

Huron Place

By

William E. Connelley

Edited by

Larry C. Hancks

HURON PLACE

THE BURIAL GROUND
of
THE WYANDOT NATION
in
WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS

Copy of Inscriptions on the Monuments
standing in said burying Ground
in March, 1896

also

A Description of the Monuments
themselves,
Together with an approximate location
of the Graves and Monuments

By

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY

Edited by Larry K. Hancks
City of Kansas City, Kansas
1991

WM. E. CONNELLEY

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

FEB. 10, 1897

Son of Constantine and Rebecca J. (McCartin)
Conley. Born on the Wolf Pen Branch of the Middle
Fork of Jennie's Creek, Johnson County, Kentucky,
Thursday, March 15, 1855

FOREWORD

When the Wyandot Indians were forced to relocate from Ohio to Kansas in July of 1843, they hoped to purchase and settle on a portion of the existing Shawnee Indian Reserve near the town of Westport, Missouri. Such a purchase had already been provided for in a treaty drafted in 1839; but once arrived, the Wyandots found the Shawnee unwilling to go through with the agreement. A few of the more well-to-do Wyandots were able to rent houses in Westport; but most were forced to camp out on the narrow strip of U.S. Government land that lay between the Missouri State line and the Kansas River, west of the Town of Kansas (Kansas City, Missouri).

The area of the encampment was at the time a swampy lowland. This, coupled with the general hardships suffered by the Wyandots, soon took its toll through disease and exposure. By the end of the year over 60 Wyandots had died, nearly a tenth of their total number. As the area around the encampment was not suitable, the Wyandots began a cemetery across the Kansas River on the land of the Delaware Reserve. The location chosen was the crest of a hill about 1/2 mile due west of the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, overlooking the broad sweep of the Missouri River valley. This was the cemetery now known as The Huron Indian Cemetery. ¹

On December 14, 1843, the Wyandots signed an agreement to purchase the eastern end of the Delaware Reserve, a total of 36 sections of the land, with three additional sections given by the Delaware as a mark of respect. A small settlement then grew up between the riverfront and the cemetery, which within a few years became known as the town of Wyandott. As the town grew, so did the number of burials in the cemetery, with over a hundred deaths by the fall of 1844 and many more from the Asiatic Cholera epidemic of the late 1840's.

Less than 12 years after their arrival in Kansas, on January 31, 1855, the Wyandots signed a treaty which dissolved their tribal organization, allowed all who wished to become U.S. Citizens, and ceded the lands of the Wyandott Purchase to the U.S. government, which then divided the reserve into allotments to be issued to the individual members of the tribe, with four specific reservations. A portion of Section 2 of the treaty read, “

“The portion now enclosed and used as a public burial ground, shall be permanently reserved and appropriated for that purpose.”

When the allotments of the Wyandott Purchase were subsequently surveyed, the surveyors took the treaty literally and laid out Allotment No. 282, Public Burial Ground, with a boundary that followed the line of an existing rail fence about the hilltop. This resulted in the irregular shape that the cemetery still retains, with angular projections into the rights of way of 7th Street and Minnesota Avenue.

Through the latter 1850's the Wyandot Tribal Council continued to care for the cemetery, and in 1859 the council even authorized the erection of headstones on the graves of any deceased head chiefs which were then unmarked. When the town of Wyandott was platted in May, 1857, the plat included the cemetery with the boundaries established by the allotment survey, and further made the cemetery one part of a larger block or town square called Huron Place. The northwest corner of Huron Place, cut off from the remainder of the square by the cemetery, was already occupied by the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Consequently the town company set aside the three other corners of the square for the future construction of churches. This same layout was followed when the plat was refiled in 1859, following the establishment of Wyandott County and the incorporation of Wyandott as a city of the third class.

The Treaty of 1855 had contained provisions that allowed those who wished to defer citizenship, and eventually a sizable minority of the Wyandots moved to Oklahoma, where on February 23, 1867, a new treaty was signed which officially reestablished the tribe. This resulted in (or rather formally acknowledged) a split in the Wyandots between the more traditional tribal members and the so-called Citizen Class. It was the latter group, and their descendants, which continued to care for the cemetery and to bury family members there as the city grew up all around.

William E. Connelley was a Kansas City, Kansas newspaperman and amateur historian who, beginning in the 1880's made an extensive, if sometimes superficial, study of the Wyandot Indians, their history, language and culture. He managed to amass an amazingly extensive collection of primary documents dealing with the tribe and its members, including the journals and personal papers of such notables as William Walker, Jr. and Abelard Guthrie. In the process, he sometimes engaged in behavior that most modern historians would view as unethical if not dishonest. He eventually divided the collection up, profitably selling major parts of it to the Nebraska State Historical Society, the Kansas State Historical Society, and the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library. As a result of his work and contacts, he was adopted into the Wyandot Tribe; and ironically within two years of his survey of the cemetery was acting as the paid agent of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma in their initial attempt to sell the cemetery property for development.

Connelley's survey of the Huron Indian Cemetery was conducted in March, 1896, with the assistance of the aged Ebenezer O. Zane, a citizen-class Wyandot who voluntarily acted as the cemetery's caretaker. The survey exists in three forms. The first consists of Connelley's original field notes, in pencil on loose 6 x 9 1/2 ruled sheets. The second is a 7 1/2 x 9 1/2 bound ledger book with ruled pages containing a fair copy, written out in ink by Connelley in an elegant but occasionally hard to decipher hand. The third is an undated, typed transcript of the fair copy, apparently prepared by the Kansas City, Kansas Urban Renewal Agency in the early 1970's which unfortunately contains a substantial number of typographical errors and misreadings. The later formed the basis for the improvements to the cemetery that were carried out in 1978-79. These three documents are among the Connelley papers housed in the Kansas History Collection of

the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library.

This present publication is a corrected reworking of the typed transcript, based on a careful study of both the field notes and fair copy, with Connelley's original spelling, punctuation and capitalization. Annotations in brackets have been added indicating pertinent information derived from other sources. Problems remain, however. It should be realized that in some instances the grave inscriptions may have been partially illegible at the time of the survey, while headstones put up years after the event may have had incorrect data. Moreover, there are certain unexplained discrepancies between the field notes and the fair copy (e.g. No. 4, No. 15, No. 23, No. 27, and No. 84), Connelley subsequently indicated his final version of some texts in the footnotes of the edition of the Journal of William Walker, Jr. which he edited, and noted that the journal sometimes gave different dates of death than were indicated by the grave inscriptions. Distances given in the text are also suspect, and often may best be read as approximations.

LARRY K. HANCKS
City Planning Division
Kansas City, Kansas
November 1991

¹ Huron was the French name for the Wyandots, and was almost never used by the tribe themselves. As the name for the cemetery, its use would seem to date from

the days of the Wyandott City Company in the late 1850's.

INTRODUCTION I

Inscription on the envelope containing the fair copy:

WYANDOT INDIANS,
HURON PLACE CEMETERY, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

(This Cemetery is in the heart of the business district.)

A Survey of the Cemetery made by William E. Connelley in the years 1895 and 1896.

Every grave in the Cemetery which could be found was located by measurements from other graves and monuments.

The inscription on every gravestone, marker, monument was copied exactly and is here set down.

Every gravestone, marker, and monument which could be found was described, the description being given.

Only 84 stones and monuments could be found. On the 4th day of April, 1918, I went through the Cemetery. I was shocked at the desecration of these graves and monuments. Only two or three monuments were standing entire, and scarcely a headstone could be found. I should think it impossible to identify more than a dozen graves and burial lots without my survey and record.

William E. Connelley

INTRODUCTION II

Preface to the fair copy:

Realizing the importance of preserving

1. An approximate location of the Monuments and Graves;
2. A description of the Monuments, and
3. A Copy of each Inscription to be found in the Wyandot National Burying Ground in Huron Place, Kansas City, Kansas. I, in March, beginning on the 17, 1896, copied each inscription to be found on the Stones in said Indian Cemetery.

At the same time, I approximately located each Grave and monument therein starting at that time, and wrote down what description I hastily could of each stone as I worked along.

There were indications of hundreds of Graves that had no Stone, nor mark of any kind. Many Stones broken down and destroyed and the fragments scattered about, made it a work of sorrow and Melancholy. It grieved me to look upon the neglect and the desolation of the Last Resting Place of so Brave and Honorable a People. They had few faults. Most of those they had were adopted from the White People.

WM. E. CONNELLEY

Kansas City, Kansas
February 10, 1897

DIVISION NO. 1

Commenced at the North East Corner, and worked Southward along the East Line of the Cemetery, on a strip of irregular width.

NO. 1

Two small graves. Small square marble monument at head. Small, thin, marble slab at the foot of each.

Charlie
&
Freddie
Moore

On North Side of Monument

On South Side of Monument

Charlie
Died
July 19, 1887
Aged
1 yr 3 ms.

Freddie
Died
Jan 22, 1888
Aged
3 ms. 15 ds

Then a branch of rose on monument

(The Moore brothers were the sons of Charles W. Moore, a Wyandot descendant listed on the Olive Roll. Moore was the son of Mary Coonhawk (Moore), a Citizen Wyandot listed on the 1855 roster.

NO. 2

Child's Grave - Wooden Boards, head and foot

Little
Nerot
Aged 3 mo.

Grave surrounded by barbed wire on elm and honey locust sticks.

NO. 3

Medium sized Grave. Rose bush growing on it. No marks of any kind. Small stone without any inscription.

NO. 4

Small Grave. Small thin Sandstone slab at Head. None at Foot.

(A Dove)

Henry V.
Young
Born
June 12 1870
Died
Nov. 8 1871

Inscription here cannot be deciphered.

[The field notes entry clearly reads "June 12," but in the fair copy this has been altered to "Jan 12." This would seem to be an error in transcription rather than a correction]

NO. 5

Small Grave near No. 4. No mark of any kind

NO. 6

Two small Graves surrounded by small, old iron fence. Small, thin marble slab.

(Rose Branch)

Barbara Emma
Gollings
Born
January 8, 1869
Died
Aug 9 1870

11 Graves without marks of any kind are next. There are also indications of several mon. (monuments) also. We pass also 4 large black walnut trees before reaching No. 7.

NO. 7

On North line of Armstrong Ave., 27 feet from East Line of Cemetery. Small Grave, covered with flag plant. Thin sandstone slab, broken; part on Grave, Upper part leaning against a black walnut tree.

(Dove)

Andy A.
Son of
J R. & E R. Burnett
Died
Oct 28 1870

(Lower part of stone destroyed. No more of it can be read.)

All about this are graves without marks. Counted 15 before coming to one with any mark at all. This one has small stones at head and foot, but no inscription. Another close by with but one small stone which seems to be at Head - no inscription. The ground is full of graves about this, but how many there are cannot be even conjectured. They are about the middle of Armstrong Avenue. (When Armstrong Avenue is mentioned it is, of course, understood to mean where Armstrong Avenue would be if extended through the Burial Ground.)

NO. 8

Sunken Grave. Marble slab buried about six inches below surface of the Grave.

James T. Charloe
Died
Oct 24 1854
Aged 50 years

NO. 9

About 8 feet South of No. 8. Sunken Grave. Thin marble slab at head and at foot. Headstone broken into two pieces. Small black walnut tree growing on Head of Grave. That portion of the Headstone bearing inscription buried about six inches below surface of Grave.

Mrs. Barnett
Born
March 1832
Died
Sept 19 1858

(It would be quite unusual for a headstone to be inscribed simply "Mrs." The dates are those of Louis Barnett, son of John and Hannah Charloe Barnett. As the stone was broken and buried, the first name was presumably obscured or illegible, resulting in the misreading.)

NO. 10

By side of No. 9. - Sunken grave. Thin marble slab at Head and Foot. Headstone broken. Broken fragments of upper portion buried about six inches below the surface of the Grave. On fragments in the ground.

Margaret Charloe
Born
Dec 24 1780
Died

(Then on that part of Headstone standing)

Nov. 10 1859

By her side on the south is sunken Grave unmarked. Then comes some sunken Graves with rough limestone slabs at head and foot. These rough limestone slabs seem to be the bases of Stones which were once erected to these Graves. They have no inscriptions.

After these, there are sunken Graves all side by side without marks of any kind. They are all near the South Line of Armstrong Avenue.

Margaret Charloe was the sister of Henry Jacques (or Jacques). She married _____ Charloe. Their children were: 1. John Charloe 2. Hannah Charloe 3. James T. Charloe 4. Robert Charloe 5. Nancy Charloe. Robert and Nancy died unmarried.

James T. Charloe married Amelia Peacock. Their child: Lucy Charloe, only. She married John Winney, a Seneca, and they now live in the Seneca Nation.

John Charloe married _____. Their children: 1. Jane Charloe 2. Margaret Charloe. Jane Charloe married 1st John Pipe. Margaret Charloe married Thomas Pipe. After the death of John Pipe, his widow married John Sarahas.

Hannah Charloe married John Barnett. Children: 1. James Barnett 2. Eliza Barnett 3. John Russell Barnett 4. Louis Barnett 5. William Barnett. John R., Louis, and William

died unmarried. Eliza Barnett married Matthias Splitlog.

James Barnett married Jane Tullis (or Tilles, white ward of Silas Armstrong). Children: 1. Serena (Theressa Barnett) 2. Martha M. Barnett 3. Henry J. Barnett 4. Silas A. Barnett 5. Izette Barnett. Silas A died unmarried. Serena Barnett married Alfred Welsh. Martha M. Barnett married William Priestly. Henry J. Barnett married Mary C. Passmore. Isette Barnett married Oliver P. De Honde.

Henry J. Barnett and Mary C. Passmore had one son, William C. Barnett. Mrs. De Honde is now raising him.

NO. 11

About 21 feet from No. 10. Large walnut tree 6 feet from foot of Grave. Grave sunken. No stones standing. Fragment of headstone on Grave about 3 inches below the surface, on which is

Doctor Greyeyes
Died
Aug 1845
Aged 50 yrs

Was a Methodist preacher. Was a Wyandott. Opposed the division of the Church. Refused to go with the South Methodists.

(In his description, Connelley has confused Doctor Greyeyes with his brother, Esquire Greyeyes. Esquire Greyeyes, an exhorter and lay leader in the Methodist Church, was born circa 1795; but was still alive in the late 1850s. According to Lucy B. Armstrong, "Esquire" and "Doctor" Greyeyes were originally nicknames bestowed jokingly by Robert Armstrong. Doctor Greyeyes' Christian name has been lost.)

NO. 12

West of No. 11 very little, and South of and by the side of No. 11. On south line of Armstrong Avenue. Grave not sunken. No stones standing. Fragment of Headstone buried on the Grave only a little below the surface, and a part of it comes to the surface and is exposed on which the boys have hulled walnuts. It has

Rontondee
or
Warpole
Died
Nov 17 1843
Aged 68 yrs

He was known as Henry Warpole. His name should be written Ron-Ton-Dee. His father and John Hicks swapped wives in their old age, and this Warpole, or Ron-Ton-Dee was the only child of the elder Warpole by the Hicks wife. Hicks had no children by the wife he got from Warpole.

Ron-Ton-Dee was said to have been the most bitter enemy of Great Britain in the whole Wyandot Nation. He was said to have been a good man, of more than ordinary intelligence. See No. 70.

Ron-Ton-Dee was a full-blood Wyandot.

(This is the earliest recorded burial in the cemetery, dated a month before the Wyandots had concluded the purchase of the land from the Delawares. In his description, Connelley has confused Ron-Ton-Dee with his son, Henry Warpole, thereby creating an extra generation in the family. According to William Walker, Jr.'s journal, the actual Henry Warpole died in a hunting accident on March 11, 1853. His mother, the former wife of John Hicks, Sr., died of cholera on January 26, 1852.

NO. 13

30 feet South of elm tree 5 feet in diameter, and 20 feet short of two walnut trees about 1 foot in diameter with many graves between No. 12 and No. 13. Enclosure about 20 feet square; only the corner posts of sandstone 2 feet high and 6 inches square remain, and the Northwest post is missing. Indications of only one grave in the enclosure. Thin, square, marble slab on sandstone base; slab damaged. Inscriptions.

Francis Driver
Died
Jan 24 1847 AE 45 yrs

Matilda Hicks
Died
June 29 1866 AE 61 yrs

Mary Driver
Died
Aug 31 1844 AE 14 yrs

Martha Driver
Died
Sep 13 1844 AE 11 yrs
8 mo. 4 Days

It is probable that all these Graves are in the enclosure.

After the Death of Francis Driver his wife, or widow, rather, married Francis A. Hicks, Head Chief of the Wyandot Nation.

(It is possible that several other family members may also be buried within the enclosure: Francis Driver's mother (died March 2, 1848), son William A. Driver, who died while serving in the Union Army (1864); and daughter Sarah Driver Payne Dagnett, who may have been responsible for the erection of the now vanished monument.)

NO. 14

85 feet from No. 13 to South Line of Cemetery. In this space many unmarked Graves, some of them much sunken. Also in this space 1 large Grave with base of Headstone set up at head of Grave; not a sign of any footstones. This Grave is about 30 feet from the South Line of the Cemetery. There are many unmarked Graves about this.

(By tradition, Union dead from the Battle of Westport were interred in this area of the Huron Indian Cemetery on October 25, 1864. This large grave may be part of that burial.)

In this 85 feet space, there are 3 elms less than one foot in diameter.

One oak about the size of the walnut trees

One walnut a little larger

One small mulberry

One small hackberry.

DIVISION NO. 2

NO. 15

Grave unmarked; about 65 feet from North Line of Cemetery and about 60 feet from East Line of Cemetery. Rough block of limestone on Grave--no inscription. Ebenezer O. Zane (Sr.), who has assumed control of the Cemetery, told me that this is the Grave of Dora (Eudora) Emmons, the wife of Dallas Emmons, and the daughter of Paschal Fish. Her mother was Zane's oldest sister, Hester Zane. Fish died in the early 60's, about 1863.

(Eudora Fish Emmons died April 10, 1877. The town of Eudora, Kansas, was named in her honor. The field notes give the name of Connelley's informant as Wm. Zane. This was almost certainly in error, and was consequently corrected by Connelley in the fair copy. Ebenezer O. Zane died in 1902 at the age of 79 and was buried between his mother (No. 24) and his wife, Rebecca Barnes Zane (died March 26, 1916).

NO. 16

About 20 feet south of No. 15, two graves side by side - both unmarked. They are the Graves of sisters of Mr. Ebenezer O. Zane.

The first is the grave of Sarah Zane, who died about 1864, unmarried. She was born in Logan County, Ohio.

The second is the grave of Hester Fish, the wife of Paschal Fish. She died about 1867.

(Sarah M. Zane died on August 17, 1873 at the age of 53. According to William Walker Jr.'s journal, her sister, Hester Zane Fish, died on April 17, 1852. Nicknamed "Hetty," she was a great favorite of Walker and his wife. With Lucy B. Armstrong's sister Martha Bigelow, Hester organized the first Wyandot Sunday School in June, 1847. Her husband, Paschal Fish, was chief of the Fish Band of the Shawnee, and was subsequently elected Head Chief of the Shawnee Nation in April, 1859.)

NO. 17

Marble monument at head of three graves by South side of No. 16. Monument about 5 feet high. Is in limestone base, and leans to the east. Inscriptions on west side of monument.

James C. Zane
Died
Feb 1 1870
Aged
3 yrs 1 mo 6 dys

William
Son of
J.C. and Mary A.
Zane
Died
Apr 20 1870
Aged
4 yrs 2 mo & 23 dys

Infant of James C. Zane in the third grave; has no monument.

James C. Zane was a brother to Ebenezer O. Zane.

(James C. Zane was 38 years old in 1870; not 3 as the monument still clearly reads. It is possible that it is the father in the third unmarked grave, while the monument is that of the similarly named child. Mary Ann Zane's grave location is presently unknown.

NO. 18

In a small space are 18 unmarked and unknown graves.

NO. 19

Then near these unmarked graves, No. 28, is the unmarked grave of Eliza Conley, sister of Ebenezer Zane. Mr. Zane was sodding and filling this grave this day, April 24, 1896. Eliza Conley was the wife of Andrew Whitman Conley. They were married in Ohio. She died about 1879.

(Eliza Burton Zane Conley died July 11, 1879.)

NO. 20

By side of No. 19 is the unmarked grave of a Mrs. Uhler, the mother-in-law of Noah Zane, brother of Ebenezer Zane.

NO. 21

Unmarked grave of Andrew Whitman Conley by the side of No. 20. Mrs. Uhler's grave between the graves of Conley and his wife. He died about 1875.

(Andrew Syrenus Conley died November 23, 1885. The origin of Connelley's error concerning his middle name is unknown.)

NO. 22

By side of No. 21 is the unmarked grave of Sarah Conley, daughter of Andrew Whitman and Eliza Conley. She died in 1875, unmarried.

[Sarah McIntyre Conley died March 3, 1880, at the age of 16. The surviving family members marked the Conley family graves in the 1940's with stones giving the correct names and dates. Eventually included with the new stones were the graves of daughters Eliza Burton Conley (died May 28, 1946), Ida Conley (died October 6, 1948, and Helena Gros Conley (died September 15, 1958.)]

NO. 23

By the side of No. 22. Small grave with small marble slab stuck in the ground at the head. with letters

L.G.Z.

The grave of the daughter of Irvin P. Zane. She died about 1885, aged about 2 years.

(The field notes entry clearly reads "L.G.Z.," but in the fair copy this has been altered to "G.Z." This would seem to be an error in transcription rather than a correction.)

NO. 24

About 10 feet south of No. 23. Grave with slim marble shaft about 6 feet high, in sandstone base 15 inches square. Inscription

In Memory of
Hannah
Zane
Died
Nov. 14, 1886
aged
92 years,

Mother of Ebenezer O. Zane. Born in Virginia. Married Isaac Zane in Ohio. Came to Kansas in 1849. Ebenezer O. Zane's Indian name is Shah-tah'-brook-rah'n'tee, meaning Half-the-Sky.

The Zanes first belonged to the Bear Clan. Got into all the Clans by Marriage. The Bear and Big Turtle Clans were Cousins.

The maiden name of Hannah Zane was Hannah Dickinson. She was born in Virginia and had 12 brothers and sisters. She died younger than any of them.

NO. 25

About 80 feet south of No. 24. 2 unmarked graves. Not sunken. No information about them.

NO. 26

About 30 feet south of No. 25. Small grave. Thin marble slab in limestone base at head, and smaller one at foot. Inscription

Gone Home
(Lamb recumbent)
R u t h
Dau of
C.H. & C.M.
Van Fossen
Died
June 30 1877
Aged
7 m & 4 ds

NO. 27

About 3 feet south of No. 26. Large grave. Marble slab at foot. Marble block 8 x 12 x 15 inches, in limestone base at head. Inscription. At top of block

F a t h e r
Charles H.
Van Fossen
Dec 15 1836
Jan 5 1884

[The field notes entry clearly reads "3 feet," but in the fair copy this has been altered to "30 feet." This would seem to be an error in transcription rather than a correction. Charles Van Fossen's wife, Caroline, was a daughter of Silas Armstrong. She died in February 1909, and is buried next to her husband and daughter.]

NO. 28

About 10 feet south of No. 27. Small grave covered with flag plants. Wooden board at head. Inscription

Roy Randall

NO. 29

30 feet South of No. 28. Unmarked grave about on north line of Armstrong Avenue, and about 50 feet from east line of the Cemetery. Rough, unmarked limestone rock on grave. No inscription.

The last Grave in this Division

DIVISION NO. 3

NO. 30

About 80 feet from Minnesota Avenue. Sunken, unmarked grave. Limestone base blocks set up at head and foot. Monuments destroyed. Black walnut tree at head about 12 inches in diameter. Elm at South side and one at foot, each about 3 inches in diam.

NO. 31

Plot about 16 feet square, marked by marble posts 8 x 8 inches, extending 12 inches about the ground.

0 0 0

0 0 0

0 0 0

X Walnut tree. Forks near ground. 15 in in diam. below fork. Each fork 12 inches in diam.

Marble slab 3 feet high, 15 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, in large limestone base 8 inches high. Inscription.

Charlotte

E. Johnston
and
E. I. Johnston

Mr. Zane told me that E. I. Johnston and Charlotte Johnston were half brother and half sister to Mrs. H.M. Northrup.

[Most sources give the spelling of the family's last name as "Johnson" rather than 'Johnston.'" It was Charlotte E. Clark Johnson that was a half sister of Margaret Clark Northrup, rather than her husband Edward I. Johnson. Two of the Johnson's children, Harry and Maude, may also be buried in the family enclosure.]

NO. 32

[Should have followed No. 30 and been 31.]

About 10 feet south of No. 30. Unmarked grave.

NO. 33

Unmarked grave. About 3 feet south and 4 feet west of S.W. corner of plot No. 31. Seems to have been a small mound of earth erected over this grave.

NO. 34

18 feet south of No. 33. Small grave with only marble slab at foot, with initials

M. E. F.

Fragment of headstone lying on grave says

Martha E.
Daughter of
M. C. & A. M.

[Broken off here]

NO. 35

Plot of ground about 23 feet square surrounded by square picket fence painted brown. Gate in east side 3 feet from Northeast corner. West line of plot is on west line of Division No. 3 as I worked over the Cemetery. Plot is only 2 feet south of No. 34. In east side of plot is walnut tree 12 inches in diameter. In Southeast corner is an elm which forks close to the ground, and the two forks wind and twist around each other. First grave about 5 feet south of north side of plot. Has red granite monument as follows: 1st.

Sandstone base about 3 feet square and 2 feet high. 2nd. Granite block 2 feet square and 15 inches thick. 3rd. Granite block 18 inches square and 26 inches high. 4th. Granite shaft 12 inches square at base, and 6 inches square at top, and 6 feet high. On west side of 3rd section of monument

Andruss B. Northrup
Apr. 27 1849
Jan 7 1892

On east side of monument; Monogram of letters

A. B. N.

By south side of above monument are two marble monuments side by side; each about 3 feet high; in 3 sections, and the main sections of the monuments about 1 foot square.

On first monument

Tommy
Espy
Infant Son
of A. B. & L. C. Northrup
Died
Feb 13 1886
aged
1 yr 1 mo 10 ds

On the second monument

George
Lee
Infant Son
of A.B. & L.C.
Northrup
died
Apr 27 1881
aged
3 mo & 4 days

[The impressive headstone of Andruss B. Northrup is something of a problem, as virtually all contemporary records indicate his first name was actually spelled "Andrus," with a single "s." There are apparently a number of additional, unmarked graves in this large family plot post-dating Connelley's survey, including the mother, father. and brother

of Andrus Northrup's wife, Lee C. Espy Northrup. Immediately to the north of Andrus' grave is that of his nephew, Dr. Frank A. Northrup (died February 23, 1965). This was the last burial in the Huron Indian Cemetery.]

A plot of ground 12 by 24 feet adjoining the south side of No. 35. West line of plot 2 feet east of West line of No. 35. Plot has been enclosed; marks of enclosure remains, but fence is gone. 2 unmarked graves on north end of this plot. 2 trees in Southwest part of plot about 10 inches in diameter - one a hackberry and the other an elm. Graves covered with a plant called "live forever."

NO. 37

Immediately adjoining the Southwest corner of No. 36 are two unmarked graves. They have the appearance of small graves. The south one is sunken; small walnut tree on its head.

NO. 38

10 feet south of Southeast corner of plot of Andrus B. Northrup is a grave with wooden slab at head on which is

Sarah R. Ladd

[Note Connelley's correct spelling of Northrup's first name.]

NO. 39

Immediately South of No. 38 is a grave which has white granite monument as follows. 1st. Base 3 feet by 2 feet by 12 inches. 2nd. 2 feet by 15 inches by 12 inches high. 3rd. 18 inches by 30 inches by 8 inches thick. Inscription on third section

Anna Haven Ladd
Born in Warrick R.I.
Aug 14 1815
Died In
Wyandotte Kas
Oct 17 1885
No Tears in Heaven

NO. 40

2 feet South No. 39. Monument as follows: Limestone base 16 inches x 30 inches x 12 inches. Marble sub-base 9 in. x 25 in x 4 in. Marble slab 20 in wide x 26 in high x 4 in thick. Inscription

He giveth his beloved sleep
Celia Alverson
Dau of
J. W. & L. S. Ladd
Born in Washington Ohio
Oct 3 1854
Died in St. Joseph, Mo.
Dec 4 1854

[Verse defaced so as to (be) illegible.]

Small marble foot stone on which is

C. A. L.

NO. 41

1 foot South of No. 40. Double monument. Limestone base 18 in. by 5 feet by 1 foot high. Marble sub-base 12 in. x 54 in. x by 6 in. Marble slab 36 in. high x 48 in. long x 6 in. thick. Inscriptions

Our Mother

Lydia Sweet Ladd
Born
In Providence R. I.
Feb. 10 1791
Died
In Wyandotte, Kan
Mar. 3 1869

Our father

John Wanton Ladd
Born
In Warrick R. I.
Aug 10 1793
Died
In Wyandotte, Kan
Sept 25 1865

[Line obliterated by time]
time]

[Line obliterated by

[Verse of four lines can not be made out]

Small marble foot stone

L. S. L.

J. W. L.

Black walnut tree 3 inches in diameter on graves.

[No trace now remains of any of the Ladd family markers. Two other Ladd daughters,

Lydia and Mary Ann, married brothers Matthew R. Walker and Joel Walker respectively (see No. 49)]

NO. 42

Mound of earth on south part NO. 41. 6 feet in diameter and 2 feet high. No marks nor stones.

NO. 43

Next enclosure is 9 [90] feet South of Andruss B. Northrup's plot. Between the Ladd plot and this there are many graves, all of them unmarked, many of them sunken. This is the Family Burying ground of the Clark family. It is 30 feet north and south by 15 feet east and west, enclosed by a rusty chain along and through and about which has been worked some strands of barbed wire. Chain is through holes in limestone posts 6 inches square and 3 feet above the ground; 4 on the east and 4 on the west side. Iron gate in south end hung on limestone posts 6 inches square and 4 feet high. Beautiful ash tree 12 inches in diameter on inside by east gate post.

First grave on the north side of plot. Monument as follows: Sandstone base 2 feet long, 13 inches wide, 8 inches above the ground. Sub-base, marble 20 x 10 x 7 inches. Marble slab 31 inches high, 15 inches wide, by 4 in. thick. Inscription

Mary J. Clark
Died
Oct 12 1882
aged
40 yr. 2 mo 5 da

Second Grave. 2 feet south of first. Marble slab 15 inches wide by 4 feet high by 2 inches thick

[Figure of weeping willow]

Harriett W. Clark
who died
Feb 6, 1858
aged
17 yrs 5 mo
& 2 ds.

Small marble foot stone. On south line of grave grows a black oak tree 12 inches in diameter.

Third Grave. 3 feet south of the 2nd. Monument: marble slab 4 feet high - 18 inches wide - 2 inches thick - no bas[e] or sub-base.

[Figure of Square and Compasses]

George I. Clark
Head Chief of the
Wyandott Nation
Born
June 10 1802
Died
Jan 25 1858
Aged 56 yrs
7 Mo 8 ds

Small marble foot stone.

George I. Clark was a good man. He was a half-blood Wyandot. He came from Canada to Kansas. He was Head Chief at the time of his death.

[George I. Clark served as Principal or Head Chief for four terms: 1850-51, 1851-52, 1856-57, and 1857-58. He also served as Secretary of the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory, 1853-54.]

Fourth Grave. 3 feet south of 3rd. Ash tree 5 inches in diameter that stood between this and the 3rd grave, has recently [been] cut down. Monument: Rough limestone base, 2 feet, by one foot, by one foot. Marble slab 3 feet high, by 15 inches wide by 2 inches thick.

[Figure of Weeping Willow]

Catherine
wife of
Geo. I. Clark
who died
Jan 18 1858
aged
50 yrs

Small marble foot stone

C. C.

Fifth Grave. 6 feet south of the 4th. Small hackberry tree stands a little west and north of headstone. Monument: Rough limestone base, 2 feet by 1 foot, by 1 foot. No sub-base. Marble slab 3 1/2 feet high, 15 inches wide, 2 inches thick

Richard W. Clark
Born
Aug _____ 1837
Died
Jan 31 1890

Small marble foot stone

R. W. C.

No other stones or monuments in enclosure; but there are doubtless other graves.
Indications of others are plainly visible.

NO. 44

3 feet east and extending 6 feet south of the Clark plot is another plot from which the fence has been recently torn away. It is about 12 feet square. 2 feet North is a grave unmarked except part of broken base stone put at head. 2 elm trees about 12 inches in diameter have recently been cut from this plot. 1 about the same size remains. At north side a small grave.

Monument: sandstone base 9 inches by 15 inches by 8 inches high. Marble slab 2 feet high, 8 inches wide and 2 inches thick.

Georgie E.
Daughter of
S. & T. Thomas
Died
Jan 28 1829
aged
3 yrs & 6 Mos

Small marble foot stone

[The date of death given by Connelley is an obvious impossibility, an apparent misreading of "1879." The girl's parents, Seymour and Tobitha N. Thomas, were married in 1870.]

Second Grave. 2 feet south. Large grave. Monument: limestone base 2 feet by 1 foot by

8 inches; marble block 15 inches high, 8 inches thick, 14 inches wide. On the top is

____ Husband
Seymour
Thomas
Feb 25 1840
Nov. 24 1891

Other graves but no other stones nor monuments.

[Tobitha N. Thomas (died October 7, 1914) lies buried some six feet south of her husband.]

NO. 45

24 feet south of Clark lot, unmarked graves between. Monument: marble slab without base; 4 feet high; 18 inches wide; and 2 inches thick.

John Arms
Died
June 1856
Aged 45 yrs.

The grave is sunken. 21 feet south, in the north line of Armstrong Avenue is an oak 12 inches in diameter.

John Arms married a widow Clark, Mrs. H. M. Northrup's mother, and was, consequently, her (Mrs. Northrup's) stepfather. He lived on Jersey Creek near where 10th Street now runs. The Methodist Church was built on his land. Church burned in 1856.

NO. 46

50 feet south of Clark lot. Neglected plot; enclosure gone. Plot about 20 feet by 10 feet. 3 graves; all small; appearance of others. Only one marked. Marble slab 18 in. by 12 in. by 2 in.; no base nor sub-base.

William S.
Son of
J. M. & L. B. Armstrong
Died
March 26th
1851
Aged 2 mos

Leaning against this slab is a marble slab 2 ft. by 8 in by 2 inches thick, on which is

R. W.

Between this and the south line of the Cemetery are at least 200 graves, all unmarked. On one just east of that of Sarrahes is lying a broken marble slab on which is "Oct. 18, aged 69 yrs."

DIVISION NO. 4

Strip north and south through Cemetery, irregular, but about 50 feet wide. Com. at north line of Cem.

[In actuality, Divisions 2, 3, and 4 are each approximately 20 to 30 feet in width. The cemetery as a whole is only 175 feet wide. As the cemetery runs from the southwest to the northeast along a hill crest, Connelley's north-south divisions, which follow the grave rows, cut across the cemetery at an angle.]

NO. 47

50 feet south of Minnesota Avenue line. Broken marble slab on top of grave.

In
Memory of
Joseph White
Born
Mar 1 1830
Died
June 21, 1856

20 feet south is a walnut tree 15 inches in diameter.

NO. 48

60 feet south is small grave enclosed by a picket fence. It is covered with bushes and shrubs. No Marks. Enclosure 4 feet by 6 feet and the fence is 4 feet high. An unmarked grave between No. 47 and No. 48.

NO. 49

20 feet south of No. 48 is the Walker enclosure, surrounded by ornamental iron fence, now old, bare of paint and covered with rust. The fence is of old fashioned pattern, about 4 feet high. The enclosure is about 30 feet square, and has an iron gate in the north side. Four graves on the East half of the enclosure. On the North half of the East half are two unmarked graves. On the South half of the East half are two graves. Monument: limestone base 2 feet square, and 18 inches high; Sub-base, marble, 18 inches square and 6 inches high. Square marble block 14 inches, by 2 feet high, turned to a round shape at top to receive a round marble shaft 10 inches in diameter and 5 feet high with turned ornamental top

On S.E. face of monument.
[on the square shaft: Square and
Compasses enclosing "G"]

M. R. Walker
Born
June 17 1810
Died
Oct 14 1860

On N.E. face of Monument
[Figure of sheaf of wheat
and sickle]

Lydia B.
Wife of
M. R. Walker
Died
May 29 1884
Aged
67 years

[on sub-base)

W A L K E R

[These Two graves were moved to the Quindaro Cemetery at 38th Street and Parallel Avenue on March 9, 1906 when the sale and destruction of the Huron Indian Cemetery seemed to be imminent]

On the North half of the West half there are two unmarked graves. Then about center of the West half is a Granite monument: decayed and crumbling limestone base, 2 feet, by 1 foot, by 1 foot; sub-base, marble 18 inches by 8 inches by 8 inches; then marble slab worked into a scroll. On top of scroll, figure of roses.

“Love soweth here in toil and fear
But the harvest time of God is there”

Our Darling

Ida E.

Daughter of

Joel & Mary A

Walker

Born in Kansas City, M.

Feb 22 1851

& Fell asleep in Wyandott

Kansas

Feb 16 1866

“Blessed are the pure in heart
for they shall see God”

Small marble footstone

I. E. W.

2 feet south of the above is a small grave. Monument: limestone base 18 inches by 10 inches by 1 foot high; marble slab 10 inches wide, 15 inches high and 2 inches thick, worked with a scroll. On top of scroll figure of Lamb lying down, asleep.

Our Little

Florence

Dau of J. & M. A.

Walker

Born in Wyandott K

Mar 20 1845

Died

Oct 6 1845

“I take these little lambs, said He
And lay them in my breast
Protection they shall find in me
In me be ever blest”

4 feet south of above is a large grave. Monument: base of limestone now crumbling, 30 inches square, 12 inches high; sub-base, marble, 25 inches square, 1 foot high, beveled at top; marble block 15 inches square, 4 inches thick; marble block, 12 inches square, 3 inches thick; square marble shaft 10 inches at base, and 6 inches at top, 5 feet high; beveled corners. On shaft

This Monument
Is Erected By
The Hands of
Affection. In
Memory of His
Many virtues.
He was that
Noblest Work
of God
An Honest Man.

On first marble block

In
Memoriam
Joel Walker
Born in Canada West
Feb 17 1813
Died in Wyandott Kansas
Sept 8 1857

Some appearance of a large grave between the two last described graves. If there is one there, it is unmarked.

[This last mentioned, unmarked grave would most probably be that of Mary Ann Ladd Walker, who died January 8, 1886, and would have been buried beside her husband.]

NO. 50

About 6 feet south of No. 49 is an enclosure about 25 feet square. Fenced with wooden pickets, which are now decaying. Paint all off of them. There are also three or four forlorn looking spruce or pine trees in poor health in the enclosure. There is a variety of shrubs and flowers; they have a neglected appearance. There are a number of graves in the plot but only two of them are marked.

In the Northwest corner there is a new grave. White washed pine board at the head. Letters of black paint.

H. Shaffenburg
Died
March 11th 1896
aged
26 years

[Henry or Harry Shaffenburg was the son of Mark and Catherine Armstrong Shaffenburg, and a grandson of Silas Armstrong.]

In the Northeast corner is a large grave with broad flat elevation of earth over it same size as the grave. Just south of this grave is the most elaborate and ornamental monument in the Cemetery; base a solid block of limestone 4 feet square, and 1 foot high above the ground; on this, a sub-base of marble 3 feet square and 9 inches thick; on this is a block of marble 30 inches square; and 8 inches thick; on this a marble Corinthian column at east corner, 4 inches in diameter and 30 inches high enclosing white marble block 24 inches square and 30 inches high on this a marble block 30 inches square, and 6 inches thick; on this a cap-stone of marble 36 inches square, and 15 inches thick - ornamentally cut; on this is tall and large marble urn, draped and surrounded by flowers in wreaths, all cut in the marble. On west side of cap - stone is a Dove with Olive Branch. On the west side of large white block of marble is bust of woman with infant in her arms, and surrounded by clouds. Above them is an angel holding about their heads a cloth. right hand of the angel has been broken off. On the lower clouds is

Nettie and Baby

On Sub-base

B A R N E S

On each of the four sides of the stone below the cap-stone is cut a massive "B.

On North side of large white block of marble facing grave

Antoinette
Daughter of
Silas & Zelinda Armstrong
and wife of
T. B. Barnes
Died Oct (No Day) 1882
Aged 24 years & 7 Mos.
and her infant daughter.
"Here lies in early years bereft of life
the best of daughters and the kindest wife
Who never knew nor practiced any art
Secure in all she wished - her husband's heart."

Thou wast too good to live on earth with me
And I not good enough to die with thee.

NO. 51

An enclosure adjoining No. 50 on the south. Same size as No. 50. Surrounded by a frail iron fence. Gate in center of east side. In the west half of the plot are a number of

unmarked graves. In the East half, first grave from the north has monument: limestone base 18 inches square, and 1 foot high; sub-base marble 16 inches square, and 9 inches high; marble shaft 2 foot square at base, and 7 inches square at top, and 5 feet 6 inches high. Small forked mulberry tree on the north side of the monument. On East side of Shaft

Robert
Armstrong
Born
August 1835
Died
July 1 1858

Small marble footstone, marked

R. A.

Second Grave. 3 feet south of first grave; head covered with well kept moss-rose bushes. At the foot a granite slab 23 inches wide, 5 inches thick, and 14 inches above ground, on the top of which is

S. A.

Third Grave. 5 foot south of second. Moss-rose bushes at the foot. Marble slab at foot similar to one at foot of the second grave, on the top which is

Z. A.

At the heads of these graves, between them and half-facing each of them is the best monument in the Cemetery. Monument is of Gray granite and of good proportions and well built. Base, granite, 38 inches square, 18 inches high; sub-base, granite, 28 1/2 inches square, 10 1/2 inches high; square granite block, 2 feet square at base, 20 1/2 inches square at top, 30 inches high; on this rests circular base 18 inches in diameter from which rises circular column 6 ft. high, 12 inches in diameter at the base. On the Northeast face is the figure of an Ark and Anchors. Below this

Silas Armstrong
Died Dec 14 1864
Aged 55 ys 11 Mos. 11 D's
The Pioneer of the Wyandott
Indians to the Kansas Valley
In 1842. The Leading Man and
Constant Friend of the Indians
A Devout Christian and Good Mason
He Learns the Craft on Earth and
Goes With Joy, to the Great Architect.

On Sub-base

A R M S T R O N G

On the Southeast face of the monument

Zelinda Armstrong

Born

Dec 3 1820

Died

Feb 10 1883

In the enclosure , on the west side is lying sunken in the ground a marble slab 3 feet long, 1 foot wide, 2 inches thick, on which is

Sacred to
The memory of
Aaron Armstrong
Son of
E.T. & T.N.
Vedder
who died
Sept 13 1858
aged 1 year
4 Mo. 19 d's.

[Aaron Armstrong Vedder was the son of Silas Armstrong's eldest daughter Tobitha and her first husband, Edwin T. Vedder. She is buried with her third husband, Seymour Thomas, and their children (see No. 44).]

NO. 52

Immediately south of and adjoining No. 51 is the Northrup Family Burying Ground. It is the same size as Nos. 50 and 51, and is surrounded by a flimsy iron fence. There is a gate in the south side. There are four graves on the west half of the enclosure. There is an elm

tree 12 inches in diameter about the center of the east half of the plot.

First Grave on the north. It is poorly kept and is covered with "Live forever", rose bushes and phlox. Monument: Limestone base 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot; marble sub-base 20 inches by 7 1/2 inches by 7 inches high; fancy carved marble slab 19 inches wide, 4 inches thick, 27 inches high, shaped to imitate a roof with dormer window on each side. The Inscription is cut in a sunken panel

Figure of a Star -

Thos C. Northrup
Died
Oct 10 1876
aged
24 yrs 10 Mos.
11 days

Second Grave. 3 feet of the first; it is covered with "live forever", roses and phlox. Monument; limestone base 27 inches, by 17 inches, by 9 inches high; sub-base, marble 10 1/2 by 19 inches, and 7 1/2 inches high; marble slab 25 inches wide, 4 1/2 inches thick, 33 inches high. On the top the figure of a cherub lying asleep. Inscription cut in sunken panel

McHenry
son of
H. M. & M. Northrup
Died
Dec 1st 1857
Aged 3 years
& 25 days.

The third Grave is that of Mrs. H. M. Northrup. It has a neglected appearance; some straggling bunches of "Live-forever", pink, and phlox are growing on and about it. It is 3 feet from the Second Grave.

The Fourth Grave is 5 feet south of the third, and is the grave of Hiram M. Northrup. It also has the appearance of neglect. Rotten pine board are at the head and foot, and a scrawny rose bush is also growing at the foot. Between the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Northrup is a cheap-looking, poorly-build, almost insignificant appearing monument of a sorry quality of pale red granite. Such is the mark above the remains of one who was the richest man in the County only a short time since. His estate is now being robbed and plundered by a little ring of men whom he befriended, and who made him believe they were his friends in his life time; and it [is] now perhaps insolvent.

Base of monument of sandstone 32 inches square and 18 inches high; sub-base, red granite, 2 feet square, and 1 foot high; block of red granite, 18 inches square, 2 feet high; shaft of red granite 1 foot square at base, 8 inches square at top, 6 feet high

On Northeast face of block

Margaret
Wife of
Hiram M. Northrup
Born Aug 28, 1828
Married Nov. 27 1845
Died June 28, 1887
A True and Faithful
Christian and A Noble Wife

On the Southeast face of the Block

Hiram M. Northrup
June 4 1818
Mar. 22 1893

A ragged peach tree is standing on the west side of the monument.

[

Connelley's disparaging description of this monument is a bit hard to understand. To the modern eye it does not appear to greatly inferior to that of Silas and Zelinda Armstrong, and it one of the few monuments to remain intact and unscarred. Perhaps Connelley's perceptions were colored by his expectations of "...the richest man in the County."]

NO. 53

20 feet south of No. 52. Rough limestone rocks at head and foot of a sunken grave from which an elm tree 18 inches in diameter grows. Small marble footstone on the grave on which there are the letters

J. G.

NO. 54

60 feet south of No. 53 is a sunken grave from which a walnut tree 18 inches in diameter now grows. Lying on the grave and covered with grass, dead leaves, etc., lies this broken marble slab, 3 feet long, 15 inches wide, 2 inches thick, on which is

Broken line of stone

Died

Jan 16 1848
Aged 60 yrs.

[There is some reason to believe that this is the grave of Henry Jacquis, onetime Head Chief of the Wyandot Nation, who was born in 1788 and according to the journal of William Walker, Jr., died on January 6, 1848. In the late 1850's, the Wyandot Tribal Council tried to make sure that headstones were erected on the graves of all former chiefs.]

NO. 55

About 100 feet south of No. 54 is a sunken grave, at the head of which is a rough limestone rock. Hickory tree 4 inches in diameter grows beside it.

NO. 56

15 feet south of No. 55 is a sunken grave. On the south side of it is a hickory tree 5 inches in diameter. Marble slab without base. Slab is 18 inches wide, 2 1/2 inches thick, and 30 inches high

Mathew Sarrahess
Died
Dec 18 1846
Aged 60 yrs.

Small marble footstone on which is cut

M. S.

NO. 57

About 6 feet south of No. 56. Sunken grave. Rough limestone base block set up at head of grave. No other marks.

NO. 58

10 feet South of No. 57. Sunken grave. Small marble footstone put at head of the grave on which as [sic]

D. G.

DIVISION NO. 5

This Division includes all the remainder of the Cemetery

NO. 59

Is the enclosure and Family Burying Ground of the Garrett Family. The northwest corner of the enclosure is on the west line of the Cemetery and very near to Minnesota Avenue. About 20 feet distant only. The enclosure is about 40 feet east and west by 26 feet north and south. It is of limestone and well built. It was made by putting a wall (of) limestone in a trench about 2 1/2 feet deep. Upon this were placed large dressed limestone blocks about 1 foot thick and two feet wide or high, and of irregular lengths. There was left an open space on the south side about 6 feet wide. Mr. Ebenezer Zane informed me that this stone work was done in 1855 or 1856. The west wall is tumbling down the embankment made by grading down the old Methodist Church lot for building purposes. The plot enclosed was covered with a great deal of old iron fence that had been torn down from other enclosures, and piled here. The ground enclosed had a very untidy and unkempt appearance. There were indications of many graves in the plot but they were unmarked. There is one odd looking monument: limestone base 2 feet square extending 6 inches above the ground; marble sub-base 18 inches square x 6 inches thick; marble shaft 14 inches square at base, and 8 inches square at the top; 5 feet high, and crowned by an odd sort of ornamental work, now much out of repair.

On South Face of shaft

In
Memory of
Chas B. Garrett
Died
Dec. 2 1867
aged
73 Yrs 1 Mo & 4 Ds

Also

Maria Garrett Died
May 30 1866
aged
58 yrs 9 Ms. & 21 Ds.

[There have been several apparent changes to the Garrett enclosure since Connelley's survey was completed. The stone enclosure now measures just 32 feet from east to west, ending about 11 feet short of the cemetery's west line, while the opening in the south wall is only 3 feet 6 inches wide. Moreover, the west wall of the enclosure is in good repair. It seems possible that the western part of the wall was taken down and rebuilt in shortened form, perhaps when cemetery improvements were carried out in 1918-19, leaving part of the family plot now outside the enclosure. It should also be noted that the inscription on the Garrett monument now faces west, rather than south.]

NO. 60

About 50 feet south of No. 59. Sunken grave, unkempt, and covered with yellow flag-lilies and walnut brush. Thin marble slab, 1 foot wide and 3 feet high

(Figure of Weeping Willow)

Harriett
Wife of
Franklin Butler
Died
Sept 9 1870
Aged about 33 yrs.
Also her infant Dau
Died Sept 5 1870
Aged 8 Days.

(Verse obscured by age and illegible now)

[Harriett Brown Butler was a younger sister of Nancy Brown Guthrie (Quindaro), and niece of Charlotte Brown Williams (No. 63).]

NO. 61

About 60 feet south from Garrett enclosure and immediately on the line of excavation for the buildings is the grave of James Bigtree. The headstone has been removed to prevent its falling down the embankment. It now leans against a small honey locust tree on the brink of the excavation. Marble slab 4 feet high, 18 inches wide, and 2 inches thick

James Bigtree
Died
March 1856
Aged 60 yrs

Small marble footstone marked

J. B.

(James Bigtree was the father of Zelinda Hunter Armstrong, wife of Silas Armstrong (No. 52).]

NO. 62

Is about 10 feet south of No. 60 and is a sunken grave, at which is rough limestone headstone. No other marks. No Inscription.

NO. 63

About 10 feet South of No. 62. Marble slab 3 feet high, 18 inches wide, and 2 inches thick

(Figure of a Cross)
Charlotte Williams
Died April 2 1885
aged
74 years

Small marble footstone on which is

C.W.

NO. 64

5 feet South of No 63. Sunken grave. Broken marble slab on the grave sunken in the ground, and covered with grass and dead leaves. It has only the following

(stone broken here) Williams
Died
Oct 19, 1857

(Stone broken here)

Williams was part Wyandot; He was the father of Mrs. Isaiah Walker, and his wife Charlotte Williams was her mother. He was drowned in the Kansas River. While crossing on the ice, the rising water carried the ice away, and he was never seen again.

[In Connelley's last two sentences, he has apparently confused this Williams with Nicholas Williams, who according to William Walker, Jr.'s journal drowned in the manner described on January 22, 1852. It is interesting to speculate as to how Connelley thought that a man "never seen again" came to be buried here.]

NO. 65

5 feet South of No. 64. Sunken grave upon which grows a red haw bush and an elm, each about 5 inches in diameter. Thin marble slab 3 feet high, 18 inches wide, 2 inches thick.

James Rankin
Died
Sept 28 1851
aged 76 years

Small marble footstone on which is
J. R.

James Rankin fought on the American side in the war of 1812. He went to Canada after that war; and came from Canada to Kansas. He was Gov. Walker's uncle, his mother's brother.

[He was also allegedly involved in the shadowy Aaron Burr-James Wilkinson conspiracy to form a Western Empire by seizing Mexico from Spain, or, alternatively, separating the lands west of the Alleghenies from the United. States.]

NO. 66

Sunken grave 6 feet south of No. 65. No marks

NO. 67

About 10 feet south west of No. 65. Sunken grave. Broken marble slab, leaning against limestone base

(Figure of Willow)

Sacred to the memory of
Ethan A Long
(Broken here)

Small footstone, upon which is

E. A. L.

NO. 68

Immediately east of No. 67 is sunken grave. No headstone. Small marble footstone on which is

K. L.

No other marks.

NO. 69

6 feet south of No. 68. Sunken grave. Thin marble slab 3 feet high, 18 inches wide, 2 inches thick

George Armstrong
Died
Feb 1853
Aged 52 Yrs.

Small marble footstone marked

G. A.

Was a half brother to J. M. & Silas Armstong. The mother of Silas and J. M. Armstrong was a Zane, cousin to Ebenezer O. Zane of K.C.K.

[According to William Walker, Jr.'s journal, George Armstrong died on November 18, 1851. This may be another instance of a headstone erected some years after the event,

with faulty information. Also, Sarah Zane Armstrong was an aunt, rather than a cousin, of Ebenezer O. Zane.]

NO. 70

Immediately east of No 69. Marble slab 3 feet high, 18 inches wide, 2 inches thick.

John Hicks
Died
Feb. 11 1853
Aged 80 yrs.

Small marble footstone marked

J. H.

John Hicks was a white man. He was taken prisoner while a child by the Wyandots and adopted. After his family was grown he swapped wives with Warpole the father of Ron-Ton-Dee, or Henry Warpole. Had no children by the Warpole woman. See No. 23.

[According to William Walker, Jr.'s journal, John Hicks, Sr. died on February 14, 1853. Possibly part of the "4" was worn away. Also, where Connelley added a generation in the case of the Warpole family, here he seems to have omitted one. Connelley later recorded that it was John Hicks' father, a German named Hicks, that was the Wyandot captive, not John Sr.]

NO. 71

5 feet south of No. 69. Sunken grave. Marble slab 6 feet high, 18 inches wide, 2 inches thick

James Washington
Died
Dec. 1 1852
Aged 65 yrs

Small marble footstone marked

J. W.

[According to Connelley, James Washington was the last surviving member of the Beaver Clan. He served as Principal or Head Chief for three terms: 1845-46, 1846-47, and 1847-48.]

NO. 72

Immediately east of No. 71. Marble monument or slab 3 feet high, 20 inches wide, 2 inches thick

Francis A. Hicks
Died
Sept 1855
Aged 55 years

Small marble footstone marked

F. A. H.

Head Chief of the Wyandots after they came to Wyandotte County, Kansas. Francis A. Hicks was a good man. Never heard any Wyandot say any thing else. He was elected Head Chief. The Head Chief was elected every year after the Wyandots came to Kansas: Died on the land allotted to his widow Matilda Hicks, allotment No. 93. Afterward owned by one Cobb.

[Francis A Hicks was a son of John Hicks, Sr. He served as Principal or Head Chief for four terms: 1837-38, 1841-42, 1848-49, and 1849-50.

NO. 73

Immediately east of No. 72, and at the southwest corner of the Walker enclosure is broken marble slab

(Figure of Willow)

Sacred To
The Memory of
Catherine

(Broken here)

(Broken off here. On another piece)

of
Alexander Long
Born
Oct 13 1851

Small marble footstone marked

E. C. L.

NO. 74

20 feet west of the grave of James Washington # 71. Marble slab 3 feet high, 18 inches wide, 2 inches thick.

Tall Charles
Died
May 1856
Aged 55 Yrs.

NO. 75

20 feet west of the Northwest corner of the Armstrong enclosure. Thin marble slab 3 feet high, 18 inches wide, 2 inches thick

Squeendechtee
Died
Dec. 1844
Aged 61 Yrs.

NO. 76

2 feet south of No. 75. Thin marble slab 3 feet high 28 inches wide, 2 inches thick

John Gibson
Died
Feb. 6 1859
Aged 52 Yrs.

John Gibson was a Wyandot

NO. 77

In the north line of Armstrong Avenue 100 feet east of west line of the Cemetery, lying on the ground is thin broken, marble slab marked

Mathew Peacock
Died
Oct. 1843
Aged 68 Yrs.

See No. 84.

[According to William Walker, Jr.'s journal, Mathew Peacock died on March 2, 1848. A

document entitled "Register of deaths occur'd in the Wyandott Nation since the first of April 1847" gives the date as March 4, 1848 (which may have been the date of interment). In either case, the tombstone was clearly in error.]

NO. 78

About the center of Armstrong Avenue 100 feet east of west line of the Cemetery.
Marble slab 3 feet high 18 inches wide, 2 inches thick

Aaron Coon
Died
June 12 1852
aged 48 yrs

NO. 79

80 feet South east of No. 78. Marble slab 2 feet high 12 inches wide, 2 inches thick

Richard Johnston
Died
Febr 29 1857
Aged 11 years

[The 1855 Wyandot tribal roster lists a Richard Johnson, born 1846, the son of William and Catharine Johnson. The spelling of names was often somewhat variable in Nineteenth Century America, so it is uncertain as to which spelling was correct in this instance.]

NO. 80

4 feet south of No. 79. Marble slab 2 feet high, 1 foot wide, 2 inches thick

Harriett Johnston
Died 1850
aged 2 yrs & 2 mos.

NO. 81

10 feet South of No. 80. Sunken grave. Marble slab 2 feet high, 12 inches wide, 2 inches

thick

Mary E
daughter of
Joseph & Susannah
Day
Born
June 19 1852
Died
Sept 25 1855

The mother of Susannah Day was the daughter of the oldest Ebenezer Zane.

[Joseph Day was a Shawnee. Presumably the Ebenezer Zane referred to was the eldest Uncle of Ebenezer O. Zane. He was born in 1771 and died in 1836. It is interesting to note that when he was born, his parents, the adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Zane and Tarhe's daughter Myeerah, were just 18 and 14 respectively - Romeo and Juliet without the tragic ending.]

NO. 82

Immediately west of No. 81 is the worst sunken grave in the Cemetery. At the foot is a small flake of rough sandstone. Upon this is scratched

A. D.

No other marks

NO. 83

20 feet Southwest of the grave of Tall Charles is the grave of the son of the Rev. W. Barnett who was at the time the South Methodist Missionary. This son was accidentally drowned in the Kansas River.

Barrett
Son
Rev. W. & M.
Barnett
Died
April 4 1858
Aged
9 yrs. & 5 Ms.

NO. 84

Near No. 77. Thin broken marble slab

Swan Peacock
Died
March 1848
Aged
55 yrs.

[This last, out-of-sequence entry is also the most problematic in the Connelley Survey. The dates are those of Mathew Peacock (see No. 77u), whose own tombstone was incorrectly marked. It is possible that whoever erected the two Peacock markers somehow managed to switch the dates. To add to the confusion, Swan Peacock's grave was not listed in Connelley's field notes; but was added to the fair copy, and there was no adult male listed by that name on the 1843 Wyandot tribal roster.]

The Huron Place Cemetery

“The Question of its Removal Must Not Be
Settled by the Wyandottes Themselves.”

To the Editor of the Kansas City Gazette:

In the Weekly Kansas City Gazette of May 29, I notice an article under the above caption, from which I infer that the writer never read the Treaty which provides for the permanent reservation of the Huron Place Cemetery. It is as follows in the “Treaty between the United States and the Wyandott² Indians made January 31, 1855.

“Article 2. The Wyandott Nation hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their rights, title and interest in and to, the tract of country situated in the fork of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, which was purchased by them of the Delaware Indians, by an agreement, dated the Fourteenth of December, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-three 1848, the object of which cession is, that the said lands shall be subdivided, assigned and re-conveyed by patent in fee simple, in the manner herein after provided for, to the individuals and members of the Wyandott Nation, in severalty, except as follows, viz: The portion now enclosed and used as a public burying ground shall be permanently reserved and appropriated for that purpose.”

This Mer. Edition, is all that is said in the Treaty about the said burying ground. There is no foundation for the assertion that “it is a question which the Wyandottes

should, and according to the Treaty of 1855, must settle among themselves.” No! Silas Armstrong, Sr., Geo. I Clark, Joel Walker, John Hicks, Tauromee and Matthew Mudeater signed that Treaty, believing that the question of the permanency of the burying ground was settled for all time, and the three or four first named died with the belief and were buried there. Again, take notice that by the said Article 2 of said Treaty of 1855, the said burying ground was excepted from being “assigned and re-conveyed to the individuals and members of the Wyandott Nation”. and was to be “permanently reserved for that purpose” i.e. a “burying ground.” So no part of the Wyandot nation, either the tribe now in the Indian Territory, or the Citizen Class here, have a right to sell or convey the said burying ground to any one.

The Cemetery was set apart for “that purpose” in 1844, when there was much sickness and many deaths in the Wyandotte nation in consequence of the long-protracted rains and great floods in May and June, 1844, and there were many burials in the said “burying ground” in both 1844 and 1845, and the graves made then cannot be identified nor the subsequent graves made for the victims of the cholera in 1850. To the best of my recollection and belief, I think that between the years of 1844 and 1855, there were at least four hundred interments there, and most of those graves are not perceptible, and cannot be identified, or even found. There were no tombstones placed there in all those years. To remove the “burying ground” now would be to scatter the dust of the dead to the winds. What a sacrilege! I remember with reverence many of the good Wyandots buried there, and my heart protests against such a desecration of that sacred ground. Such a sale is repugnant to every sentiment we cherish for our dead, as well also as being offensive to the highest impulses of a Christian civilization.

Silas Armstrong was president of the Wyandotte City Town Company, Col. W. Y. Roberts, the secretary of it, and the other members were Thomas H. Swope, Gaius Jenkins, John McAlpine, and Joel and Isaiah Walker. They were all men of good judgment and correct taste. How much we owe them for our wide avenues and streets! They believed the city would need a space in the heart of it not built up with houses, where pure air could be breathed without having to go beyond the limits of the city, and so Huron Place was set apart for such a place. It cannot be truthfully said that the place is a nuisance. The “burying ground” part of it is the most beautiful spot within the limits of the city. And it can be terraced on its eastern and western slopes and made a beautiful mound. But one grave has been made there this year, while there (were) many in Oak Grove and Woodlawn both years, and the city’s built up to Oak Grove and all around Woodlawn.

On Broadway, in New York City, is the Trinity Church Cemetery, which was two hundred years old when I saw it in 1858, and it is still there “permanently reserved.” There are more graves visible there than in the Huron Place Cemetery, yet who says “it is a nuisance.” At the head of Wall Street (which needs watching) towers old “Trinity” erected in 1846, and still one of the most splendid temples in the city, “with the dead sleeping in the grave yard on either side,” its splendor enhanced by the beautiful cemetery. So can our old cemetery be made an ornament to our city. And a park-like enclosure is needed there, and will be still more needed when our city is built up. Let our

city council carry out its good intentions entertained a month or two ago, and improve and decorate the part of Huron Place belonging to the city, so that the sick and wearied may have a resort where they may rest and breathe fresh air without having to take the cars and go to Chelsea Park. Thus it will be worth more to our city, and to all interested in it, than would all the money which could be gained in the traffic in the dust of the dead.

Lucy B. Armstrong

² So it is spelled in the Treaty

AFTERWORD

By Larry C. Hancks
1991

The preceding June 4, 1890 letter from Lucy B. Armstrong to the Kansas City Gazette was copied by Connelley verbatim into the last pages of the fair copy of the cemetery survey. In view of the sentiments expressed here, Connelley's later actions on behalf of the sale and removal of the cemetery make its inclusion seem particularly ironic.

At the time the letter was written, the city of Wyandott had been consolidated with two smaller cities and renamed Kansas City, Kansas. The two Kansas Citys were in the midst of a major building boom that would transform the area into the largest urban center between St. Louis and San Francisco. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which still had many citizen-class Wyandots among its members, had sold its northwest corner lot next to the cemetery and moved to a new church building at 7th and State in 1888, while the Portsmouth Block, the city's largest commercial building, had just been erected on the northeast corner of Huron Place. At the same time, the city council and the Board of Education had begun a quarrel over the control and ownership of the center of Huron Place that would last for several years. The cemetery property must therefore have seemed ripe for development to some of the local "booster" types.

Although the boom collapsed in the Panic of 1892 and subsequent business depression, efforts to remove the cemetery actually intensified in the late 1890s. The reconstituted Wyandot Tribe in Oklahoma generally favored the sale, viewing it as a potential source of badly needed income. Most of the opposition to removal came from the Wyandot families that had taken citizenship under the Treaty of 1855, as in general these were the families whose members lay in marked and identifiable graves, and who still interred family members there well into the 20th century.

The matter finally came to a head in 1906, when on June 31 an authorization for the sale was quietly included in the annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior. The authorization called for the graves to be moved to the Quindaro Cemetery at the Northeast corner of 38th Street and Parallel Avenue, and for the proceeds from the

sale to be divided among the members of the Wyandot Tribe and their heirs. It is questionable that any monies thus realized would have gone to the citizen-class Wyandots whose family graves were being moved.

Among the Wyandot descendants still residing in Kansas City, Kansas were three nieces of Ebenezer O. Zane— Ida, Eliza, and Helena Conley. All three were very active in Methodist Church affairs, and Eliza (better known by her childhood nickname, Lyda) had the unusual distinction for the time of being an attorney, and a member of the Missouri Bar. Faced with the pending removal of the graves (or at least the tombstones) by the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, Lyda and Helena seized control of the cemetery. They padlocked the iron gates, erected signs proclaiming “Trespass at Your Peril.” and set up residence in a small caretaker’s shack, brandishing their father’s (unloaded) shotgun and vowing to shoot anyone who tried to enter the cemetery in an attempt to remove the bodies.

Lyda then filed suit in Federal Court against the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioners appointed by him, to restrain them from selling or interfering with the cemetery. The case slowly dragged its way through the courts, and in the meantime the two women were subjected to constant harassment. They were arrested and hauled into local police court on the charge of disturbing the peace, threatened by a U.S. Marshal, and charged with contempt of court by a Federal judge. The caretaker’s shack, which had been popularly dubbed “Fort Conley,” was burned; but a new shack was soon erected in its place and the two sisters persevered, apparently quite unintimidated by the forces arrayed against them.

By 1911, the case of Conley vs. Ballinger had reached the United States Supreme Court, where Eliza B. Conley became one of the first women admitted to plead a case. Her arguments were rejected; however, as the Court ruled that the United States Government was not legally bound by the treaty which it had signed in 1855, and that citizen-class Wyandots such as the Conley sisters had no legal rights in the matter:

“The United States maintained and protected the Indian use or occupation against others but was bound itself by honor, not by law.”

“That the words ‘shall be permanently reserved and appropriated for that purpose,’ like the rest of the treaty, were addressed only to the tribe and rested for fulfillment on the good faith of the United States - a good faith that would not be broken by a change believed by Congress to be for the welfare of the Indians.”

“That the plaintiff cannot establish a legal or equitable title of the value of \$2,000, or indeed any right to have the cemetery remain undisturbed by the United State.”

As the fight over the cemetery dragged on, public opinion gradually swung over to the side of the sisters. Their cause eventually taken up by Senator Charles Curtis of

Kansas, who was himself partly of Kansa Indian Descent. In 1913, Curtis was successful in getting the sale authorization repealed, and the Conleys' struggle reached its end.

In 1916 Congress approved an authorization for \$10,000 for improvements to the cemetery. Plans were prepared which included stone walled entries to the cemetery on both 7th Street and Minnesota Avenue, with ornamental iron gates at the 7th Street entry, ornamental light fixtures similar to those found in several of the city parks, and a paved walk through the center of the cemetery connecting the entrances. (This sidewalk, which most modern viewers take for granted, did not exist at the time of the Connelley survey, and may actually cover several graves.) A branch of the walk led to a steep flight of steps on the eastern side of the cemetery, tying the improvements to the Carnegie Library in the center of Huron Place and its surrounding park. An agreement with the City of Kansas City, Kansas for the carrying out of these improvements was signed on March 20, 1918. As part of the agreement the Government was to pay \$1,000 to the City, and the City in turn agreed:

“To forever maintain, care for, preserve the lawns and trim the trees and give the grounds the same and usual attention that it gives to its city parks within the main part of the city, and particularly Huron Park adjoining the Cemetery; and that the City of Kansas City, Kansas will furnish police protection equivalent to that furnished for the protection of Huron Park; and furnish all electrical energy free of charge for the maintaining of the electric lights, as provided for in the plans and specifications, maintaining and keeping in place all globes and fixtures, and give said Cemetery any and all care that a park of its nature in the part of a city should demand.”

The agreement was signed by Henry B. Peairs, Superintendent of Haskell Institute, for and in behalf of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and by H. A. Mendenhall, Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. It was subsequently approved on April 17, 1918 by E. B. Merritt, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Despite the extensive improvements and the perpetual maintenance agreement with the City, the cemetery continued to lead an up-and-down existence. When maintenance of city parks was virtually abandoned during the years of the McCombs administration (1927-1947), the cemetery suffered accordingly. There were several local efforts to clean up the cemetery in the 1940's and 1950's, but vandalism was also on the rise during this period, resulting in extensive damage to several of the larger monuments, and it was difficult to get the City to take any responsibility for cemetery conditions.

The most serious of the later challenges to the cemetery came in the 1950's when the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma renewed its efforts to sell the property. In 1956, Congress ended the Wyandots' status as a Federally recognized and supervised tribe, and again authorized the sale or transfer of the cemetery, with the stipulation that the matter be concluded by August 1, 1959, after which the authorization was to be automatically rescinded. This attempt was vigorously opposed by many Wyandot descendants and

Kansas City, Kansas residents, and eventually came to naught.

In September, 1965, the Wyandotte Council in Oklahoma unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the cemetery to be preserved and designated as an historic site, but letters indicate that the Department of the Interior was still looking into possible transfer of the title in the property as recently as 1968. At that time, the Kansas City, Kansas Urban Renewal Agency initiated the Center City Urban Renewal Project, and decided to make a second major renovation of the cemetery property one of the features of the project. At the Agency's request, in 1970 the City adopted its first historic landmarks ordinance and proceeded to list just one site, the Huron Indian Cemetery. This was followed on September 3, 1971, by the entering of the cemetery on the National Register of Historic Places.

There were numerous delays to the cemetery improvements, and the Urban Renewal Agency had actually ceased to exist by the time that the work was finally carried out under City supervision in 1978 and 1979. At the groundbreaking ceremonies held on May 16, 1978 it was announced that President Carter had restored the Wyandots' status as a Federally recognized supervised tribe the previous day. Many tribal Wyandots and citizen-class descendants were present to hear the news, united in their concern for their common history.

Because the research for the project had been left incomplete at the time of Urban Renewal's demise, certain errors inevitably crept into the marking of graves. In part this stemmed from the use of a faulty typed transcript of the Connelley survey, and in part from reliance on the 18996 survey to the exclusion of other sources. After extensive research, some of which is reflected in the annotations to this text, a full remarking program was carried out by the Kansas City, Kansas Parks Department in 1991.

APPENDIX 1

The Following is a list of individuals who are buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery in graves marked with original headstones; but who are not recorded in the Connelley Survey:

Eliza Burton Conley; 1869 - May 28, 1946

Helena Gros Conley; 1867 - September 15, 1958

Ida Conley; 1865 - October 6, 1948

Kenneth Zane Harding; 1896 - September 16, 1915

Mary Emma Zane Harding; September 16, 1856 - March 22, 1936

Newton Harding; 1844 - 1905

Frank A. Northrup, M.D.; November 3, 1879 - February 23, 1965

Charles Prindle; 1852 - 1905

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

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

Jacob Grover Staley; 1862 - December 9, 1940

Margaret C. Northrup Staley; 1865 - 1940

Tobitha N. Armstrong Vedder Phillips Thomas; February 6, 1834 - October 7, 1914

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

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

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

Zane Gray Yunghans; 1921 - 1922

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

Cora J. Zane; 1872 - December 12, 1914

Ebenezer O. Zane; 1823 - May 8, 1902³

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

Elizabeth M. Zane; 1851 - June 12, 1929

Lawrence G. Zane; December 27, 1851 - September 11, 1855 ⁴

Rebecca A. Barnes Zane; 1826 - March 26, 1916

³ This tombstone erroneously reads 1824 - 1903

⁴ Either Connelley somehow missed this headstone in his survey, or it was erected after 1896. The 1855 Wyandot tribal roster indicates his age as 9 months rather than 3 years.

APPENDIX II

The following is a list of individuals who are believed to have been buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery. This list is derived from 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 from the Kansas City, Kansas City Clerk's Mortality Records, July 9, 1892 et seq. For the most part, the actual grave locations are not presently known:

Mrs. John Arms; ? - February 6, 1852

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

James Barnett; 1826 - March 6, 1862

Joseph Barnett; ND

William Barnett; 1835 - ?

Bearskin; ND

Catharine Bearskin; 1846 - ?

Eliza Bearskin; 1828 - ?

James Bearskin; 1830 - ?

W. M. Big River; ND

John Bigsineu; ? - Mary 16, 1852

Baptiste Bigtown; 1807 - 1861

Sally Bigtown; 1799 - 1864

William R. Bigtown; 1846 - 1861

Catharine Bigtree; 1854 - 1858

John Bigtree; 1827 - 1857

Mary Solomon Bigtree; 1830 - 1860

Black Sheep's Wife; ? - February 3, 1852

Broadhead; ND

James Brown; ? - January, 1852

Peter Buck's Wife; 1792 - November 28, 1847

Captain Bullhead; 1785 - ca. 1860

Judge Joseph Chaffee; ? - May 23, 1849 ⁵

Jacob Charloe; ? - September 11, 1852

Jacob Charloe's Child; ? - January, 1852

Jane Charloe's Child; April, 1847 - August 13, 1847

Robert Cherokee's Brother-in-law; 1831 - September, 1847

Peter D. Clark (e); 1820 - ?

Thomas G. Clark; ? - 1843

Tom Coke; ? - April 28, 1853

Mary Collier; 1841 - 1861

Charlotte Coon; ? - May 1, 1847

Francis Coon; 1836 - 1857

John Coon, Jr.; ? - January 18, 1853 ⁶

Josiah S. Coon, Jr.; ? - August 10, 1849

Robert Coon's Wife; ? - May 15, 1852

⁵ Isaiah Walker's stepfather and guardian. He arrived in Wyandott on May 3, 1849, on his way from Ohio to the California gold fields.

⁶ Executed by firing squad for the Murder of Curtis Punch

Robert Coon's Child; ? - May 15, 1852

Sarah Coon; 1815 - 1859

Francis Cotter, Jr.'s Son; September 1, 1847 - September 21, 1847

Widow Cub; 1767 - November 11, 1847

John B. Curleyhead's Twin Daughters; January, 1848 - February 12, 1848

Mary Curleyhead, Jr.; 1855 - 1856

Isaac P Driver's Wife's Child; ? - July 5, 1847

Widow Driver; ? - March 2, 1848

Charles Elliott; 1810 - June 13, 1851

Hannah Elliott; May, 1854 - ?

Jacob Elliott; 1850 - January 15, 1871

Mary Elliott; 1830 - ?

Eliza A. Espy; 1826 - June 9, 1915

Frank T. Espy; 1858 - October 18, 1922 ⁷

George J. Espy; ND

Lucinda Armstrong Forseyth; 1834 - ?

Samuel E. Forseyth; ND

Michael Frost; 1824 - May, 1865

Charles Garrett; September 26, 1842 - September 8, 1843

Cyrus Garrett; May 1, 1831 - February 20, 1859

Martha R. Walker Garrett; 1830 - December 20, 1867

⁷ 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 being taken to jail.

Theodore F. Garrett; 1828 - May 7, 1869

William W. Garrett; December 29, 1821 - July 6, 1847

Elizabeth Greyeyes Gayamee; 1830 - 1857

Charles Graham; ? - July 9, 1851⁸

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 - ?

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

Newt Harding; May, 1895 - June 2, 1895

John Hat (Tauromee), 1810 - January 15, 1870

John Hat's Child; January 30, 1848 (died at birth)

Theresa Hat; 1808 - January 30, 1848

John Hicks, Jr.'s Daughter; 1843 - February 17, 1848

Sarah Hicks; 1839 - 1860

Sarah Hill; ? - January, 1852

Thomas Hill's Son; March, 1848 - April 11, 1848

Harry Johnson; ND

⁸ Agency blacksmith to the Wyandot Nation
Maud Johnson; ND

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

John Johnston's Two Children; ? - August 9, 1851

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

John Kayrahoo; ? - February 16, 1852⁹

Little Chief's Wife; ? - February 16, 1852

John Little Chief; 1837 - 1862

Ann Long; ND

Ethan A. Long's Wife; ND

William A. Long; 1838 - ?

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

Zachariah Longhouse, Jr.; 1829 - 1867

John Walker McAlpine; 1887 - June 20, 1962

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

William McKendrick, 1808 - July 7, 1848

Livery B. McKenzie (McKendrick); 1838 - 1857

Russell McKenzie (McKendrick); 1844 - 1861

Widow Monocue; ? - December 18, 1852

James Monture; 1825 - 1864

James Monture's Wife; ? - February 2, 1849¹⁰

Mary Monture; 1839 - 1864

⁹ Murdered by Isaiah Zane

¹⁰ Murdered by her husband.

Sam Monture; 1816 - April 19, 1847

Mathew Mudeater's Child; 1852 (died at birth)

Widow Mudeater; 1788 - March 18, 1848

Nofat; 1797 - April 8, 1847

Nofat's Daughter; 1831 - July 17, 1847

John Nofat; ? - June 26, 1851

Margaret Nofat; ? - January 4, 1846

Hiram M. Northrup II; 1867 - February, 1904

James Northrup; ND

Milton Northrup; ND

Milton Catlin Northrup; October 5, 1846 - ?

Daniel Peacock; 1817 - 1857

Isaac Peacock; ? - July 1852¹¹

James Peacock; 1837 - 1864

Margaret B. Punch Peacock; 1815 - 1859

Mary Peacock; ? - August 28, 1868

Moses Peacock; 1814 - 1857

Moses Peacock's Daughter; 1833 - March 26, 1848

Nancy Rankin Pipe; ? - June 25, 1853

John Porcupine; ? - March 18, 1849

¹¹ Murdered by Killbuck Standingstone in a drunken brawl

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

Frank Powell; 1889 - December, 1930

Josiah Powell; ND

Curtis Punch; ? - December 10, 1852 ¹²

Daniel Punch; ? - January 13, 1849

Eliza Punch; 1835 - 1861

James Robitaille; December 10, 1845 - January 15, 1859

Julie Bernard Robitaille; 1812 - March 8, 1849

Cary Rogers; 1845 - 1866

Widow Ronucay; ? - December 27, 1853

N. Joseph Sandusky; ND

Nancy Sandusky; ND

Margaret Sarrahess; 1854 - February, 1862

Ella A. Sharp; ND

Thomas N. Snyder; 1887 - November 9, 1929

Robert Solomon's Son; 1843 - September, 1847

Charles Splitlog; ? - 1855

Mary Spybuck; 1827 - 1857

Mary B. Spybuck; 1830 - 1857

John Squeendechtee; 1815 - 1855

----- Standingstone; ? - April 10, 1850

¹² Murdered by John Coon, Jr. and Martin Big-Arms

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, 1842 - July, 1847

Tondee; ? - July 15, 1852

Tondee's Wife; 1818 - October 26, 1847

Tondee's Child; October 26, 1847 - November 15, 1847

Towara; ? - January 16, 1852

John Van Metre; ? - August 10, 1851

Edwin T. Vedder; ? - January 17, 1868

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

Henry Warpole' ? - March 11, 1853

Henry Warpole's Wife; ? - January, 1852

Jacob Warpole; ? - August 14, 1850

Peter Warpole; ? - February 14, 1849

Widow Warpole; ? - January 26, 1852

Nancy Washington; 1828 - April 3, 1847

Sarah Washington; ? - November 12, 1867

Sarah J. Washington; 1800 - 1858

Widow George Washington; 1775- 1858

Ann Whitewing; ? - March 11, 1853

George Whitewing; 1828 - 1865

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

John Williams' Son; 1843 - April 8, 1847

Sarah D. Williams; 1809 - 1856

David Wright; 1839 - 1857

David Young; ? - October 20, 1951

David Young's Daughter; ? - January, 1852

David Young's Son; December. 1845 - September 11, 1848

Catherine Rebecca Zane; December 3, 1856 - 1859

Clifford B. Zane's Child (Son); February 3, 1921 (died at birth)

Clifford B. Zane's Child (Son); April 21, 1922 (died at birth)

Clifford B. Zane's Child (Son); March 4, 1925 (died at birth)

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

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

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

Mary Ann Long Garrett Zane; 1826 - ?

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

Theressa Zane; 1856 - 1922

Warren E. Zane; ND

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

William R. Zane's Child; May 8, 1903¹³ (died at birth)

¹³ May be in Woodlawn Cemetery.