

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED JUL 9 1980
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Stockbridge Indian Cemetery

LOCATION

N of Stockbridge off WI 55

STREET & NUMBER

State Highway 55 and Moore Road

CITY, TOWN

Stockbridge

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
6th

STATE

Wisconsin

CODE
55

COUNTY
Calumet

CODE
015

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER Cemetery

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Harvey Heller

STREET & NUMBER

Box 239, Route 2

CITY, TOWN

Stockbridge

VICINITY OF

STATE
Wisconsin 53088

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Register of Deeds, Calumet County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

206 Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Chilton

STATE
Wisconsin 53014

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places

DATE

1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

CITY, TOWN

Madison

STATE
Wisconsin 53706

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Stockbridge Cemetery is located about 1/2 mile north of the town of Stockbridge. It is part of a privately owned farm, on the edge of a small plateau. To the east of the cemetery are farm buildings, the closest of which is about 30 feet from the cemetery entrance. There is open farmland north and south of the cemetery, and to the west the land falls away toward Lake Winnebago. The cemetery is enclosed by a barbed wire fence, with a large access gate on the east side. About 0.9 acre in size altogether, the cemetery consists of about 50 randomly arranged graves with stone markers, some of which are newer and replace damaged markers. Few burials took place in the cemetery after 1870, and it is no longer in use. There is evidence of upkeep, but several gravestones are in danger of simply falling over. The markers for the Quinney brothers and for John Metoxen are in good shape and easily recognized.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1830-1856¹

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Since the American Revolution, the Stockbridge Indians have had to move to new lands no less than four times. Only the tenacity of the Stockbridge themselves, led by resolute leaders, has prevented the tribal unit from dissolving under the pressure of such frequent migration. In most cases, the Stockbridge have left few landmarks to denote the existence of their settlements. In Calumet County, the cemetery is the only thing left to mark their former presence.

Settlement. The Stockbridge Indians are not indigenous to Wisconsin, but rather claim portions of New England as their native land.² Like many eastern Indians, however, the Stockbridge became the victims of land hunger. At the beginning of the 19th century, the United States government, yielding to pressure from settlers, twice urged and then virtually ordered the Stockbridge westward, first to New York, then Wisconsin. It was the hope of the Indian Commissioners and the War Department that the Stockbridge, who were Christian, would exert some kind of 'civilizing' influence over the Menominee, Winnebago, and other Wisconsin tribes.³

The Stockbridge migration to Wisconsin began in 1823 and ended when the last members of the tribe settled in 1829. A chief named John Metoxin, led the tribe through each stage of this movement. Following negotiations for land with the Menominee, the tribe established the settlement of Stockbridge on the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago. Here, the Stockbridge cultivated the land (being the first to do so) and grew corn, wheat, and potatoes.⁴ Although they had thus adopted Christianity and farming, as well as increasingly abandoned Indian dress and used English, the Stockbridge held to many of their old customs. Chiefs continued to act as spokesmen for the tribe, and the land was held in communal, not individual, ownership.⁵ The land system, in fact, proved undoing of their settlement.

1. These are the years of the Stockbridge settlement in Calumet county.
2. J.N. Davidson, Muh-He-Ka-Ne-Ok: A History of the Stockbridge Nation, (1893), p. 1-5. For a recent account of the Stockbridge origins, see T.J.C. Brassler, "The Coastal Algonkians: People of the First Frontiers", in Leacock and Lurie, eds., North American Indians in Historical Perspective (1971), p. 64-91.
3. Albert G. Ellis, "Advent of the New York Indians into Wisconsin", Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 2, p. 415-449. The Stockbridge in Wisconsin have been termed a "broker" tribe between White culture and less assimilated tribes, in Marion Johnson Mochon, "Stockbridge-Munsee Cultural Adaptations: 'Assimilated Indians'", American Philosophical Society Proceedings, 112, no. 3, p. 182-219.

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Stockbridge Indian Cemetery, Stockbridge, Wis., vicinity

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

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By the mid-1840s, the U.S. government was under fire again to open Stockbridge land to white farmers. As a result, the Indians were given a choice: they could either dissolve the tribe, accept U.S. citizenship, and obtain individual titles to their property, or they must sell their land and move further west. A controversy developed between those who preferred citizenship and those who held fast to tribal custom. The tribal faction, led by the brothers Albert and John Quinney, won the argument. John Quinney made no less than eleven trips to Washington to argue the Stockbridge case, and while he failed to prevent the eventual migration he did win for his people the right to stay in Wisconsin.⁶ In 1856, the Stockbridge left Lake Winnebago and ended up on a reservation in Shawano county, on land that was, in the opinion of farmers, "poor country for white settlers but pretty good for Indians."⁷

Today about 800 Stockbridge live on the Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation, although many others with Stockbridge ancestry reside in other parts of Wisconsin. Virtually forgotten by historians, nothing remains of the Stockbridge settlement at Lake Winnebago, save the small cemetery. But the presence of small bouquets of flowers and American flags at the graves of the cemetery demonstrate that the Indians themselves remember.

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4. Joseph Schafer, The Wisconsin-Horicon Basin, (1937), p. 69-70.
 5. Alfred Cope, "Mission to the Menominee: Alfred Cope's Green Bay Diary", Pt. 1, Wisconsin Magazine of History, 49, (1966), p. 313-315.
 6. Schafer, p. 60-66; A sketch and speech of John Quinney can be found in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 4, p. 309-325. By comparison to the Stockbridge, the Brothertown Indians, also eastern Indians who came to Wisconsin, accepted U.S. citizenship in the 1840s. As a result, it is impossible today to identify a Brothertown Indian. See Thomas Commuck, "Sketch of the Brothertown Indians," Ibid., p. 291-298; Cope, p. 315n.
 7. Schafer, 74.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Stockbridge Indian Cemetery, Stockbridge, Calumet County, Wis.

Continuation sheet

Item number

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Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description (revised, 10/2/80)

The nominated parcel is 120 feet by 320 feet with the point of origin beginning at that point 400 feet west of State Highway 55 and 300 feet south of Moore Road, located in the western half of lot 88 and the eastern half of lot 89, Town 19 North, Range 18 East, in the Town of Stockbridge, Calumet County, Wisconsin.

submitted by Matucheski
(10/2/80)