

Pawnee

32. TUCK A LIX 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. R6/S247 NO MARKER

Sac and Fox

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

Winnebago

35. PROPHET (-1859), delegate. R63/S147



Winnebago Treaty Table (1868)

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. R58/S56

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

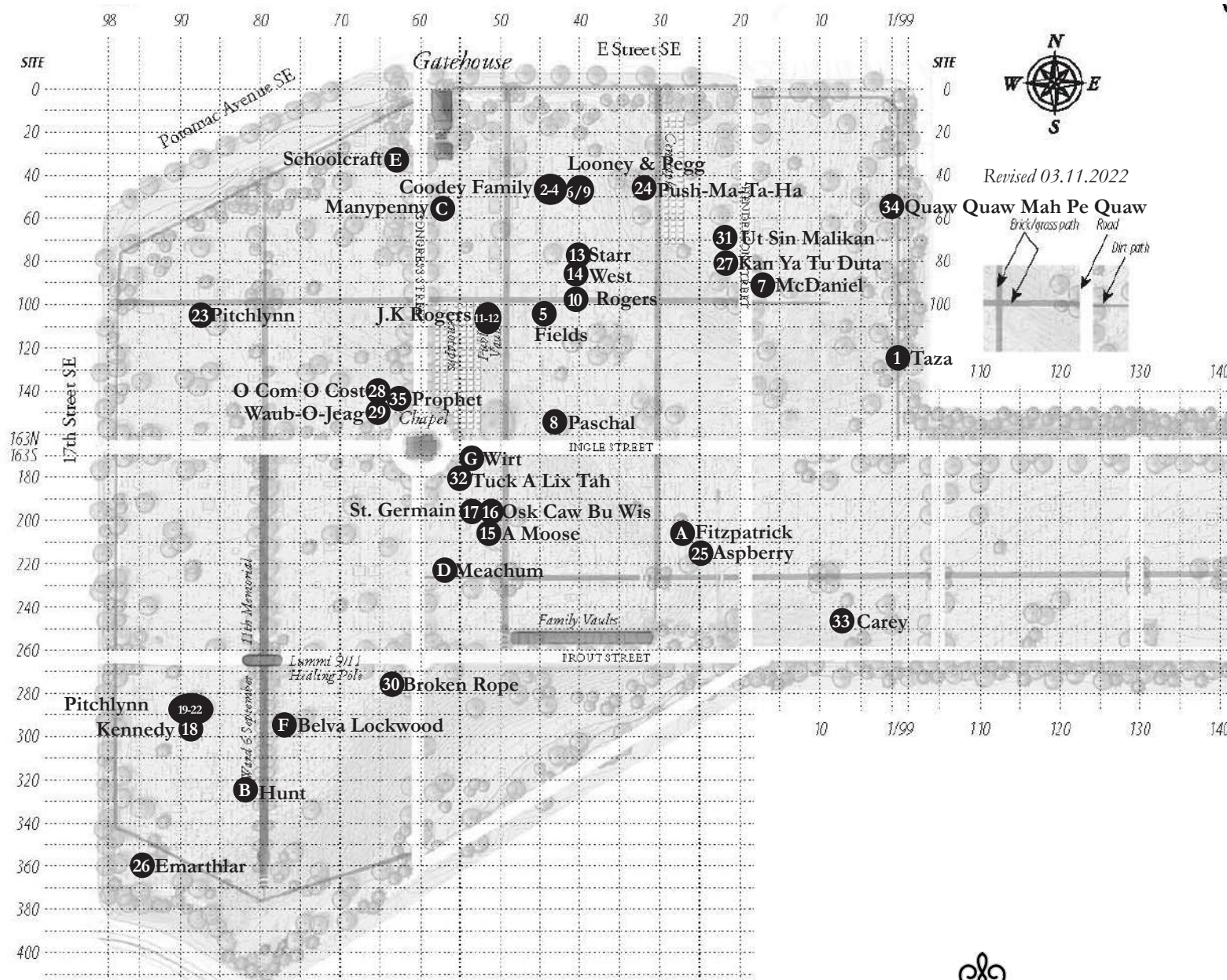
E. HENRY SCHOOLCRAFT (1793-1864), agent for the Chippewa Tribe. Discovered the source of the Mississippi River. One of the earliest ethnologists, his collection of traditional Indian legends served as the basis for Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha." R68/S32

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

Library of Congress LOC-USZ62-115047



CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY

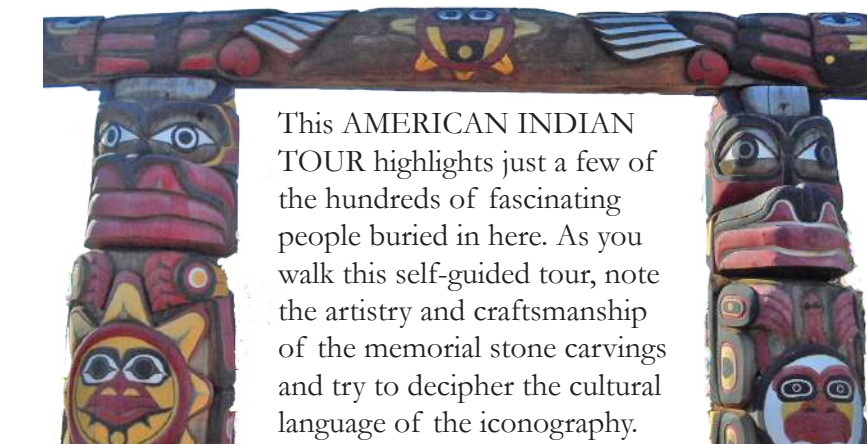
ESTABLISHED 1807

Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery

Walking Tour AMERICAN INDIANS

History comes to life in Congressional Cemetery. The creak and clang of the wrought iron gate signals your arrival into the early decades of our national heritage. Congressional Cemetery is the final resting place for American Indian leaders who came to the nation's capital to negotiate on behalf of their people. Although the cause of death is usually listed as illness, many died under suspicious or mysterious circumstances. The first American Indian leaders were buried here as early as 1824. In total, 35 people of Native American heritage, from 12 distinct tribes are laid to rest here.

The Washington State Lummi Nation's House of Tears Carvers - led by master carver Jewell Praying Wolf James - created healing poles for those who lost loved ones in the September 11th attacks. These totem poles were installed in the 9/11 Memorial Grove and dedicated on September 23, 2004. The two base poles were carved from a single red cedar tree, taking a total of 2,400 hours to carve with power tools and knives.



This AMERICAN INDIAN TOUR highlights just a few of the hundreds of fascinating people buried in here. As you walk this self-guided tour, note the artistry and craftsmanship of the memorial stone carvings and try to decipher the cultural language of the iconography.

CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY

Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery

1801 E Street SE
 Washington, DC 20003
 202-543-0539 | Fax 202-543-5966
 EMAIL: staff@congressionalcemetery.org
www.congressionalcemetery.org

Funding for the preservation and maintenance of Historic Congressional Cemetery is provided in part by the Congressional Cemetery Endowment, which was created with matching funds provided by the Congress of the United States and administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The property is owned by Christ Church Washington Parish.

Join us!

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 following represent all of the known Native Americans whose remains rest here. Most died while in Washington, negotiating treaties or conducting business with the U.S. Government. There is no fixed tour route. Refer to the Range (R) and Site (S) grid numbers and the map on the back to help locate each grave site.

Apache

1. TAZA (Tahzay) (1842–1876) son of Chiricahua Chief Cochise, was brought to Washington in 1876 along with 22 others of his tribe by an Indian agent without travel or expense money. To pay their way, they danced and were exhibited as side shows. Taza was fatally stricken with pneumonia, although some believe he was poisoned. His silver-handled coffin was drawn to the cemetery in a “glass coach,” and a two-hour service gave him the recognition he deserved as Chief of his tribe. The 1954 film *Taza, Son of Cochise* stars Rock Hudson as Taza. His grave was finally marked in 1971 by the American Indian Society of Washington; the sculpture is based on an 1866 photograph of scout George Noche, mistakenly believed to be Taza. **R2/S125**

Cherokee

2. WILLIAM SHOREY COODEY (1806–1849), nephew of Chief John Ross. He accompanied his fellow Cherokee on the Trail of Tears after the forced removal to Oklahoma. He wrote the draft of the Constitution of the United Cherokee Nation, was one of the signators of the document, and served as President of the Senate. Coodey was a correspondent of the American Philosophical Society and was described as “slim and handsome” and a “hand-picked patriot” of the Cherokee nation. He visited Washington often, staying with his close friend, Daniel Webster. He died of an unknown illness on April 16. **R43/S50**



William Shorey Coodey

3. HENRIETTA JANE COODEY (1832–1849), daughter of William Shorey Coodey. She studied at the prestigious Patapsco Female Institute in Ellicott City, MD. A talented musician, she accepted a music teaching position at her alma mater after graduation. Upon learning that her father was ill, despite the cholera epidemic, she visited him in Washington, D.C., contracted a malignant fever and died on January 28. **R43/S49**

4. CHARLOTTE J. COODEY (–1849), infant daughter of William Shorey Coodey. **R43/S49**

Cherokee, continued

5. JUDGE RICHARD FIELDS (c.1808–1873), judge and administrator of the Cherokee Nation. **R46/S106 NO MARKER**

6. CAPT. JOHN LOONEY (c.1776–1846), nephew of Chief Black Fox. Served in the Cherokee regiment under Gen. Andrew Jackson during the Creek War. Severely wounded and granted a pension for life from the U.S. Government. **R40/S44**

7. CAPT. JAMES MCDANIEL (1823–1868), served in the 2nd Indian Regiment, U.S. Volunteers during the Civil War. Delegate to Washington and Senator of the Cherokee Nation. **R18/S87**

8. SUSAN AGNES PASCHAL (1843–1846), granddaughter of Chief John Ridge. Daughter of Judge George Paschal an attorney and later judge who worked for the Cherokee Nation. **R44/S1521**

9. CAPT. THOMAS PEGG (c.1806–1866), Senator and Associate Judge of the Cherokee Nation. Served in the Union Indian Brigade during the Civil War. **R40/S44**

10. CAPT. JOHN ROGERS, JR. (1781–1846), Known as Chief John Rogers, he was the last Chief of the Western Cherokee, Old Settlers. Fought under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the Creek War. **R40/S91**

11. JOHNSON K. ROGERS (1808–1869), son of Tsan Usdi and Little John of the Chattahoochee; Attorney of the Cherokee Nation. **R52/S101**

12. CHILD ROGERS (–Nov. 3, 1841), child of Johnson K. and Octavia Ann (Mount) Rogers. **R52/102**

13. EZEKIEL STARR (c.1802–1846), delegate and Councilor of the Cherokee Nation. **R40/S90**

14. BLUFORD WEST (c.1808–1846), Judge of the Cherokee Nation. **R40/S89**

Chippewa

15. A MOOSE OR LITTLE BEE (–1866), Head Chief, died of “black measles” also known as Rocky Mountain Spotted fever, carried by ticks. **R53/S211**

16. OSK CAW BU WIS or SHAWBOWIS (–1866), Chief and delegate, died of “black measles” and may have been ill before he arrived in DC. **R52/S210**

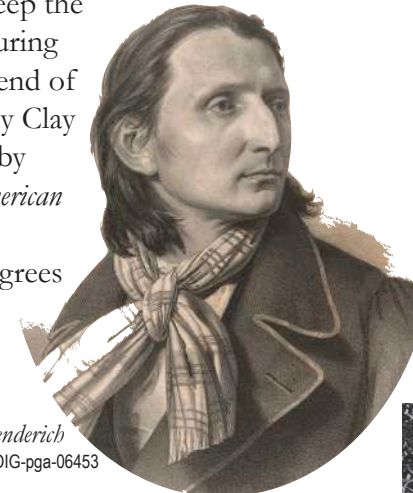
17. ST. GERMAIN (–1866), Chief and delegate, died of “black measles.” **R53/S210**

Choctaw

18. EMMETT KENNEDY (1876–1890), grandson of Peter Pitchlynn. **R87/S295**

19. LEE PITCHLYNN (c.1866–1936), son of Peter and Caroline Eckloff Pitchlynn. **R88/S293**

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. **R87/S294**



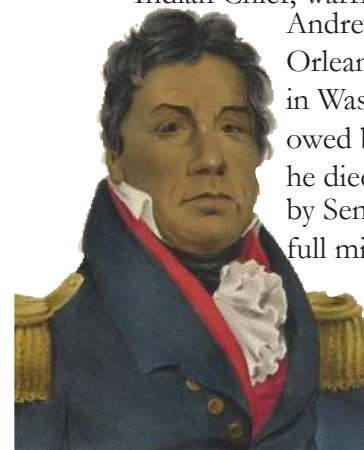
*Lithograph (1842) by Chs. Fenderich
Library of Congress LC-DIG-pga-06453*

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. **R88/S294**

22. THOMAS PITCHLYNN (1856–1893), son of Peter and Caroline Eckloff Pitchlynn. **R88/S295**

23. SAMSON PITCHLYNN (1857–1858), infant son of Peter and Caroline Eckloff Pitchlynn. **R87/S104**

24. PUSH-MA-TA-HA (c.1764–1824), 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. **R31/S41**



*Push-Ma-Ta-Ha (1824)
National Portrait Gallery*

Creek

25. DANIEL S. ASPBERRY (–1856), delegate. **R25/S213**

26. EFAR EMARTHLAR or DAVID THOMPSON (–1888), delegate. **R95/S354**

Dakota [Eastern Sioux]

27. KAN YA TU DUTA or SCARLET CROW (c.1825–1867), also known as **SCARLET NIGHT** or **SCARLET RAVEN**, served as a scout for the U.S. Army during the Sioux uprising in southern Minnesota in 1861. He was sent as a delegate to Washington to protest the removal of his tribe from Minnesota to South Dakota. He was kidnapped and then murdered when a ransom was not paid by the Indian Commissioner. His son petitioned Congress for a headstone in 1912, a marker on his grave was finally placed in 1916. **R22/S76**

Kiowa

28. O COM O COST or YELLOW WOLF (c.1804–1863), delegate. He died of pneumonia a few days after the photo below was taken and is buried with a silver medallion presented to his ancestors by President Jefferson. **R66/S149**



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 WHITE FISHER (–1863), delegate. **R66/S148**

Lakota

30. FREDERICK D. BROKEN ROPE (1951–1992), killed by an automobile while crossing a street in Silver Spring, Maryland. **R64/S263**

Nez Perce

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 footstone was placed and is maintained by the National Cemetery Administration. **R22/S75**