Charles; 1801 - May, 1856\*  
Charlotte Tallman; 1765 - ?  
Georgie E. Thomas; July, 1875 - January 28, 1879\*  
Seymour Thomas; February 25, 1840 - November 24, 1891\*  
Tobitha N. Armstrong Vedder Phillips Thomas; February 6, 1834 - October 7, 1914\*  
Tondee; ? - July 15, 1851  
Tondee's wife; 1818 - October 26, 1847  
Tondee's child; October 26, 1847 - November 15, 1847  
Towara; ? - January 16, 1852

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<sup>71</sup> Death was attested to on September 14, 1870, but name appears on 1881 tribal roll.



Mrs. Uhler; ND<sup>72</sup>

Caroline M. Armstrong Van Fossen; December, 1837 - February, 1909\*

Charles H. Van Fossen; December 15, 1836 - January 5, 1884\*

Ruth Van Fossen; October, 1876 - June 30, 1877\*

John Van Metre, Jr.; ? - August 10, 1851

Aaron Armstrong Vedder; 1857 - September 13, 1858\*

Edwin T. Vedder, or Jacob Stuckey, Jr.; ? - January 17, 1868

R. W.; ND\*

Florence Walker; March 20, 1845 - October 6, 1845\*

Ida E. Walker; February 22, 1851 - February 16, 1866\*

Joel Walker; February 17, 1813 - September 8, 1857\*

Lydia Brown Ladd Walker; 1817 - May 29, 1884<sup>73</sup>

Mary Ann Ladd Walker; July 1, 1819 - January 8, 1886\*

Matthew Rankin Walker; June 17, 1810 - October 14, 1860<sup>74</sup>

Warpole, or Ron-ton-dee; 1775 - November 17, 1843<sup>75</sup>

Henry Warpole; ? - March 11, 1853

Henry Warpole's wife; ? - January, 1852

Jacob Warpole; ? - August 14, 1850

John Warpole; 1825 - 1859

Peter Warpole; ? - February 14, 1849

Widow Warpole; ? - January 26, 1852

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<sup>72</sup> Mother-in-law of Noah Zane.

<sup>73</sup> Grave was moved to Quindaro Cemetery on March 9, 1906.

<sup>74</sup> Grave was moved to Quindaro Cemetery on March 9, 1906.

<sup>75</sup> Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1828-33) and leading advocate of Wyandot removal. This is the oldest identifiable grave location in the cemetery.

James Washington; 1787 - December 1, 1852<sup>76</sup>

Nancy Washington; 1828 - April 3, 1847

Sarah Washington; ? - November 12, 1867

Sarah J. Washington; 1800 – 1858

Widow George Washington; 1775 – 1858

John Wasp; 1795 - ?

Joseph White; March 1, 1830 - June 21, 1856\*

Ann Whitewing; ? - March 11, 1853

George Whitewing; 1838 – 1865

John Whitewing, Sr., or White Wing; 1785 - ?

John Whitewing, Jr.; 1820 - ?

----- Williams; ? - October 19, 1857\*

Abraham Williams; 1820 – 1859

Charlotte Brown Williams; 1781 - April 2, 1855\*

George D. Williams' wife; ? - August 28, 1852

Isaac Williams, Jr., or Sarahass; 1765 – 1857

John Williams; 1817 - ?

John and Margaret Williams' son; 1843 - April 8, 1847

Margaret Sarrahess Williams; 1819 – 1859

Mary D. Williams; 1838 - ?

Sarah D. Williams; 1809 – 1856

Susan Williams; 1765 – 1857

David Wright; 1839 – 1857

Esther Xarhis; May 24, 1917 - January 6, 1919\*

John Xarhis; March 5, 1891 - February 23, 1929\*

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<sup>76</sup> Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48), descendent of Half King and last surviving member of the Beaver Clan.

David Young; ? - October 20, 1851<sup>77</sup>

David and Margaret Greyeyes Young's daughter; ? - January, 1852

David and Margaret Greyeyes Young's son; December, 1845 - September 11, 1848

Henry V. Young; June 12, 1870 - November 8, 1871\*

Jacob Young; 1810 - ?

Zane Gray Yunghans; 1921 - 1922\*

Canna I. Cale Zane; 1870 - August 19, 1902\*

Catherine Rebecca "Kitty" Zane; December 3, 1856 – 1859

Clifford B. and Eula Zane's child; February 3, 1921 (died at birth)<sup>78</sup>

Clifford B. and Eula Zane's child; April 21, 1922 (died at birth)

Clifford B. and Eula Zane's child; March 4, 1925 (died at birth)

Cora J. Zane; 1872 - December 12, 1914\*

Ebenezer Zane, Jr.; 1831 - 1858

Ebenezer O. Zane; 1823 - May 8, 1902<sup>79</sup>

Ebenezer O. Zane, Jr.; 1868 - March 5, 1939\*

Elizabeth M. "Lizzie" Zane; 1851 - June 12, 1929\*

Geraldine E. Zane; August, 1911 - March 23, 1912

Hannah Dickinson Zane; 1794 - November 14, 1886\*

Irvin P. Zane; 1850 - June 14, 1936\*

Isaac Nichodemus Zane; February, 1843 - August 3, 1847

James C. Zane; 1832 - ?

James C. and Mary Ann Zane's child; ND\*

James C. Zane, Jr.; December 25, 1866 - February 1, 1870\*

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<sup>77</sup> Named for early Wyandot Methodist missionary the Rev. David Young.

<sup>78</sup> Survived by twin sister Evelyn Laura Zane (Chapin).

<sup>79</sup> His headstone erroneously reads 1824 – 1903.

L. G. Zane; 1883 - 1885\*

Lawrence G. Zane; December 27, 1851 - September 11, 1855<sup>80</sup>

Lester E. Zane; January, 1901 - July 8, 1902

Mary Ann Long Garrett Zane; 1826 - ?

Noah Zane; April 24, 1818 - January 16, 1868

Rabecca A. Barnes Zane; 1826 - March 26, 1916\*

Sarah M. Zane; 1820 - August 17, 1873\*

Theresa Zane; 1822 – 1856

Warren Ebenezer Zane; 1914 - ?

Wayne Isaac Zane; May, 1918 - October 23, 1918

William Zane; December 28, 1865 - April 20, 1870\*

William R. and Cora J. Zane's child; May 8, 1903 (died at birth)<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> Either Connelley somehow missed this headstone in his 1896 survey, or it was erected after that date. The 1855 Wyandot tribal roster indicates the child's age as 9 months rather than 3 years.

<sup>81</sup> May be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

## APPENDIX VI

### THE SHAWNEE AND DELAWARE TRIBAL COUNCILS

Relatively little is known about the structure and functioning of Shawnee and Delaware tribal governments, when compared to the detailed records that exist for the Wyandots. Both tribes initially had Principal or Head Chiefs who held their positions for life or until removed from office. The office was to some extent hereditary in the matrilineal line, but required an election for confirmation, and the expected heir might not be chosen. (The essentially democratic and consensual nature of many Indian tribal governments was a constant problem for the U.S. Government, which for some reason persisted in treating with the tribes as if they were European patrilineal monarchies.) In the case of the Delaware, the hereditary nature of the office apparently still held as late as 1857, when Captain Ketchum's will designated his sister's son James Connor as Principal Chief. Among the Shawnee, the office seems to have become purely elective in 1851 (although not without disagreement).

An additional problem with the somewhat vague, consensual nature of tribal government was the increasing temptation for the government to interfere with the selection of chiefs when the process was not clear cut. Eventually, this led to a system of "government chiefs," men who held office subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Captain Ketchum is said to have been the first such government chief among the Delaware, and the selection of John Connor over his brother James as Ketchum's successor was apparently largely due to government interference.

Both the Shawnee and the Delaware, more numerous than the Wyandots, were divided into several semi-autonomous bands, each in turn made up of a grouping of related clans. Each band had its own civil chief, and these chiefs together with the Principal Chief and various councilors made up the tribal council. The selection of the band chiefs was similar in process to that of the Principal Chief, and invited similar government intervention. Among the Delaware, the men of the band selected a group of men to represent them, and these in turn chose the band chief and at least one second chief or councilor. At least two of Captain William Anderson's sons eventually became band chiefs, which suggests that the office was not necessarily hereditary within the band. (Or perhaps the two individuals had different mothers from different bands.)

Documentary sources on the Shawnee in the years after their move to Kansas show a rather fragmented and factionalized nation, with various bands that seem to have little relation to the five traditional divisions of the tribe and a certain amount of conflict between the Missouri and Ohio Shawnee. One traditionalist Missouri group from Cape Girardeau, the so-called Black Bob Band (named after their chief), settled near the present Olathe and apparently refused to have anything to do with the other Shawnee on the reserve. Information from the Rev. Isaac McCoy's The Annual Register of Indian Affairs for 1835 seems to reflect a structured tribal council, but given the names, it is possible that this council was limited to the Ohio Shawnee:

John Perry, Principal Chief  
William Perry, Second Chief  
Captain Blackfeather  
Little Fox  
Henry Clay  
Letho

Nine years later, a letter from March, 1844, contains several of the same names, again in a six member council:

John Perry, Principal Chief\*  
Pe-a-ta-cumme, Second Chief  
Joseph Parks  
Sah-qua-we  
Blackhoof  
Letho

\*John Perry died on November 16, 1845. His replacement as Shawnee Principal Chief is uncertain.

According to Schoolcraft's 1847 Census of the Indian Tribes of the United States, the Shawnee government at that time consisted of a Principal Chief, four other civil chiefs (one less than in 1835 or 1844), and four war chiefs.

The clearest picture of Shawnee tribal government in the 1850s, after regular elections were instituted, comes from the 1864 deposition of the Rev. Charles Bluejacket, Shawnee Principal Chief, taken in the course of his lawsuit against the Johnson County Commissioners. He stated that tribal office was elective, for one-year terms, with the voting taking place on or about January 1 of each year. All Shawnee over 17 years of age were allowed to vote. The tribal council at that time consisted of five men, including a Principal Chief and a Second Chief. The office of clerk or secretary to the council was also elective, as was the tribal sheriff. This seems to agree with both the 1847 census and an 1859 ethnographer's report, although a later source claimed that elections were for two years.

Bluejacket was first elected Principal Chief in 1861, and at the time of his deposition his Second Chief was his predecessor, Graham Rodgers, while the tribal sheriff was L. Flint. Unfortunately, the names of the other members of the Shawnee Tribal Council are not given, and the records of the time are of little assistance. Bluejacket did, however, note his recent predecessors and the length of time they held office:

1852 – 1857	Captain Joseph Parks, Principal Chief
1858	Paschal Fish, Principal Chief
1859 – 1860	Graham Rodgers, Principal Chief

In apparent contradiction to Bluejacket's sworn statement, two letters to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated February and May, 1860, indicate the following as members of a seven-man council. As noted above, it is possible that this reflects a split between the Missouri and Ohio Shawnee, as most of the names are individuals of Missouri origin, but again, two of the individuals that Bluejacket listed as his predecessors were Missouri Shawnee, as were his successors. It is possible that when Bluejacket stated that Graham Rodgers was his predecessor, he did not necessarily mean immediate predecessor, which would change the order of Rodgers' and Fish's terms of office.

Paschal Fish, Principal Chief  
William Rodgers, Second Chief  
Charles Fish  
Charles Tucker  
George Dougherty  
Charles Tooley  
Jackson Rodgers

1861 – 1865	Rev. Charles Bluejacket, Principal Chief Graham Rodgers, Second Chief
1866 – 1870	Graham Rodgers, Principal Chief Charles Tucker, Second Chief
1870 - ?	Charles Tucker, Principal Chief

Information concerning the Delaware Tribal Council is almost as sketchy. The Delaware treaty of 1860 indicates that at that time, the council still consisted of the Principal Chief and three traditional band chiefs.<sup>82</sup> The Laws of the Delaware Nation, adopted on December 18, 1862, say nothing about the office of chief, their number, or the nature of tribal elections. A report from the Rev. John G. Pratt in September, 1864, states that in addition to the four chiefs, there was a council of five members, selected according to fitness, which functioned as a legislative body or court. Another document from 1864 indicates that each band had one councilor, but that the band chief and the principal councilor could in turn select additional councilors, so that their number was apparently variable. This is consistent with Article VI of the Laws, which indicates that an unstated number of councilors were to be appointed by the chiefs, functioning in a manner similar to the Wyandots' Legislative Committee. The chiefs and councilors together then appointed the clerk, three sheriffs, and a jailer. A treasurer was appointed annually on April 1 with specific duties, and appropriations were approved by the council twice a year, in April and October.

The list of individuals who held the office of Delaware Principal Chief is better documented than among the fragmented Shawnee, but still somewhat uncertain. Captain William Anderson, who led the Delaware to Kansas in 1830, was one of the signers of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, but did not hold the office of Principal Chief until about 1807 or 1808. The names of the band chiefs prior to 1851 are also uncertain.

? - 1806	Tetepachksit, Principal Chief
1806 – c. 1807	Beaver, Principal Chief
c. 1807 – 1831	Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief
1831 – 1835	Captain Patterson, Principal Chief
1835 – 1848	Nak-ko-min, Principal Chief
1848 – 1857	Captain Ketchum, Principal Chief Sarcoxie, Chief of the Turtle Band Secondine, Chief of the Wolf Band* Kockatowha, Chief of the Turkey Band

\*Sometime after August, 1851, Secondine died, and he was replaced as Chief of the Wolf Band by Neconhecond in October, 1853.

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<sup>82</sup> The three bands, the Turtle, Wolf and Turkey, did not correspond to the ancient divisions or sub-tribes of the Delaware (see Appendix I), but were divisions of the Unami. The other sub-tribes were originally similarly divided.

Following Captain Ketchum's death in 1857, he was succeeded by his sister's son John Connor, although James Connor was the designated heir. This was apparently done through government interference.

1857 – 1861            John Connor, Principal Chief  
                              Sarcoxie, Chief of the Turtle Band  
                              Neconhecond, Chief of the Wolf Band  
                              Kockatowha, Chief of the Turkey Band

Kockatowha died in the summer of 1861, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs apparently refused to recognize his chosen successor, Tonganoxie. His position was still vacant when Neconhecond died in May, 1863. The Delaware then tried to choose Ben Simon as Chief of the Wolf Band and Joseph W. Armstrong as Chief of the Turkey. This was also apparently unsuccessful, and the Delaware treaty of 1866 seems to reflect a council structure that was somewhat at variance with Delaware tradition. It is possible, of course, that at this point the separate bands had ceased to be a relevant factor in Delaware society.

1865 – 1872            John Connor, Principal Chief  
                              Charles Journeycake, Assistant Chief  
                              Sarcoxie, Assistant Chief  
  
                              James Connor, Councilor  
                              James Ketchum, Councilor  
                              Andrew Miller, Councilor  
                              John Sarcoxie, Councilor

John Connor died in the fall of 1872, and a Delaware council elected Captain James Ketchum Principal Chief. Assistant Chiefs Charles Journeycake and Sarcoxie protested the election, saying that it was improperly held and that Connor had designated his brother James Connor as his heir. With government encouragement, a second election was held in 1873, and after 16 years, James Connor finally became Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation.

1873 – 1877            James Connor, Principal Chief\*

\*James Connor died on March 17, 1877. His successor was Charles Journeycake.

1877 – 1894            The Rev. Charles Journeycake, Principal Chief

The Rev. Charles Journeycake, ordained Baptist minister and grandson of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams, died on January 3, 1894, at the age of 76, and was to be the last Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. Following his death, an elected, five-person Business Committee was established which continues to this day.



## APPENDIX VII

### A NOTE ON NAMES

Unlike modern European names, Indian names often contained great personal meaning. In some instances an individual would have both a birth name and an honorary name, bestowed in recognition of some noteworthy achievement or deed. Among the Wyandots, each clan had its own traditional set of names, which usually alluded to some aspect or event associated with the clan totem. These names were often chosen to reflect some circumstance relating to the child's birth. The Wyandots' desire to keep all of the traditional clan names in use was one reason for the frequency of adoption as a means of maintaining their numbers.

Children reckoned clan descent through the mother, and a child's birth name was chosen by the four principal women of the clan in consultation with the child's parents. Birth names, as well as honorary names and adoptive names, were bestowed by the clan chiefs at the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast, held in mid August. Among the Wyandots it became common for persons to have two separate and distinct names, an English name and a Wyandot name. Similar double naming was sometimes found in other more or less assimilated tribes such as the Shawnee and Delaware, as in the case of Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, whose little-used Delaware name was Kik-tha-we-nund. In some cases this could result in an individual having three or more separate names: an English name, an Indian birth name, one or more honorary names, and sometimes a nickname. Examples of the last are Leatherlips, Pipe and Roundhead, and are sometimes remembered when the individual's true name or names are forgotten.

The majority of the Wyandot names given here come from the writings, both published and unpublished, of William E. Connelley, including a list of 83 Wyandot Proper Names found among the papers of the Connelley Collection in the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library. Most of this information was apparently gathered in the 1890s with the assistance of Eldridge H. Brown. Eleven of the names come from C. M. Barbeau's Huron and Wyandot Mythology, published in 1915, and are the names of individuals who served as sources of information for the book. Seven of these correspond to individuals also named by Connelley. Barbeau's spelling of these names differs from that of Connelley, often markedly, and in those instances both spellings are given. Connelley's and Barbeau's translations of the meanings of the names and their clan affiliations usually coincide.

In the case of older Wyandot names from the first half of the 19th century, the principal source is William Walker Jr., both in his own writings and in his various communications with historian Lyman C. Draper. It should be remembered that neither Connelley nor Walker was a trained linguist (although Walker was fluent in a number of languages), so that both the spelling of names and the interpretation of their meanings may be open to challenge. Initially influenced by Walker, in later years Connelley revised his spelling system to conform to a much more rigorous phonetic system which he devised and recorded in several of his notebooks. The spellings given here are the earlier, Walker-influenced versions.

Yet another source of Wyandot proper names is the "Census of The Wyandotte Indians on the Wyandotte Reservation, Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory," dated June 30, 1885, and compiled by L. M. Roberts, Enumerator. This document was transcribed at the Smithsonian by Juanita McQuiston in 1976. Among the individuals named on this roll, 21 have their Wyandot proper names included along with their English names, and of those 21, twelve have no correspondence with names found on the lists of either Connelley or Barbeau. It should be noted, however, that the spellings used by Roberts may be questionable.

**Ac-ca-u-di-su-mah** (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Nancy Dawson, wife of Robert A. Dawson.

**Ah-lah-a-chick**; meaning unknown. James Connor, nephew and heir of Captain Ketchum, official interpreter for the Delaware (1825-1836), and onetime Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware)

**An-dau-you-ah**, or **Undauwau**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Matthews, Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. One of those who petitioned for establishment of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school in 1821.

**Angirot**, or **Angwirot**; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Chief of the Wyandots' Turtle Nation or phratry in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, contemporary of Nicolas and Tayetchatin.

**Aniotin**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Le Brutal, Wyandot chief in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, contemporary of Nicolas and Tayetchatin. He may have been involved in the murder of the five French traders at Nicolas' village in 1747; his French nickname is rather pointed.

**Catahecassa**; Black Hoof. Chief of the Mequachake Shawnee at Wapaughkonetta, veteran of every major battle from Braddock's Defeat to Fallen Timbers, and opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. Also, a later Shawnee chief of the same name. (Shawnee)

**Cayundiswa**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Margaret Charloe, called Charloe's Daughter.

**Chin-do-wan**; Leader. Name of the Quindaro weekly newspaper founded in 1857 by Edmund Babb and John M. Walden.

**Dah-nyoohn-deh**; meaning unknown (Snake Clan). Ruth Lofland, daughter of Louis and Caroline Driver Lofland and granddaughter of Francis and Matilda Driver.

**Dah-rah-hooh**; He (the Porcupine) Throws Up His Quills (Porcupine Clan). Silas W. Armstrong (often called Silas Armstrong Jr.), youngest child of Silas and Sarah Preston Armstrong, and husband of (1) Marian Parr Armstrong and (2) Estelle Armstrong. Heir of Silas Armstrong, one of the founders of the original Kansas City, Kansas, onetime Sheriff of Wyandotte County, and onetime Principal Chief of the reorganized Wyandot Nation in Indian Territory.

**Dah-teh-zhooh-owh**; meaning unknown (Little Turtle Clan). Catherine Wright, second wife of George Wright.

**Dah-wah-towht**; Cotton in the Throat, i.e. big Adam's apple (clan unknown). John Hicks Sr., longtime member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, father of Christopher Hicks (Little Chief), Francis A. Hicks and John Hicks Jr. This may be a nickname.

**De-an-dough-so**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. One of those who petitioned for the establishment of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school.

**De-un-quot**; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Successor to Tarhe. He was the last hereditary Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, and leader of traditionalist opposition to the Methodist mission in Ohio. On the treaties of Fort Meigs and St. Mary's he was called Half King, a title that by then was obsolete.

**Deganawidah**; the Master of Things. The Iroquois messiah, founder of the League of the Five Nations and bringer of the Great Peace. He may have been a Catholic-influenced Huron. (Iroquois)

**Deh-hehn-yahn-teh**; the Rainbow (Deer Clan). William E. Connelley's first name among the Wyandots (see Tooh-dah-reh-zhoooh).

**Dih-eh-shih**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mrs. Sarrahess.

**Donehogawa**; meaning unknown. Ely S. Parker, General Grant's adjutant and secretary, present at the surrender at Appomattox Court House, and first Indian to hold the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1869-1871). His family may have been of Neutral descent. (Seneca)

**Du-rah-ritz-zah** (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Margaret B. Punch.

**Du-ta-rush** (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Frank W. Long, son of James M. and Fannie Long, and father of Helen Long Dowis.

**Duf-e-no** (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Catherine Long, daughter of James M. and Fannie Long.

**En-di-no-ond**; Where He Was Seen. Big Nigger, Delaware trapper and hunter caught up in the Taos Pueblo revolt of 1847. (Delaware)

**Fath-tu-tan-ah** (Roberts); meaning unknown (Bear Clan). Robert A. Dawson, son of Jared S. and Catherine L. Armstrong Dawson, and nephew of Silas and John M. Armstrong.

**Gweh-rih-rooh**; Tree Climber (Porcupine Clan). Thomas Barnett Pipe, grandson of Thomas and Margaret Charloe Pipe.

**Gyawic** (Barbeau); Turtle. Nickname of Mary McKee (see Ta-re-ma).

**Hah-gyeh-reh-wah-neh**; Big Neck. Contemptuous nickname for the Rev. James B. Finley (see Reh-wah-wik-ih).

**Hah-rohn-yoooh**; meaning unknown (Wolf Clan, adoptive). The Cherokee Boy, adopted son of Half King, Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot.

**Hah-shah-rehs**; Over-full, i.e. the stream overflowing its banks (Big Turtle Clan). William Walker Jr's. second name (see Sehs-tah-roh). May be an uncomplimentary nickname.

**Hah-sheh-trah**; Footprint of the Wolf (Wolf Clan). George Wright, son of Elizabeth Wright. His mother was an adopted Wyandot of African and Delaware parentage, his father a St. Regis Seneca. For 16 years official interpreter for the Seneca and Shawnee, advisor to Tauromee, and later Secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council.

**Hahng-gah-zhoooh-tah**; When Deer Runs His Tail is Up (Deer Clan). Robert James Robitaille, son of L. E. N. and Elizabeth Robitaille.

**Hahr-zhah-tooh** (Connelley) or **Ha-ja-to** (Barbeau); He (the Deer) Marks (Deer Clan, adoptive). Eldridge H. Brown, son of Matthew Brown and Susannah D. Zane, friend and principal informant of William E. Connelley, and one of Barbeau's sources. Barbeau states that he was a member of the Snipe Clan, a clan or sub-clan that may once have existed among the Canadian Wyandots, but not among those in Kansas and Oklahoma. Could it be his Seneca maternal grandmother's clan?

**Harq-nu** (Barbeau); His (the Wolf's) Sky in the Water (Wolf Clan). Hiram S. "Star" Young, son of Jacob Young and nephew of John Solomon, and one of Barbeau's sources (see Teh-shohnt).

**Hehn-toh** (Connelley) or **Hento/Heto** (Barbeau); He (the Small Turtle) Leads (Small Turtle Clan). John Wesley Greyeyes, son of Esquire Greyeyes, attorney, onetime Acting Principal Chief and longtime councilor to the Wyandot Nation. Following his death, the name was assumed by B. N. O. Walker, although he belonged to a different clan.

**Hiawatha**; He Who Combs. Deganawidah's chief follower, his name is an achieved or deed name given him by his master. It prophesied his act of combing the serpents out of the hair of the Onondaga wizard, Atotarho, chief opponent of Deganawidah. (Iroquois)

**Hopocan**; Tobacco Pipe. Pipe, or Captain Pipe, onetime Chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware Nation. Responsible for the burning of Col. Crawford, founder of Pipestown, and ancestor of the Wyandot Pipe family. His son, chief of the Delaware at Pipestown in Ohio, bore the same name. This was basically a nickname (see Konieschquanoheel). (Delaware)

**Huhn-da-ju** (Barbeau); His Quill Kills (Porcupine Clan). John Kayrahoo II, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation at the time tribal reorganization was carried out in Indian Territory, and one of Barbeau's sources. Many Wyandots regarded him as little more than Abelard Guthrie's puppet.

**I-ohn-yah-reh**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). A woman's name.

**In-k-cha** (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown, adoptive). Marian Parr Armstrong, first wife of Silas W. Armstrong.

**In-oats-see**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Sarah Washington, wife of onetime Wyandot Principal Chief James Washington.

**Kah-weh-tseh**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Sarah "Sallie" Half John.

**Kah-yooh-dihs-ah-wah**; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Caroline "Carrie" Morris Meads.

**Kahn-dah-owh**; the Old Doe (Deer Clan). Melinda Brown, wife of Eldridge H. Brown. A member of the same clan as her husband, their marriage was allowed as he was not born into her clan.

**Katepacomen**; meaning unknown. Delaware Name of Simon Girty, the Great Renegade. (Delaware)

**Kayrahoo**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendents.

**Kik-tha-we-nund**; Creaking Boughs. Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation for over twenty years, and opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. He led the Delaware to Kansas in 1830. (Delaware)

**Kock-a-to-wha**; He Who Walks With Crooked Legs. Onetime Chief of the Turkey Band of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware)

**Kock-kock-quas**; meaning unknown. Captain Ketchum, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation from 1848 to 1857. See also 'Tah-whee-lalen. (Delaware)

**Kondiaronk**; the Muskrat (clan unknown). Leading chief of the Wyandots in the West for over 40 years at the end of the 17th Century. May or may not have been Sastaretse; his name (nickname?) is certainly not a traditional Deer Clan name. May have been "(One Who Speaks for) Sastaretse," resulting in some confusion. According to Mr. Buser, even the Hurons at Quebec acknowledged his authority. Died at Montreal in August, 1701.

**Konieschquanoheel**; Maker of Daylight. Captain Pipe (see Hopocan). (Delaware)

**Ku-na-ma-a** (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Fannie Long, wife of James M. Long.

**Kyooh-deh-mih** (Connelley) or **Kyu-de-me** (Barbeau); meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Catherine Williams Bassett Armstrong, one of Barbeau's sources.

**Lalawithika**; the Rattle, or Noisemaker. Juvenile name of Tensquatawa (see), the Shawnee Prophet. The name was not intended to be complimentary. (Shawnee)

**Mah-eh-doh**; meaning unknown (Bear Clan). A woman's name.

**Mah-noohn-kyooh**, or **Mononcue**; meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Thomas, brother of Isaac Williams Jr., Wyandot chief and early Methodist convert who served as a lay preacher in the mission church. His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendents.

**Mah-shehn-dah-rooh**; meaning unknown (Bear Clan). Silas Armstrong, elder son of Robert and Sarah Zane Armstrong, and husband of (1) Sarah Preston Armstrong and (2) Zelinda Hunter Armstrong. President of the Wyandott City Company, Vice President of the Wyandott County Agriculture Society, and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation.

**Mah-yeh-rah**; Walk in the Water, i.e. he (the Turtle) walks in the water (Big Turtle Clan). Chief of Michigan Wyandots, a strict Catholic, removed to Amherstburg with the Brownstown Wyandots during the War of 1812.

**Mah-yeh-teh-hah't**; Stand in the Water, i.e. he (the Deer) stands in the water (Deer Clan). A man's name.

**Mah-yuh-tuh-hah't**; Standing in the Water, i.e. he (the Deer) is standing in the water (Deer Clan). A man's name, but a different tense from the above.

**Main Poche**; Black Hand, or Shadow Hand. Usually misspelled Main Poc and erroneously assumed to be an Indian name, this is the French name of the onetime Principal Chief of the Pottawatomie Nation and instigator of the Fort Dearborn Massacre.

**Makoma**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mary J. Charloe.

**Meh-rooh-tohn-quah**; meaning unknown (clan unknown, adoptive). Louis Lofland, husband of Caroline "Carrie" Driver Lofland.

**Mehn-dih-deh-tih**; the Echo, i.e. the wonderful speaker (Deer Clan). Julie Emma "Julia" Robitaille Mudeater, daughter of L. E. N. and Elizabeth Robitaille and wife of Alfred J. Mudeater.

**Mehn-sah-teh;** meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Allen Johnson Sr., son of William and Catherine Johnson, and husband of Catherine Coon Johnson.

**Mendias;** meaning unknown (Bear Clan, adoptive). Lydia B. Ladd Walker, daughter of John W. and Lydia S. Ladd, and wife of Matthew R. Walker. Founder of the Order of the Eastern Star in Kansas.

**Meshe Kowhay;** meaning unknown. Captain Patterson, Second Chief of the Delaware at the time of their removal to Kansas, and Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation from 1831 to 1835. (Delaware)

**Mih-nooh-nih-teh;** meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mrs. Thomas Mononcue.

**Mih-shih-kihn-ah-kwah;** Little Turtle. Miami war chief, leader of the Northwest Confederacy in its victories over Colonel Harmar and Governor St. Clair. Later an opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. (Miami)

**Mihn-tsehn-noh;** meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). ----- Armstrong Morris.

**Mondoron;** meaning unknown (clan unknown). Joseph White, last Principal Chief (1838-1885) of the Canadian Wyandots at Amherstburg.

**Myeerah;** meaning unknown (Bear Clan). The White Crane, daughter of Tarhe and wife of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Zane.

**Na-con-di (Roberts);** meaning unknown (Bear Clan). James M. Long, son of Alexander and Catherine Zane Long.

**Nahn-dooh-zhah;** the Old Deer (Deer Clan). Susan Johnson, daughter of Allen and Catherine C. Johnson. An apparent variation of Melinda Brown's name (see Kahn-dah-owh).

**Nak-ko-min, Nakomund or Natcoming;** meaning unknown. Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation from 1835 to 1838. (Delaware)

**Ne-con-he-cond;** He Who Is Pushed In Front. Onetime Chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware Nation, buried in the Delaware cemetery near the present North 134<sup>th</sup> Street and State Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. (Delaware)

**Ne-she-pa-na-cumin;** meaning unknown. The Rev. Charles Journeycake, grandson of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams, ordained Baptist minister, and Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation from 1877 to 1894. (Delaware)

**Neh-nyeh-ih-seh;** meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Mononcue's wife and widow.

**Nehn-gah-nyohs;** Deer Throws Up Its Hair When Angry (Deer Clan). Elizabeth Robitaille, daughter of Robert and Julie Bernard Robitaille and wife of Louis Eugene Napoleon Robitaille.

**Nen-da-ko (Barbeau);** Her (the Turtle's) Ways (Big Turtle Clan). Mother of Catherine Williams Armstrong.

**Noh-deh;** meaning unknown (Bear Clan). A woman's name.

**Nyeh-meh-ah** (Connelley) or **Nye-meq** (Barbeau); Accomplisher, i.e. the Turtle as creator of the world (Big Turtle Clan). Mary Williams Walker, daughter of Nicholas and Charlotte Brown Williams, wife of Isaiah Walker, and one of Barbeau's sources. A member of the same clan as her husband, their marriage was allowed as he was not born into her clan.

**Nyoohn-doohtohs**; meaning unknown (Snake Clan). Caroline "Carrie" Driver Lofland, daughter of Francis and Matilda Driver and wife of Louis Lofland.

**Oh-no-ran-do-rah**; Hard Scalp, i.e. the shell of the Turtle (Big Turtle Clan, adoptive). Robert Armstrong, adopted Wyandot captive, husband of (1) unknown and (2) Sarah "Sallie" Zane, son-in-law of Isaac Zane and Myeerah, and father of George, Silas, Hannah, John M., and Catherine L. Armstrong.

**Ohn-doohtoh**; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Captain Bullhead's second name (see Stih-yeh-stah).

**Ooh-dah-tohn-teh**; She (the Snake) Has Left Her Village (Snake Clan). Sarah Driver Payne Dagnett's second name (see Yah-ah-tah-seh).

**Orontondy**, or **Ron-ton-dee**; Warpole (Deer Clan). Wyandot chief, reputedly the son of Nicolas and brother of Half King. His name is actually a title, not unlike Sastaretse, and indicates his position as Wyandot war chief (see Ron-ton-dee).

**Orontony**, **Orontondi** or **Ron-ton-dee**; Warpole (Porcupine Clan). Nicolas, or Nicolas Orontony, Wyandot clan chief and Turtle phratry war chief in the mid 18th century, reputedly the father of Orontondy and Half King. Unlike most Wyandots, an enemy of the French. His name is actually a title, not unlike Sastaretse, and indicates his position as Wyandot war chief (see Ron-ton-dee).

**Own-di-wis** (Roberts); meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Catherine "Kate" Williams Greyeyes, daughter of Nicholas and Charlotte Brown Williams, sister of Mary Williams Walker, and second wife of John W. Greyeyes.

**Panipakuxwe**; He Who Walks When Leaves Fall. Captain Falleaf, Delaware war chief, noted western scout, and Captain, Company D, 2<sup>nd</sup> Kansas Indian Home Guard. (Delaware)

**Pomoacan**; meaning unknown. Delaware name of Half King. (Delaware)

**Pushkies**; meaning unknown. One of Captain William Anderson's four sons. Killed by the Pawnee in 1832. (Delaware)

**Quar-cor-now-ha**; meaning unknown. James Secondine, son and heir of Secondine, famed trapper and mountain man, and one of Fremont's scouts during the Mexican War. (Delaware)

**Quatawapea**; meaning unknown. Colonel Lewis, Chief of the Shawnee at Lewistown, first to leave Ohio for Kansas. (Shawnee)

**Quehn-deh-sah-teh**; Vibrating Voice (Little Turtle Clan). Walter A. Stannard.

**Quihn-deh-sah-teh**; Two Lives, i.e. he (the Turtle) lives in water and in air, or alternatively, he (the Turtle) goes up and down (Big Turtle Clan). Man's name. As noted by Connelley, this same name, written and pronounced a bit differently, is also found in the Little Turtle Clan, where it has a different but related meaning (see above).

**Quo Qua, Quaqua or Kyukwe** (Barbeau); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Michigan Wyandot war chief, contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot, and like Tarhe a survivor of Fallen Timbers. His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendents.

**Rah-hahn-tah-seh**; Twisting the Forest, i.e. as the wind twists the willows by the stream where the Turtle dwells (Big Turtle Clan). Matthew Rankin Walker, ninth child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, brother of Joel and William Jr., and husband of Lydia B. Ladd Walker. Chief Justice of the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory, and founder of Freemasonry in Kansas.

**Reh-hooh-zhah**; He (the Porcupine) Is Pulling Down Branches and Nipping Off Buds (Porcupine Clan). Alfred J. Mudeater, son of Matthew and Nancy Pipe Mudeater and husband of Julie Emma Robitaille Mudeater.

**Reh-wah-wik-ih**; He (the Bear) Has Hold of the Law (Bear Clan, adoptive). The Rev. James B. Finley, founder of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school near Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

**Rhonuness, or Rhon-ion-ess**; the Falling Sky (Big Turtle Clan). Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot, a life-long Catholic, and father-in-law of John D. Brown.

**Rohn-tohn-deh, or Ron-ton-dee**; Warpole (Porcupine Clan). Last Wyandot war chief, onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, and the leading advocate of Wyandot removal from Ohio to Kansas. As with Orontony and Orontondy, his name is actually a title held by the Wyandot war chiefs, leading to a certain amount of confusion. The English translation of his name became the family surname of his descendents. In a later generation, according to Roberts' 1885 census the name/title belonged to Benjamin Mudeater (Porcupine Clan), son of Matthew and Nancy Pipe Mudeater, although the office had been done away with years before.

**Rohn-yau-tee-rah**; Leaning Sky (Deer Clan). Isadore Chaine or Chesne, agent of the British Indian Department and would-be Wyandot Principal Chief, who became chief of the Wyandots at Amherstburg following the War of 1812. Also called Shetoon (see).

**Ronaess**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Racer, Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot, and father of Catherine Parks, wife of Shawnee Principal Chief Joseph Parks.

**Sa-tsi-tsu-wa** (Barbeau); He (the Deer) Gathers Flowers Habitually (Deer Clan). Smith Nichols, orphan son of Kya-we-ng, a Wyandot, and Terenqcuyuta, a Cayuga, who eventually became a Quaker minister. Connelley states that he was hereditary chief of the Deer Clan.

**Sah-mun-dore** (Roberts); meaning unknown (Bear Clan). Isaac Z. Long, son of Alexander and Catherine Zane Long.

**Sah-yooh-tooh-zhah**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Driver, father of Francis Driver.

**Sarahass**; meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Isaac Williams Jr., son of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams, brother of Mononcue and uncle of Charles Journeycake. Born circa 1765, he and his wife Susan were among the oldest Wyandots to remove to Kansas. Should not be confused with Sarrahess, below.

**Sarcoxie**; As Tall As He Is. Onetime Chief of the Turtle Band of the Delaware Nation, one of Captain William Anderson's four sons. (Delaware)



**Sar-ra-hess, or Sarrahess;** Tall Tree (Porcupine Clan). Matthew Sarrahess, nephew and heir of De-un-quot, and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation. His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendents. Should not be confused with Sarahass, above.

**Sastaretse, Sastaretsi or Sastaretsy;** Very Long (or Tall) Pole (or Tree); i.e. upholder of the longhouse roof (Deer Clan). William Walker Jr. translated the name as Long Bark. Title of the hereditary principal chief of the Wyandot Nation (though not necessarily the principal civil chief). Use of the title seems to have ended in the latter part of the 18th century. Half King may or may not have been Sastaretse; authorities differ.

**Savaghdawunk;** meaning unknown (clan unknown). Wyandot spokesman for the Northwest Confederacy at the failed 1793 peace conference.

**Sa-waugh-da-wank, or Sc-you-waugh-ta-mau,** Carry Him About (Deer Clan). Lump-on-the-Head or Lumpy, Michigan Wyandot chief, captor of Brig. Gen. James Winchester at the Battle of Frenchtown. May be the same name as the above (and could be the same individual). The English translation of his nickname became the family surname of his descendents.

**Schi-no-t-wah** (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Jordania Dawson, daughter of Robert A. and Nancy Dawson. Named for her aunt, Jordania H. Dawson Weakley.

**Scotash;** meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Head Eater, Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. Called the son of Half King, but apparently only in an honorary sense.

**Secondine, or Secondyne;** meaning unknown. Onetime Chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware Nation, one of Captain William Anderson's four sons. His village called Secondine, just east of the Grinter ferry on the north bank of the Kansas River, was also known at various times as Delaware, Delaware Crossing, and Little St. Louis. (Delaware)

**Seh-Quindaro;** Bundle of Sticks or (stretching it a bit) Strength in Union (Big Turtle Clan). Nancy Brown Guthrie, daughter of Adam Brown Jr. and Theresa Saunders Brown, and wife of Abelard G. Guthrie. The town of Quindaro, Kansas, was named after her. References to her as Quindaro Nancy Brown or Nancy Quindaro Brown are probably incorrect. The *Quindaro Chindowan* claimed (mistakenly) that the name was popular and common among Wyandot women.

**Sehs-tah-roh;** Bright, i.e. the Turtle's eye as it shines in the water (Big Turtle Clan). William Walker Jr., fifth child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, brother of Matthew and Joel, and husband of (1) Hannah Barrett Walker and (2) Eveline Jane Barrett Walker. Alcoholic, attorney, businessman, farmer, historian, linguist, Mason, school teacher, slave owner, writer, onetime secretary to Michigan Territorial Governor Lewis Cass, U.S. Postmaster at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, official Wyandot interpreter, Provisional Governor of Nebraska Territory, drafter of the treaty of 1855, elected delegate to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, Wyandot delegate to the Okmulgee Council in Oklahoma, etc.

**Sehts-ah-mah;** Holding a Flower (Snake Clan). Mary Josephine Lofland, daughter of Louis and Caroline Driver Lofland and granddaughter of Francis and Matilda Driver.

**Sha-tey-ya-ron-yah;** Leatherlips. This was basically a nickname (see Sou-cha-et-ess).

**Shah-tah-hooh-rohn-teh;** Half the Sky (Bear Clan). Ebenezer O. Zane, son of Isaac Zane Jr. and Hannah Dickinson Zane, and husband of Rebecca A. Barnes Zane. Proprietor of the Wyandott House hotel in Quindaro, Quindaro alderman, and eventual patriarch of Kansas City Wyandots and caretaker of the Huron Indian Cemetery.

**Sheltowee**; Big Turtle. Daniel Boone's adoptive name among the Shawnee (a further indication of the Turtle's symbolic significance among the Northeastern Woodland tribes). (Shawnee)

**Shetoon**; meaning unknown (Deer Clan). Second name of Isadore Chaine (see Rohn-yau-tee-rah).

**Shrih-ah-was** (Connelley) or **Hu-crae-was** (Barbeau); Cannot Find the Deer When He Goes Hunting (Connelley) or He Cannot Find Axe (Barbeau) (Deer Clan). Allen Johnson Jr., son of Allen and Catherine C. Johnson and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. Connelley's translation of the name seems to make more sense than Barbeau's.

**Skah-mehn-dah-teh**; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Elizabeth Mononcue Armstrong, daughter of Mononcue and Neh-nyeh-ih-seh, and first wife of George Armstrong. They were divorced by the Wyandot Tribal Council, as she reportedly had "a most un-Christian temper."

**Skau-ho-mut**, or **Skahomet**; One Bark Canoe (clan unknown). Black Chief, Michigan Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. Possibly of African descent. The murder of John Barnett's brother by Black Chief's son in 1830 led to a rare Wyandot execution.

**So-tank-kee-ra**; Walking in the Night. Wyandot name for Tensquatawa, the Shawnee Prophet.

**Sooh-quehn-tah-reh**; Returning, or Reappearance, i.e. the Turtle sticks out his head (Big Turtle Clan, adoptive). Jonathan Pointer, adopted black Wyandot captive and translator for John Stewart.

**Sou-cha-et-ess**; Long Gray Hair (Porcupine Clan). Leatherlips, Wyandot chief and supporter of Tarhe, opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. Killed near Columbus, Ohio, by supporters of Roundhead on a trumped-up charge of witchcraft.

**Sou-nooh-hess**; Long House (Little Turtle Clan). Wyandot chief and supporter of Tarhe, opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh.

**Sou-reh-hoo-wah**; Split the Log, or Splitlog (Porcupine Clan). Brother of Roundhead, Warrow and John Battise, supporter of Tecumseh and ally of the British in the War of 1812, and eventual chief of the Canadian Wyandots (1835-1838). The English translation of his name became the family surname of his descendents.

**Squah-skah-roh**; She (the Snake) Moves Quickly, or Unexpectedly (Snake Clan). Kittie Lofland, daughter of Louis and Caroline Driver Lofland and granddaughter of Francis and Matilda Driver.

**Squeendechtee**, or **Squeendehteh**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Onetime member of the Wyandot Tribal Council. His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendents.

**Sti-yah-ri-wah** (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Margaret Punch, daughter of Margaret B. Punch.

**Sti-yeh-taak**; Bark Carrier (Porcupine Clan). Roundhead, brother of Splitlog, Warrow and John Battise, Wyandot war chief (until Tarhe replaced him with George Punch), supporter of Tecumseh and ally of the British in the War of 1812.

**Stih-yeh-stah;** He (the Porcupine) Is Carrying Bark (Porcupine Clan). Captain Bullhead, father of Michael Frost. This seems to be a variation on Roundhead's Wyandot proper name (see above). Both could be valid, one describing the action and the other the actor. Like Roundhead, fought as an ally of the British in the War of 1812.

**Sum-mun-do-wat;** meaning unknown (clan unknown). Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, early Methodist convert and leader of the Christian party. Murdered, along with two other members of his family, by white men in Henry County, Ohio, in December 1840.

**Suwaunock;** meaning unknown. Captain Suwaunock, one of Captain William Anderson's four sons, captain of Delaware volunteers in the Second Seminole War and scourge of the Pawnee. Killed by Lakota in 1844. (Delaware)

**Ta-ah-tre-zhi;** Broken Thigh. Wyandot name for Tecumseh, referring to the little-known fact that his one leg was shorter than the other.

**Ta-haw-na-haw-wie-te;** meaning unknown (Deer Clan, adoptive). Adam Brown Sr., adopted Wyandot captive, founder of Brownstown, foster father of William Walker Sr., and a prominent figure among the Michigan and Canadian Wyandots. Fought as an ally of the British in both the Revolution and the War of 1812 (wounded at Frenchtown). William Walker Jr. claimed that, as he was not of Wyandot blood, he was never actually a chief.

**Ta-hu-waugh-ta-ro-de;** meaning unknown (clan unknown). Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. One of those who petitioned for the establishment of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school.

**Ta-re-ma** (Barbeau); Holding Mud, i.e. carrying a pond (Bear Clan). Mary McKee, daughter of Thomas McKee Jr. and Catherine "Katie" Quo Qua. One of Barbeau's principal sources.

**Ta-yun-dot-seh;** the Village Keeper (Snake Clan). George Punch, onetime war chief and longtime councilor to the Wyandot Nation.

**Tah-hah-troh-yooh-yooh-tah;** He Comes Every Season (clan unknown). Jeremiah Charloe, son of Henry and Oella Frost Charloe.

**Tah-keh-yoh-shrah-tseh;** the Man With Two Brains (Bear Clan, adoptive). Abelard G. Guthrie, son of James and Elizabeth Ainsworth Guthrie, and husband of Nancy Brown Guthrie. Adopted Wyandot following his marriage to Nancy Brown, founder of the town of Quindaro, and attorney for both Taumomee's and John Kayrahoo's "Indian Party" Wyandot Tribal Councils. A "contentious being" according to John W. Greyeyes.

**Tah-whee-lalen** (meaning unknown). Name of Kock-kock-quas or Captain Ketchum as given on the treaty of October 26, 1832. (Delaware)

**Tarhe;** At the Tree (Porcupine Clan). The Crane, successor to Half King as Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, friend and ally of William Henry Harrison. Crane was a nickname given by the French, *Monsieur Grue*, and referred to his tall, slender build and fair complexion.

**Tau-ro-mee, or Taumomee;** meaning unknown (clan unknown). John Hat or Hatt, onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, leader of the Indian Party and opponent of the treaty of 1855.

**Tayetchatin, or Taechiaten;** meaning unknown (Wolf Clan). Chief of the Wyandots' Wolf Nation or phratry in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> Century, contemporary of Nicolas and Angirot.

**Te-we-sq** (Barbeau); Always Walking About (Deer Clan). Mary Whitewing Kelley, daughter of Jacob Whitewing, and one of Barbeau's sources.

**Te-zhau-taah**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Jack Brandy, or Samuel Rankin, Michigan Wyandot and half-brother of the wife of Adam Brown Sr., fought as an ally of the British in the War of 1812. He took the Rankin name out of respect for the family; Jack Brandy was a nickname given by the British.

**Tecumseh**, or **Tecumthe**; the Spring. Shawnee war chief, elder brother of Tensquatawa, the Shawnee Prophet. Ally of the British in the War of 1812, and the Indians' greatest statesman and champion. (Shawnee)

**Teh-ah-rohn-tooh-yeh**; Between the Logs (Bear Clan). Wyandot chief and supporter of Tarhe, opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. Remorseful at having murdered his first wife when drunk, he became one of the strongest supporters of the Wyandot Methodist Mission. Also, in a later generation, the Wyandot proper name of Irvin P. Long, onetime Principal Chief and longtime councilor to the Wyandot Nation.

**Teh-hah-rohn-yooh-reh**; Splitting the Sky (Big Turtle Clan). Francis Driver, son of Driver, and first husband of Matilda Stephenson Driver (Hicks).

**Teh-hooh-kah-quah-shrooh**; Bear With Four Eyes (Bear Clan). Robert Grant Robitaille, son of Elizabeth Zane Robitaille Reed, husband of Julie Bernard Robitaille, Justice of the Peace for Wyandott County, first Wyandott County Treasurer, and onetime Secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council.

**Teh-hooh-mah-yehs**; Invisible, i.e. he (the Snake) is hidden (Snake Clan). Charles Lofland, son of Louis and Caroline Driver Lofland and grandson of Francis and Matilda Driver.

**Teh-owh**; Swimming (female) Bear (Bear Clan). Cassandra Hicks, daughter of Jane Solomon Hicks.

**Teh-shohnt**; Strawberry. Hiram S. Young. This was apparently a nickname (see Harq-nu).

**Teh-skoooh-heh**; At the Deer Lick (Deer Clan). ----- Johnson, daughter of Allen and Catherine C. Johnson.

**Tensquatawa**; the Open Door. Called the Shawnee Prophet, younger brother of the great Tecumseh, spiritual leader of the great Indian alliance and cause of its downfall. This was a self-bestowed name (see Lalawithika). (Shawnee)

**Thah-nahn-tah**; Young Buck Drops His Spots, i.e. fawn changing color (Deer Clan). James Brown, son of Eldridge H. and Melinda Brown.

**Thayendanegea**; meaning unknown. Joseph Brant, younger brother of Molly Brant (mistress of Sir William Johnson), interpreter and translator, secretary to Guy Johnson, Mohawk war chief and British Army captain. Leader of the Iroquois allied with the British during the American Revolution, and leader of those Iroquois who resettled in Canada after the war. He and his sister were reportedly of Wyandot descent through both their parents. (Mohawk)

**To-mah-me**; meaning unknown (Bear Clan). Catherine "Katie" Quo Qua Clarke, daughter of Quo Qua, mother of Mary McKee, and subsequently wife of James Clarke. Called "Caty Cuqueh" on the 1843 tribal roll.

**Toh-roh-qyeh**; meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Isaac R. Walker, third child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, brother of Matthew, Joel and William Jr., husband of Rebecca Walker (Chaffee) and father of Isaiah Walker.

**Tondee**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Son-in-law of Little Chief (Christopher Hicks).

**Tonganoxie**; He Who Looks Small. Onetime Councilor to the Turkey Band of the Delaware Nation. The town he founded in the present Leavenworth County, Kansas, still bears his name. (Delaware)

**Tooh-ah**; There, i.e. at the Wolf's house (Wolf Clan). Sarah "Sallie" Wright Rice Clark, daughter of Elizabeth Wright, sister of George Wright and wife of (1) Charles Rice and (2) Lewis Clark.

**Tooh-dah-reh-zhooh**; the Greatest Deer, or Deer That Leads (Deer Clan). Half King, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation at the time of the American Revolution. His English name is actually a title, referring to his supposed position as the League of the Six Nations' viceroy in the Ohio Country. Chiefs of at least two other Ohio tribes bore the same title. William E. Connelley later claimed that after his adoption into the family of Allen Johnson Sr., he was given this name, as well as the titles of Half King and Sastaretse(!), presumably because of his services to the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma.

**Tooh-kwah-nah-yooh-teh**; She (the Deer) Speaks Fair (Deer Clan). Cordelia Theresa "Delia" Hicks, daughter of Henry Hicks and granddaughter of John Hicks Jr.

**Tooh-nehs**; the Pond, i.e. the deer-lick (Deer Clan). Miriam Ernestine "Mattie" Brown, daughter of Eldridge H. and Melinda Brown.

**Tooh-noh-shah-teh**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Francis A. Hicks, son of John Hicks Sr. and Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation at the time of the treaty of 1842.

**Towara**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). One of 10 Wyandots who died in January, 1852, most of them from cholera.

**Towh-heh-shrih** (Connelley) or **Ta-ohe-cre** (Barbeau); the Dawn of Day, i.e. the Turtle sees the light (Big Turtle Clan). Isaiah Walker, son of Isaac R. and Rebecca Walker, nephew of Joel, Matthew, and William Jr., and husband of Mary Williams Walker. Veteran of Doniphan's Ride, Treasurer of the Wyandott City Company, Wyandott alderman, member of the Kansas State Legislature, and a leader in the development of the community, his home in Wyandott just north of the downtown was called Turtle Hill. A member of the same clan as his wife, their marriage was allowed as he was not born into her clan (his mother was a non-Wyandot).

**Treh-hehn-toh**; Tree Shaking (Little Turtle Clan). Margaret Charloe Pipe, daughter of John Charloe and wife of Thomas Pipe.

**Tsoohn-dehn-deh**; She (the Snake) Clothes the Stranger (Snake Clan, adoptive). Matilda Stephenson Driver Hicks, wife and widow of (1) Francis Driver and (2) Francis A. Hicks.

**Tsoohn-dih-shrah-teh** (Connelley) or **Cen-da-cre-te** (Barbeau); meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Bertram Nicholas Oliver "B.N.O." or "Bert" Walker, youngest son of Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker, and one of Barbeau's sources.

**Tsoon-dow-e-no**; the Grey Eyed Man (clan unknown). Son of an adopted (Scots) captive, Michigan Wyandot chief, and father of the three Greyeyes brothers: Lewis "Esquire" Greyeyes, Matthew "Doctor" Greyeyes, and Robert Greyeyes.

**Wa-wah-che-pa-e-kar**; meaning unknown. Black Bob, chief of a traditionalist band of Missouri Shawnee from Cape Girardeau, opponent of the treaty of 1825. His band subsequently settled near the present city of Olathe in Johnson County, Kansas. (Shawnee)

**Wah-brohn-yoh-noh-neh**; She (the Little Turtle) Takes Care of the Sky (Little Turtle Clan). Mrs. Nancy Stannard.

**Wah-wahs**; Lost Place, i.e. the place where the Turtle was lost (Big Turtle Clan). Joel Walker, tenth and youngest child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, brother of Matthew and William Jr., and husband of Mary Ann Ladd Walker. Born near Amherstburg in Upper Canada during the War of 1812. Longtime secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council, President of the Quindaro Town Company and partner in the Wyandott City Company.

**Weh-yah-pih-her-sehn-wah**; meaning unknown. Bluejacket, or Captain Bluejacket (born Marmaduke Van Sweringen), adopted captive and Shawnee war chief, leader of the Northwest Confederacy at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. His children lived among the Wyandots at Brownstown, and some had Wyandot descendents. (Shawnee)

**Wen-da-ye-te** (Barbeau); Carrying an Island On His Back (Big Turtle Clan). Thomas E. Walker, son of Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker, and one of Barbeau's sources. The name seems to be a variant of Wyandot in both spelling and meaning.

**Yah-ah-tah-seh**; a New Body, i.e. the Snake slips her skin (Snake Clan). Sarah "Sally" Driver Payne Dagnett, daughter of Francis and Matilda Driver, stepdaughter of Francis A. Hicks (she gave his sword-cane to Connelley), and wife and widow of (1) Dr. W. A. Payne and (2) Lucian Dagnett. In her youth, one of the prettiest girls in the Wyandot Nation.

**Yah-nyah-meh-deh**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Believed by Connelley to be the last full-blood Wyandot, who died in Canada about 1820.

**Yah-rah-queh-neh-tah**; meaning unknown (Bear Clan, adoptive). Lucy B. Armstrong, the "Wyandott Bride," daughter of the Rev. Russell and Margaret Irwin Bigelow, wife of John M. Armstrong, staunch opponent of slavery and champion of women's and Indians' rights.

**Yah-rah-quehs**; meaning unknown (Small Turtle Clan, adoptive). Hannah Finley, wife of the Rev. James B. Finley.

**Yah-rohn-yah-ah-wih** (Connelley) or **Yarona'-a-wi** (Barbeau); the Deer Goes in the Sky and Everywhere (Deer Clan). Catherine Coon Johnson, daughter of Mary and John Coon, niece of Smith Nichols, and wife of Allen Johnson Sr. Adoptive mother of William E. Connelley and one of Barbeau's sources.

**Yahn-yooh-meh-tah**; meaning unknown (Wolf Clan, adoptive). Wife of the Cherokee Boy, she was an adopted Delaware (Connelley) or Mohican (Walker). A member of the same clan as her husband, their marriage was allowed as neither was born into their clan.

**Yooh-muh-reh-hooh**; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mrs. Bearskin.

**Yooh-reh-zeh-nohs**; the Wind Blows It Over, i.e. the strong wind flattens the Porcupine's quills (Porcupine Clan). Tobitha N. Armstrong Vedder Philips Thomas, eldest daughter of Silas and Sarah P. Armstrong, and wife and widow of (1) Edwin T. Vedder, (2) ----- Philips and (3) Seymour Thomas. She had at least six children, outlived all three of her husbands, and died in Kansas City, Kansas, at the age of 80.

**Yourowquains;** meaning unknown (clan unknown, adoptive). Sally Frost (born Catherine "Caty" Sage), daughter of James and Lovice Ott Sage, adopted Wyandot captive, and wife and widow of (1) Tarhe, (2) Between-the-Logs, and (3) Frost. Her Wyandot proper name and that of Hannah Finley above may be differing pronunciations of the same name.

**Zhah-hah-rehs;** meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mary Mush (Mary Peacock Bearskin).

**Zhau-shoo-to** or **Daugh-shut-ta-yah;** the Extended Sun (Bear Clan). Wyandot war chief, commonly called Shoo-to. Led his own clan at St. Clair's defeat, and supposedly saved the life of Simon Girty when Girty first came to the Ohio country. Lyman C. Draper believed he might be Abram Kuhn. William Walker Jr. thought it possible, but noted that as a white man, Kuhn could not have become a civil chief.





## INDEX

At the present time, no index has been prepared for this work, although it is hoped to eventually include one. But as long as the work remains in a state of flux, the constant additions and corrections make any sort of usable index a virtual impossibility; just one addition on one page could throw off all the subsequent index entries.



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