**A WORD OF CAUTION:** The centuries have made many grave markers and sites unstable. Please be careful near grave markers and watch where you step: depressions and sink holes lie hidden in grass, and footstones and corner markers can trip the unwary.

### Pawnee

32. **TUCK A LIK TAH** or **OWNER OF MANY HORSES** (~1858), came in a delegation, contracted deadly pneumonia. After regretting that he had not fallen in battle, he tried in a small way to right the strategic imbalance between the Indians and the cavalry: “I hope that the Great Father will give my brother a horse as a memento of me.” R55/S180

33. **OSCAR CAREY** (~1884), performer in Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show. He is buried in full regalia.

### Sac and Fox

34. **QUAW QUAW MAH PE QUAW** (~1873), delegate. R2/S58

### Winnebago

35. **PROPHET** (~1859), delegate. R63/S147

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**Indian Agents & Commissioners**

A. **THOMAS FITZPATRICK** (1790–1854), agent for the Platte Tribe of Arkansas. R27/S208

B. **ALEXANDER C. HUNT** (1825–1894), agent for the Ute tribe and territorial governor of Colorado. R82/S314

C. **GEORGE W. MANYPENNY** (1808–1892), Commissioner of Indian Affairs. R5/S56

D. **ALFRED B. MEACHAM** (1826–1882), agent for the Modoc Tribe of Washington State. R57/S221

E. **HENRY SCHOOLCRAFT** (1793–1864), agent for the Chippewa Tribe. Discovered the source of the Mississippi River. One of the earliest ethnologists, his collection of traditional Indian legends served as the basis for Longfellow’s poem, “Hiawatha.” R66/S32

**Attorneys who worked on behalf of Native American Tribes**

F. **BELVA LOCKWOOD** (1830–1917), attorney, first woman to run for President and receive votes. Won a $6 million settlement for the Cherokee nation. R78/S296

G. **WILLIAM WIRT** (1772–1834), U.S. Attorney General. Fought against the removal of the tribes from Georgia which he strongly opposed. R54/S178

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The Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery is a private, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization established in 1976 and dedicated to the restoration, interpretation, and management of Congressional Cemetery. It is predominantly a volunteer-based organization relying on over 400 neighbors, history buffs, conservators, dogwalkers, and armed forces personnel each year to help restore and maintain this national treasure. In 1979, the Association succeeded in having Congressional Cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It became a National Historic Landmark in 2011. Please join the Association or make a donation and help in the third century of service to the Nation’s Capital.
The Apache
1. Taza (Tahzay) (1842–1876), infant daughter of William Shorey Coodey. 

The Cherokee
2. William Shorey Coodey (1806–1849), nephew of Chief John Ross, accompanied his fellow Cherokee on the Trail of Tears after the forced removal to Oklahoma. He wrote the 1866 photograph of scout George Noche, mistakenly identified as Taza. 

3. Henrietta Jane Coodey (1832–1849), daughter of Chief John Ross. She studied at the prestigious Patapsco Female Institute in Ellicott City, MD. A talented musician, she received a teaching position at her alma mater after graduation. Upon learning that her father was ill, despite the weatherworn original. 


Chippewa
15. A MOOSE OR LITTLE BEE (c.1860–1865), Head Chief, died of “black measles” also known as Rocky Mountain Spotted fever, carried by ticks. 

Choctaw
18. Emmett Kennedy (1876–1890), grandson of Peter Pitchlynn. 

19. Lee Pitchlynn (c.1866–1936), son of Peter and Caroline Eckloff Pitchlynn. 

20. Peter P. Pitchlynn (1806–1881), delegate representing the Choctaw Nation almost continuously from 1853. He strove to keep the Choctaw Nation neutral during the Civil War. He was a friend of Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay and was spoken of highly by Charles Dickens in his American Notes. He was a prominent Mason and received his degrees in the Scottish Rite with Gov. Sam Houston. 

21. Sophia Pitchlynn (1864–1942), daughter of Peter Pitchlynn. Born in Oklahoma, she was known as Princess of the Choctaw Nation. She bred chickens in DC to send back to Oklahoma. 


24. Push-Ma-Ta-Ha (c.1764–1822), Choctaw Indian Chief, warrior and diplomat, served with Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. While in Washington seeking payment of debts owed by the Government to his nation, he died of croup. His military funeral, led by Senator Andrew Jackson, stretched a full mile with thousands in the procession and others lining the way to his resting place. The guns from Capitol Hill thundered the tribute he had requested, “that the big guns be fired over me.” This stone replaces the weatherworn original. 

25. Daniel S. Aspberry (–1856),delegate. 


The Southern Plains delegation at the White House Conservatory on March 27, 1863. Back row right is Mary Todd Lincoln, front row right is Yellow Wolf wearing the Thomas Jefferson peace medal that aroused much attention. 

Photo by Matthew Brady, also buried at Congressional Cemetery. 

29. Waub-O-Jeag or Yellow Wolf (c.1804–1863), delegate. 

30. Frederick D. Broken Rope (1951–1992), killed by an automobile while crossing a street in Silver Spring, Maryland. 

31. Ut-Sin-Malikan (–1868), delegate sent to negotiate a treaty and petition for payment of annuities from previous treaties not paid for years. Against further divisions of land, he became ill. The official cause of death is typhoid fever. The book, Hear My Chiefs, and family tradition maintain he was shoved to his death from a hotel window while ill. In 2018, this footprint was placed and is maintained by the National Cemetery Administration.