

OUR GREAT CHIEFS

Prepared As The First Project
of the
Historical Committee
of the
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma

As Appointed By Chief Leaford Bearskin
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WYANDOTTE CHIEFS

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<i>DATE</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>OTHER FACTS</i>
1535	Donnacona	Chief at Stadacona.
1541	Acona	Chief at Stadacona.
1609	Ochastequin	Chief of the Arendarhonon Hurons at time of Champlain's attack on the Iroquois.
1615	Atironta	One of several who had the name. Village chief of Arendarhonons at Cahiague'.
1620s	Onorotandi	Quieunonascaran was a town of the Attignawantan Hurons. Onorontandi (I believe) was a title only and that he was a war chief and not a civil chief.
1620s	Anenkhiondic	Chief of Attignawantan Hurons at Ossossane'.

1623	Auoindaon	Chief at Quieunonascaran.
1624	Atironta	Chief at Cahiague'. Possibly the same as in 1615, but not necessarily the same man.
1630	Aenons	Chief of Attignawantan. May have succeeded Auoindaon or may have been the same man.
1635	Sangwati	Chief at Ihonatiria.
1635	Tsondechaouanouan	Council chief of Huron Confederacy.
1636	Taretand'	Chief at Ihonatida.
1637	Taratouan	He was referred to only as a Huron chief and was killed by the Iroquois. He may have been a war chief.
1637	Ontitarac	Sachem of the Hurons per Francis Parkman.
1639	Oscouenrout	Chief of Attignawantan.
1640	Tsondakwa	Chief at Teanaostaia.
1642	Pierre Ondakion	Chief at Ossossane'.
1642	Barnabe' Otsinonannhont	Chief at Scanonaenrat.
1642	Jean-Baptiste Atironta	Chief at Cahiague'.
1645	Pieskaret	Huron Chief who lead a war party.
1650	Pierre Ondakion	Chief of the Hurons in the vicinity of Quebec.
1653	Atsina	Chief of the Hurons at Three Rivers.
1656	Ignace Tsaouenhohouhi	Chief of the Hurons in the vicinity of Quebec and those from Three Rivers who joined in 1654.
1661	Kondiaronk	Sastaretsi (Grand Sachem) of the Wyandots and Hurons. He was in Wisconsin for a time and recognized by all bands as the leading

man. Not before or since has there been such a universal recognition by all Wyandots and Hurons.

1666	Pierre Atironta	Chief of Hurons near Quebec, but subservient to Kondiaronk.
1670	Taondechoren	Chief at Notre-Dame-De-Foy.
1671	Tonsahoten	Chief at Saint-Francois-Xavier Mission.
1685-93	Ignace Stavinenholi	Chief at Lorette. Hurons are considering themselves separate from Wyandots in the west but continued to honor Kondiaronk who was in the vicinity of Michilimackinac.
1701	Kondiaronk	Died at Montreal.
<i>(From this point. Mr. Buser does not list Huron chiefs)</i>		
1701	Grandson of Kondiaronk	There is some indication that Kondiaronk, who died in August, was succeeded by his grandson as Sastaretsi. The new Sastaretsi died later that same year.
1721	Unknown	Charlevoix said he saw the young (a minor) Sastaretsi at Detroit.
1740	Nicolas Orontony	Chief at Sandusky Bay, but not Detroit.
1740	Ri-An-Tacha	A Wyandot chief at Detroit, probably not Sastaretsi.
1742	Tacharian	May not have been chief, but he was an influential Wyandot at Detroit and had been for over 40 years.
1747	Nicolas and Aniotin	Both referred to as Wyandot chiefs from Ohio when they visited the Wyandots at Detroit that year. The Sastaretsi was at Detroit or Flat Rock. One Detroit clan chief (Turtle) was named Saenswat.
1747	Taychatin	Chief at Detroit but second to the Sastaretsi for ceremonial functions. Taychatin was of

		the Wolf clan. Sastaretsi was of the Deer clan.
1747/50	Sastaretsi	Last full blood Wyandot chief of the ancient line of head chiefs. He died while at Quebec in August and was succeeded by another Wyandot who took the title.
1755	Cachawatcheka	Chief at an Ohio Wyandot town called Deonondady.
1755	Anastase	A Huron war chief from Lorette. He was the leader of all the Indians who opposed General Braddock, included the Wyandot, Huron, Ottawa, Ojibway and Miami.
1757	Tahaddy	Wyandot chief met with Sir William Johnson on Nov. 4th. He was probably from Detroit.
1759	Aghstaghregck	He was killed in battle at Niagara. Some referred to him as the Principal Chief, others as nephew of the Principal Chief.
1759	Diccatea	Lead a Wyandot delegation at a conference in Pittsburgh.
1761	Jacques Duperon Baby	A Wyandot of chieftain rank at Detroit named Odinghquanooron who took the name of a Frenchman whom he admired. Some reports referred to Baby as Principal Chief at Detroit.
1763	Takay	Chief of the Detroit Wyandots who favored joining Pontiac.
1763	Teata	Chief of the Detroit Wyandots who opposed joining Pontiac.
1763	Baby	Principal Chief at Detroit who first opposed Pontiac but eventually he and Teata joined.
1763	Sastaretsi	Opposed Pontiac but when most of the tribe came under threat he joined the Ottawas.
1764	Dowayetit	Principal Chief at Detroit.

1764	Big Jaw	Chief at Sandusky.
1766	Teata	He attended a very large council with Sir William Johnson at Oswego. Although he was not Principal Chief, he retained considerable influence.
1768	Adyughkannorwn	Listed as a Wyandot Chief from Sandusky.
1772	Babie or Baby	Continued as Chief at Detroit.
1774	Chiyawee	A Wyandot Chief at battle of Point Pleasant. He was not Principal Chief, but influential. Signed the Treaty of Fort Harmar fifteen years later.
1775	Half King	Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky also named Pomoacan or Too-Dah-Re-Zhlea. Some say he and Da-Wat-Tong were the same man.
1778	Sastaretsi	Probably Da-Wat-Tong who lived near Detroit. Baby was probably Principal Chief at Detroit and Half King at Upper Sandusky.
1779	Bawbee or Baby	Continued on at Detroit. He may have been called Sarahass at times.
1779	Dooyantat	Principal Chief at Detroit. His name was also spelled Duentate.
1780	Zhau-Shoo-To	Probably a white man named Kuhn. He gained great reputation as a warrior and village chief, but never became chief of the Nation. He lived around Lower Sandusky. His family was later known as Coon, i.e., Maggie Coon.
Sept. 20, 1780		The Wyandots at Detroit ceded some land to Father Potier in appreciation of his many services and kindnesses. The deed was signed by six chiefs and leading men with the Wyandot seal was affixed. The seal was in the form of a turtle with a cross on its

back and a cross on its right flipper. The following Wyandots signed: Teguaguiratin, Dawaton (the Sastaretsi), Sindaton, Nonyacha, Sachetotach and Dewatonte (or Duentate).

Note that Half King did not sign and this is just one of several reasons I disagree with other Wyandot historians in that Pomoacan's authority was great in Ohio, but at no time extended to the entire nation. If Half King and Da-Wat-Tong were the same man, second name above, Dawaton would be Half King.

1781 A bewildering number of Wyandots sat in council with British and other tribes. For example, the following names appear in the Council records and probably all refer to the same man: Sindaton, T'Sindatton, Sundinon, Semdinon, Cimrathon, etc.

1782 Doyantate Principal chief also named Duentate, Dewatonte or Dawatong (the Sastaretsi). Deeded some land to Father Hubert for a new church. These are the same men who had been leading the nation. The spelling of their names continues to change in the records.

1788 Tarhe When Half King died, the Wyandots chose Tarhe to replace him. Tarhe, a man of outstanding ability, was never in complete control of the Detroit Wyandots, although his influence did exceeded that of his predecessor. The Sastaretsi continued to live at Detroit as did: Ta-Hou-Ne-Ha-Wie-Tie (Adam Brown), Mondoro (Mondoron), Dou-Yen-tet (Duentate), Walk-In-the-Water, William Walker, Sr., and others of importance.

Zhau-Shoo-To or Kuhn remained in Ohio and usually supported Tarhe. Shendete continued to live near Detroit and was Principal Chief there for a time more or less

comparable to Tarhe's position in Ohio. He was a much-respected tribal elder, sometimes referred to as Shandotto.

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| 1789 | Tawree | General Harmar referred to him as Chief of all the Wyandots and Delawares. |
| 1791 | Blind Chief | Village Chief at Brownstown and Dongnagon. |
| 1812 | Walk-In-The-Water | By this time there are three main settlements in the Detroit area, including the Canadian side of the river. The three village chiefs were: Walk-In-The-Water, Lame Hand and Splitlog, the brother of Round Head. |

All acknowledged Tarhe as Titula, leader of the nation, but at the same times, each went their own way as in the War of 1812. By the end of the war, Warrow had emerged as village chief of the Canadian Wyandots. Isadore Chesne, who was part French, never achieved his ambition to lead the nation but was influential.

There were a lot of chiefs and would-be chiefs. Walk-In-The-Water was a steady influence that usually supported Tarhe when he could.

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| 1812 | John Hicks | John is often called the last of the hereditary chiefs. He died in Kansas in 1853. Before moving to Kansas he lived in Ohio and served on Tarhe's tribal council. There is no record that he or others ever considered himself to be the Sastaretsi. There is some question of his being the "last." See reference to his son Francis Hicks in 1838. John was also known as Donwattout. His father was a captive of German descent who had once lived in Maryland. John's mother was Wyandot and it's said she could trace her lineage back to the Tionontati. John was placed on the |
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		tribal council by Tarhe and continued under Da-Un-Quot.
1812	Mononcue	Other leading men at Upper Sandusky in those years were Mononcue, George Punch, Between-The-Logs and Matthew Peacock.
1812	Leather Lips	Leather Lips lived near present day Columbus and Round Head was in process of moving to Gibraltar near Detroit.
1812	Isadore Chesne	Also Shetoon, Chene or Chaine or Ha-Yane-Dac. He made an effort to unite several tribes. Some say Isadore was Wyandot. I side with those who think he was Huron and even so, he was pretty much on his own lacking real strong support from Detroit, Upper Sandusky or Lorette. His father was French, his mother Indian, either Huron or Wyandot. He hoped to succeed Half King, but the tribe insisted on a full blood and chose Tarhe.
1813	Round Head	Round Head died. Although he was never chief of the nation, he had been a village chief. He was Tarhe's war chief until he sided with British in the War of 1812. He and his brother, Splitlog, were among the finest warriors of their day. A third brother, John Battise, was killed in battle at Fort Meigs. They were 1/4 Delaware and 3/4 Wyandot.
1816	Da-Un-Quot	Tarhe died and was succeeded as Principal Chief by Da-Un-Quot; however, he was not officially installed until 1820. Although not yet installed he visited Washington DC on tribal business in 1817. He was accompanied by Scotash. Even then the Wyandots on the Canadian side of the Detroit River gave him lukewarm support. His name is sometimes spelled Da-Un-Qua-Et and Da-Un-Quod.

1816	Splitlog	Considered Principal Chief by the Canadian Wyandots at Amherstburg with a little over 100 Wyandots in the band.
1820		Some say the last full blood Wyandot died. His name was Yan-Nyah-Moh-Deh.
1828	Ron-Tun-Dee	When the Principal Chief died about 1825 the tribal council governed until a new form of government was formed with the first tribal elections being held in 1828. A Principal Chief and seven council members were elected. Ron-Tun-Dee was elected Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky. Approximately 525 Wyandots were at Upper Sandusky and Big Spring.
1828	Solomon Warrow	Chief at Amherstburg. Chief Isadore died and Solomon Warrow succeeded him.
1829		Gabriel Vincent or Wenwadahronhe was not a Chief. He was the last full blood Huron to die at Lorette.
1830	Francis Warrow	Chief Solomon Warrow died at Amherstburg. Francis Warrow succeeded him.
1832		Wyandots ceded Big Spring reserve on January 19. One of the leaders who signed was Bearskin.
1833	Warpole	Also known as Ron-Tun-Dee, elected Principal Chief.
1834	Henry Jacquis	Elected Principal Chief in January. Defeated Summundewat by 12 votes.
1835	Summundewat	Elected Principal Chief in January at Upper Sandusky. There were about 575 Wyandots then in Ohio.
1835	Splitlog	Chief at Amherstburg.
1836	Tom Long	Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky.

1836	William Walker, Jr.	Chief Long died and William completed his term.
1837	John Barnett	Also known as Myme Hamkee is Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky.
1838	Francis A. Hicks	Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky. Some consider his father John to be the last of the hereditary chiefs as Francis was elected.
1838	Joseph White	Principal Chief at Amherstburg who was also known as Mondoron. He remained Principle Chief until his death in 1885.
1839	William Walker, Jr.	Principal Chief.
1840-41	Warpole	Principal Chief.
1842	Summundewat	Principal Chief. He was murdered in December by white men.
1843-44	Henry Jacquis	The last Principal Chief of the Wyandots in Ohio and the first Principal Chief in Kansas.
1844-45	Francis A. Hicks	Principal Chief.
1845-46	James Washington	Principal Chief also known as An-Daw-Yaw-Wa or Peacock.
1847	Henry Jacquis	Principal Chief.
1848	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief early in the year.
1848	Francis A. Hicks	Principal Chief late in the year.
1849	Tauromee	Principal Chief early in the year.
1849	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief late in the year.
1850s		The 1850s were a rather confusing series of years for the tribe and in some years as many as three men served as principal chief. It was always the same group of men; however, the acting chief was invariably one of the following: George I. Clarke,

		Tauromee, James Washington, Francis A. Hicks or John D. Brown.
1850-51	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief
1852	James Washington	Principal Chief until his death. At his death the Beaver Clan became extinct. He is said to have been related to Half King.
1853	John D. Brown	Principal Chief.
1853	Tauromee	Also known as John Hatt, served as Principal Chief or acting chief part of the year in addition to John D. Brown and Matthew Mudeater.
1854-55	Tauromee	Principal Chief.
1856	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief. Matthew Mudeater also served.
1857	Matthew Mudeater	Principal Chief
1858	George I. Clarke	Principal Chief died in office.
1858	Silas Armstrong	Completed the term of George I. Clarke upon his death.
1858-59	John Sarahess	Also known as Bearskin, he was elected Principal Chief in August.
1859-60	Matthew Mudeater	Elected Principal Chief late in the year.
1865	Silas Armstrong	Elected Principal Chief in August and died December 14, 1865.
1868-70	Tauromee	Principal Chief. He died in office on January 15, 1870.
1870	John Kayrahoo	Served as acting chief after the death of Tauromee.
1870	John W. Greyeyes.	Principle Chief. The tribe was now at the Neosho Agency in Oklahoma.
1873	Thomas Punch	Principal Chief.

1875	Matthew Mudeater	Principal Chief.
1880	Irvin P. Long	Principal Chief. Also known as Ter-Ra-Tu-En. He was probably chief a number of years beginning around 1876.
1880-82	Nicholas Cotter	Elected Principal Chief late in 1880.
1882-83	Irvin P. Long	Elected Principal Chief late in 1882. He also served as chairman of the Intertribal Council consisting of the Wyandottes, Senecas, Ottawas, Shawnees, Peorias and Quapaws.
1886	James Clark	Chief of Anderdon Band near Detroit on the Canadian side of the Detroit River. James Clark visited Oklahoma on occasion.
1912	Silas Armstrong	Principal Chief. The second man to serve as chief with the name.
1936	Allen Johnson, Jr.	Principal Chief early in the year.
1936-42	Leonard N. Cotter	Elected Principal Chief late in 1936.
1944-47	Sam Long	Principal Chief.
1947	Mont Cotter	Became Principal Chief in November.
1948-54	Leonard N. Cotter	Principal Chief.
1953-62	Lawrence Zane	Principal Chief.
1963-76	Leonard N. Cotter	Principal Chief.
1976-78	Mont Cotter	Elected Principal Chief late in 1976.
1978-83	Phillip Peacock	Principal Chief
1983-2011	Leaford Bearskin	Elected Principal Chief in September of 1983.
2011	Billy Friend	Assumed the office of Principal Chief on June 1, 2011 upon the retirement of Leaford Bearskin on May 31, 2011.