

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Listed in the
National Register
06/17/2010

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Other name/site number Hancock's Village/14NS403

2. Location

Street & number [Redacted] not for publication
City or town Bazine vicinity
State KS Code 103 County Ness Code 135 Zip code 67560

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
 request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Kansas State Historical Society Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional
Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register.	_____	Signature of the Keeper	_____	Date of Action	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____				
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register	_____				
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____				
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____				
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____				
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____				

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Name of Property

Ness County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	_____	total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

Domestic: Camp

Defense: Battle Site

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/Subsistence: Agricultural Field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: N/A

Walls: N/A

Roof: N/A

Other: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork

Name of Property

Ness County, Kansas

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archeology: Prehistoric-Aboriginal

Archeology: Historic-Aboriginal

Military

Period of Significance

A.D. 600 - 1880

Significant Dates

April 19, 1867

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Kansas Historical Society

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Name of Property

Ness County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 160

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

[REDACTED]

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Leo E. Oliva, Dr. Timothy Weston and Sarah Martin

Organization Fort Larned Old Guard Date March 30, 2010

Street & number P.O. Box 1 Telephone (888) 321-7341

City or town Woodston State Kansas Zip code 67675

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name On file with SHPO

Street & number _____ Telephone _____

City or town _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork (14NS403) is a site that was the location of a Cheyenne camp during the winter of 1866-1867. The Oglala Sioux joined the Cheyenne there in the late winter or early spring of 1867. The village was located in an ideal setting on a small, deeply incised tributary of the Pawnee River among a grove of cottonwood trees. The surrounding valley slopes and uplands were all covered with prairie grasses. The Cheyenne and Sioux had between them nearly 300 lodges spread along the creek, occupied by several hundred people. The village was the location of a confrontation between the Indians and the U.S. Army that had implications far beyond the Pawnee River valley. The archeological site is at the southern margin of Ness County in the [REDACTED]. It is situated in a relatively remote area, which has served to preserve the setting of the former village. The surrounding valley of the Pawnee River and the adjacent uplands has virtually all been cultivated, and a regular network of section-line gravel roads crosses the area (Figures 1 and 2). There are a few farmsteads nearby. The core area of the village has though, escaped cultivation or other significant alteration and is covered with native prairie grasses, which are maintained with periodic grazing. The deeply incised tributary along which the Cheyenne and Sioux lodges were placed was apparently unsuitable for cultivation and has been used primarily for grazing in recent decades. From the grass-covered areas shaded by cottonwood trees above the stream that leads to the Pawnee River, the site maintains much of the setting that it must have had when the Cheyenne and Sioux were awaiting the army's approach. That setting (on level ground above the reach of flooding, yet close to water and timber) appealed to other groups as well. During archeological investigations, evidence of earlier prehistoric occupations was discovered, as were indications of historic use post-dating the Cheyenne and Sioux camp.

Archeological Investigations

The Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) conducted archeological investigations at the site in 1976 and 1977. KSHS and later National Park Service archeologist Bruce Jones directed the work. A report of that research (Jones 2002) provides the basis for the following summary.

In the years following destruction of the village by the Hancock Expedition, the area was regularly visited by army patrols. In the ensuing decades though, the site's precise location was forgotten. It might have remained so, if not for the efforts of Earl Monger, an accomplished avocational archeologist from Larned. Working with (among others) George Elmore, a ranger at Fort Larned, Monger carefully researched the documentary record from the Hancock Expedition, focusing particular attention on the maps drawn by expedition engineer Lt. Brown. In 1975, he was able to relocate the site. He found it to be situated along a series of erosional remnants (which he referred to as mesas) separated by a deeply incised tributary of the Pawnee River (Figure 3). The nearly level remnants or mesas were covered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

with native prairie grasses and trees and did not appear to have been plowed. A cultivated area, which was ultimately found to contain period artifacts, was situated to the west. In the southern portion of the site, Monger initially discovered several small chipped stone projectile points and plain pottery sherds suggesting a Dismal River occupation dating to ca. A.D. 1700. Through metal detector survey and excavation though, he was able to establish that the site was indeed the Sioux and Cheyenne village occupied from 1866 - 1867. Though there were indications of uncontrolled excavations by two local individuals during the 1930's, Monger's 1975 work marked the beginning of systematic investigations at the site. In April of 1976, limited test excavations (which confirmed Monger's findings) were conducted by the KSHS. With these results in hand, plans were made for more extensive excavations to take place during the following year.

In July and August of 1977, the KSHS expanded the 1976 excavation areas as well as investigating new localities. The investigators incorporated Monger's findings into their field plan, and produced a map showing the locations of all excavations (Figure 3). The KSHS excavations focused on the northern portion of the site, which the investigators defined as Areas 761, 771, and 772. The objectives of the investigation were to determine if the archeological remains could be related to the village's destruction on April 19, 1867 and to see if the artifacts held any clues as to Cheyenne or Sioux origin. The block excavations were, in general, fairly shallow as archeological evidence of the burning of the village was found to be near the surface (Figures 4 and 5).

In Area 761/771, a block excavation was placed over a concentration of metal objects thought to represent the location of one of the piles of village contents burned by Hancock's troops. Artifacts consistent with the period of village occupation (including a wide variety of metal items) were discovered, along with several cultural features. These features, mainly small basin-shaped depressions and filled post molds, are consistent with the remains of lodge locations.

A second set of excavation units was placed in Area 772, in the hopes of investigating that portion of the site containing remains of the Oglala camp. In 1976, a ring of cobbles representing a tipi ring or possible lodge location was identified, and the Area 772 block excavation was placed so as to investigate that feature. Again, artifacts consistent with the period of village destruction were recovered, along with cultural features suggesting that the cobbles did indeed represent a tipi ring.

Results of the 1976 and 1977 KSHS excavations were analyzed for the final report (Jones 2002), along with discussion of some of the material recovered by Monger and his colleagues between 1975 and 1978. Taken together, all of the archeological evidence supports the conclusion that site 14NS403 is in fact the Village on Pawnee Fork destroyed by the Hancock Expedition on April 19, 1867. The artifacts are of the period, and the collection compares well with other Cheyenne battle sites of the time, most notably Sand Creek and Summit Springs in Colorado. Furthermore, the distribution of artifacts and cultural features confirms the burning of the village contents in large piles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

The archeological evidence also indicates the presence of both earlier and later occupations at the site. Recovered prehistoric artifacts include chipped stone projectile points, ceramics, and burned clay daub. One of the projectile points exhibits morphological similarities to the Scallorn type and suggests a Keith Focus Plains Woodland occupation dating to ca. A.D. 600. Two notched projectile points are similar to the Washita/Harrell type and suggest a late prehistoric (A.D. 1100-1600) occupation, while a Fresno point indicates a similar (A.D. 800 – 1750) range. The plain ceramics noted earlier, which indicate a Dismal River Aspect occupation (ca. A.D. 1700), are consistent with this time period. Small quantities of burned clay daub were also recovered, suggesting the remains of prehistoric structures, possibly associated with the Dismal River component. There are also indications of later historic period usage of the site (Figure 3). An historic wagon road is clearly visible along the site's eastern margin, as are two dugouts believed to have been associated with buffalo hunters. Earl Monger's research also indicated the presence of an "early settler complex" near the site's southern margin. It is difficult to date these occupations with certainty, though the period of buffalo hunting was largely over by the time significant numbers of settlers became established in the area. While Ness County was established in 1867, it was later disorganized and was not reconstituted in its present form until 1880.

Taken together, the diagnostic chipped stone artifacts and ceramics suggest a prehistoric occupation (likely intermittent) prior to the Cheyenne and Sioux winter camp, beginning ca. A.D. 600. The later historic features and artifacts suggest usage of the site after the winter camp until ca. 1880 when the European/American settlement of Ness County and the surrounding region began in earnest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. 8 Page 4

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Hancock Expedition and the ensuing conflict often referred to as Hancock's War. It is also significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield significant information regarding a variety of both Native American and Euro-American Central Plains Cultures.

A recently published book by William Y. Chalfant provides the first thorough scholarly history of General Winfield Scott Hancock's expedition through the Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska territories. In *Hancock's War: Conflict on the Southern Plains*, Chalfant makes the case that destruction of the undefended village and all of its contents by Hancock's forces set the tone for the remainder of the Plains Indian Wars of the 1860s and 1870s. Those groups who chose to continue fighting fought to the end, at least in part because of what had been learned at the Village on Pawnee Fork. Since the subsequent engagements of 1868 – 1869 (Hancock's War) were triggered by events at the Village on Pawnee Fork and were in turn related to the larger period of the Indian wars, the site is of national significance.

George Armstrong Custer, who was then a Lieutenant Colonel, experienced his first encounter with the Plains Indian warriors at the Village on Pawnee Fork. On April 14, 1867, General Hancock ordered Custer to surround the village and hold its inhabitants for further negotiations. Upon his arrival though, it was found to be empty of inhabitants except for an elderly Sioux man, an Indian woman, and a young girl. Custer ordered his troops to give chase, but the Sioux and Cheyenne outdistanced them. This failure helped in forming his ideas regarding appropriate strategy in later engagements. He determined that dividing his forces and attacking from many directions, so as to afford no opportunities for his adversaries to escape, would be most productive. That strategy succeeded in his surprise attack on Black Kettle's village at the Washita, but proved to be disastrous at Little Bighorn (Chalfant 2010:513). Custer's participation in the engagement at the Village on Pawnee Fork, while interesting, is not the main point of significance for the site. Rather, the site is significant for its connection to later events during the period of the Indian Wars.

The site today retains much of its setting as it would have appeared in 1867, and during its occupation by earlier groups (Figure 6). The core of the site consists of flat-topped erosional remnants bounded by the deeply incised channel of a tributary of the Pawnee River. There is no indication that this area has ever been cultivated, and it is covered with native prairie grasses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. 8 Page 5

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

The remains of the 1867 Cheyenne and Sioux winter camp are not eligible under Criterion D for their potential to yield additional significant information, because once the KSHS excavations had been completed, the site's location became widely known and extensive looting and relic collecting took place. Since the destruction of the village by Hancock's forces was a single relatively recent event, its archeological component was situated near the surface, where it was particularly accessible to looters. Ferrous artifacts were particularly vulnerable, given the ease with which they could be located using metal detectors. While there might be some small areas of intact deposits remaining from 1867, they are judged to be too small and scattered to yield additional significant information regarding the village's destruction.

The other components though, (prehistoric and historic) at the site are eligible under Criterion D for their potential to yield significant information. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, including chipped stone projectile points and ceramics, suggest a (intermittent) prehistoric occupation beginning ca. A.D. 600 and continuing through the late Prehistoric period. Intact historic features, including the remains of a wagon road, two dugouts, and what the site investigators referred to as an "early settler complex", suggest occupation until at least 1880, when European/American settlement of Ness County and the surrounding region began in earnest. The period of significance is therefore defined as A.D. 600 – 1880, including the winter of 1866 through the spring of 1867, culminating in the events of April 19, 1867.

With help from The Archaeological Conservancy, the Fort Larned Old Guard purchased the site from Frank and Leota Klingberg in 1999. In 2004 the organization purchased all interests held by The Archaeological Conservancy and is now protecting and preserving the site. Cheyenne tribal historians have visited, consider it important to their history, and have endorsed its nomination to the National Register. It is visited on a regular basis as the Fort Larned Old Guard continues to gather information and conduct programs about the importance of the property.

Historical Background

The Cheyenne and their Arapahoe allies occupied the Plains between the Platte River on the north and the Arkansas on the south, an area through which the Oregon-California Trail and the Santa Fe Trail passed. With increasing numbers of Euro-Americans traveling these trails in the mid-nineteenth century, tensions between the cultures intensified. During the winter of 1866-1867 rumors abounded that the Plains tribes were preparing to rise up in force the following spring. At the same time, General Winfield S. Hancock was making plans for a show of military force on the Great Plains. Hancock was a Civil War veteran, best known for commanding the center of the Union line that repulsed Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. In his campaign on the southern plains, his intentions were to put a stop to Indian raiding that had taken place in the aftermath of the Sand Creek Massacre in November of 1864. To that end, he planned to so impress the Plains tribes with the power and numbers of the U.S.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. 8 Page 6

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

Army that they would see the futility of further resistance (Chalfant 2010:465-467). In a letter to *Harper's Weekly* correspondent and artist Theodore R. Davis, Hancock suggested his show of military force "could prevent an outbreak," and that he would seek a peaceful resolution, but that he would "punish aggressions or hostile acts coming under our notice," (Chalfant 2010:79). Perhaps wishing not to pass up an opportunity for publicity, Hancock then invited Davis to "join the expedition at Fort Harker and accompany it during the approximately six weeks he expected to be in the field," (Chalfant 2010:78-79). Shortly thereafter the *St. Louis Missouri Democrat* dispatched its own reporter Henry M. Stanley. These two reporters provided the region and the nation with an account of Hancock's campaign throughout the southern plains.

At the same time, an encampment of some 700 Cheyenne, including some of the famous Dog Soldiers under Chief Tall Bull and others, were enjoying their encampment on the small north-fork tributary of Pawnee Fork (now Pawnee River) in present Ness County, Kansas (Figure 2). This site was situated along a meandering little stream, was protected by a grove of cottonwood trees, and had abundant grass nearby for the pony herd. As noted earlier, archeological evidence indicates that the locality had been utilized by American Indians since ca. A.D. 600. It was an ideal location for a winter camp.

The Cheyenne, who reportedly established their winter camp there the previous November, were apparently peaceful, at least there were no reports of hostile actions on their part. They were situated just 32 miles from Fort Larned and a similar distance from Fort Dodge. As soon as the grass was good and buffalo could be found, they would break up this winter camp and follow the herds during the warm season. Sometime in the late winter or early spring the Cheyenne were joined by a similar number of Oglala Sioux who came south to visit their Cheyenne friends and to hunt buffalo. The combined villages were still there when the Hancock Expedition arrived at Fort Larned in early April of 1867. What followed was an important event in the series of incidents known as the Plains Indian Wars.

The Hancock Expedition departed Fort Riley and marched to Forts Harker, Zarah, and Larned, to meet with Indian leaders to obtain promises of peace or make war. With the help of Indian Agent Edward W. Wynkoop, Hancock invited Indian leaders to meet him near Fort Larned. The plans were interrupted by a spring blizzard on April 9.

On April 12 Hancock decided to march his command to the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork. Cheyenne and Sioux leaders objected, requesting that the soldiers not approach their encampment. Nevertheless, Hancock led his force in the direction of the village. As the troops approached, the Cheyenne and Sioux concluded that an attack was imminent. In response, on the morning of April 14, 1867, chiefs and warriors rode out to challenge the approaching military expedition. It included eleven troops of the 7th Cavalry, seven companies of the 37th Infantry, and a battery of artillery, a total of 1,400 men. In a dramatic confrontation with the soldiers southeast of the village near the present-day community of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. 8 Page 7

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

Burdett, the decision to fight or talk was considered by both sides. Hancock and the Indian leaders ultimately agreed to talk. However, despite continued Indian pleas to keep U.S. troops away from the women and children, Hancock brought his troops closer to the village.

Fearing an attack as had happened just two years before at Sand Creek in Colorado Territory, the Cheyenne and Sioux abandoned the village and fled. Hancock ordered Custer to surround the village, prevent the escape of the Indians, and hold them for further negotiations. Custer found the village abandoned, except for an elderly Sioux man, an Indian woman, and a young girl. As noted above, this was Custer's first encounter with Indians, perhaps it should be called "Custer's First Stand," and they had escaped. This event affected Custer's tactics thereafter in military encounters with Plains tribes. In later engagements, he divided his forces and attacked from several directions in order to forestall escape by his adversaries. This worked to his advantage at the Washita in 1868 but led to his disaster at the Little Big Horn in 1876. To understand Custer's Indian-fighting tactics, one must know of his experience at the village on Pawnee Fork (Chalfant 2010:519).

The day after the Indians fled from the village, Hancock sent Custer and the 7th Cavalry to overtake the Indians, which he failed to do. Hancock and the remainder of his force held the captured village. On April 18 Hancock received word from Custer that Indians had raided stage stations on the Smoky Hill Trail to the north. Assuming they must be Indians from the captured camp, Hancock determined to destroy the village, except for some 40 lodges that were retained. Everything else was inventoried, piled together, and burned (Figure 7). Property destroyed included 251 lodges, 942 buffalo robes, 436 saddles, 191 axes, 190 kettles, 350 tin cups, 98 water kegs, 28 coffee mills, 444 lariat ropes, 67 coffee pots, and thousands of other items. It was a tremendous loss to the Sioux and Cheyenne. Hancock departed believing that he had inflicted well-deserved punishment on the two tribes (Chalfant 2010:235).

Questions were raised almost immediately regarding the wisdom of Hancock's decision to destroy the village (Chalfant 2010:273-274). Most observers could not see what the Cheyenne and Sioux had done to justify such actions. Those familiar with the area and the Plains tribes cautioned that in the aftermath, warfare was virtually certain. Enraged by destruction of the village and believing that they had no choice, the Cheyenne went to war (Chalfant 2010:301). Raiding continued until October of 1867, when the Medicine Lodge treaties were signed and the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche, and Plains Apache agreed to remove to reservations in return for additional annuities.

Those treaties failed and warfare renewed on the plains in 1868. Among numerous engagements, two stand out. Custer's 7th Cavalry destroyed Black Kettle's village on the Washita River in present-day Oklahoma on November 27, 1868. Cheyenne Dog Soldiers, led by Tall Bull, were defeated at Summit Springs, Colorado Territory, on July 11, 1869. The fundamental cause of those conflicts was the movement of settlers and soldiers into the lands of the Plains tribes. The trigger though, was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. 8 Page 8

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

Hancock's destruction of the Village on Pawnee Fork (Chalfant 2010:521). That role as a trigger for the well-known engagements that followed indicates that the site is of national significance.

The destruction of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork was thus an important moment in the history of Indian-white relations on the Great Plains. Hancock's actions at Pawnee Fork triggered the larger conflict that began in 1867 and ended in late 1869 (Chalfant 2010:521). In the aftermath, some Indian leaders chose to submit and went to the reservations. Others decided to fight to the end, and what followed were often acts of desperation as they fought to survive as a people and prevent the annihilation of their traditional culture. Overall, the capture and destruction of the Cheyenne and Sioux village on Pawnee Fork is one of the important steps in the era of Plains Indian Wars, a major event in the tragic series of conflicts over a period of years from the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 to the Little Big Horn Battle in 1876.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. 9 Page 9

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. 9 Page 10

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. 9 Page 11

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. 10 Page 12

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. Photos Page 13

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The following information is applicable to all photos:

Location: The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, Bazine vic., Ness Co., KS

Photographer: Tim Weston

Date: 13 April 2006

Digital Images archived at the Kansas State Historical Society

- Photo 1: Central pasture-covered portion of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, facing E.
- Photo 2: Northern pasture-covered portion of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, facing S.
- Photo 3: Northern pasture-covered portion of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, facing E.
- Photo 4: Northern pasture-covered portion of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, facing S toward the area where archeological excavations took place in 1976 and 1977.
- Photo 5: Northern pasture-covered portion of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, facing S toward the area where archeological excavations took place in 1977.
- Photo 6: Northern pasture-covered portion of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, facing SE.
- Photo 7: Cultivated portion of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork with the core of the site (pasture-covered portion) visible along the tree line in the background, facing SE.
- Photo 8: Plaque at the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, facing NE.
- Photo 9: Plaque at the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork with the site in the background, facing NE.
- Photo 10: Distant view of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork with the site visible along the trees in the valley floor, facing SW.
- Photo 11: Northwestern pasture-covered portion of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, facing SW.
- Photo 12: Southern pasture-covered portion of the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, facing W.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section no. Appendix Page 14

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS



Figure 1. Current View (West) at the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, Situated Among the Trees in the Background.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. Appendix Page 15

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section no. Appendix Page 16

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section no. Appendix Page 17

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS



Figure 4. Excavations conducted by the Kansas State Historical Society underway in 1977 at the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, (14NS403)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section no. Appendix Page 18

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

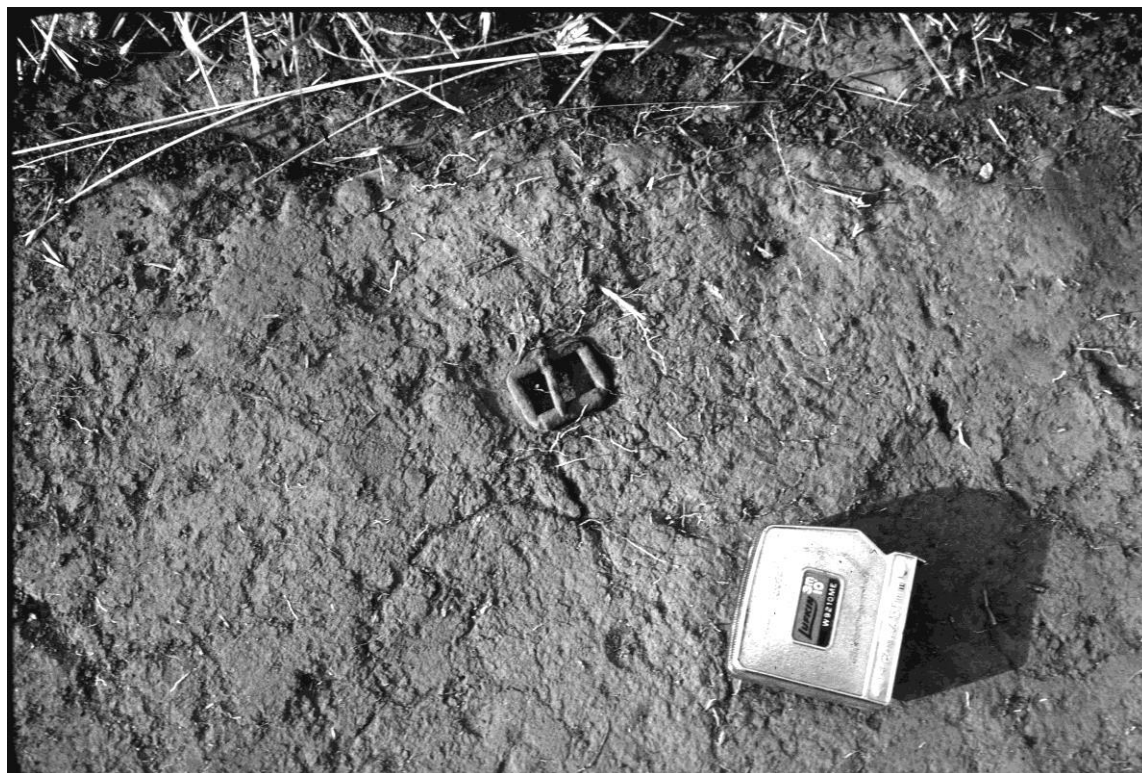


Figure 5. Metal artifact recovered in-situ at the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, (14NS403) during excavations conducted by the Kansas State Historical Society in 1977.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section no. Appendix Page 19

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS



Figure 6. Current view (SE) at the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork, (14NS403).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section no. Appendix Page 20

The Indian Village on Pawnee Fork
Bazine vicinity, Ness County, KS

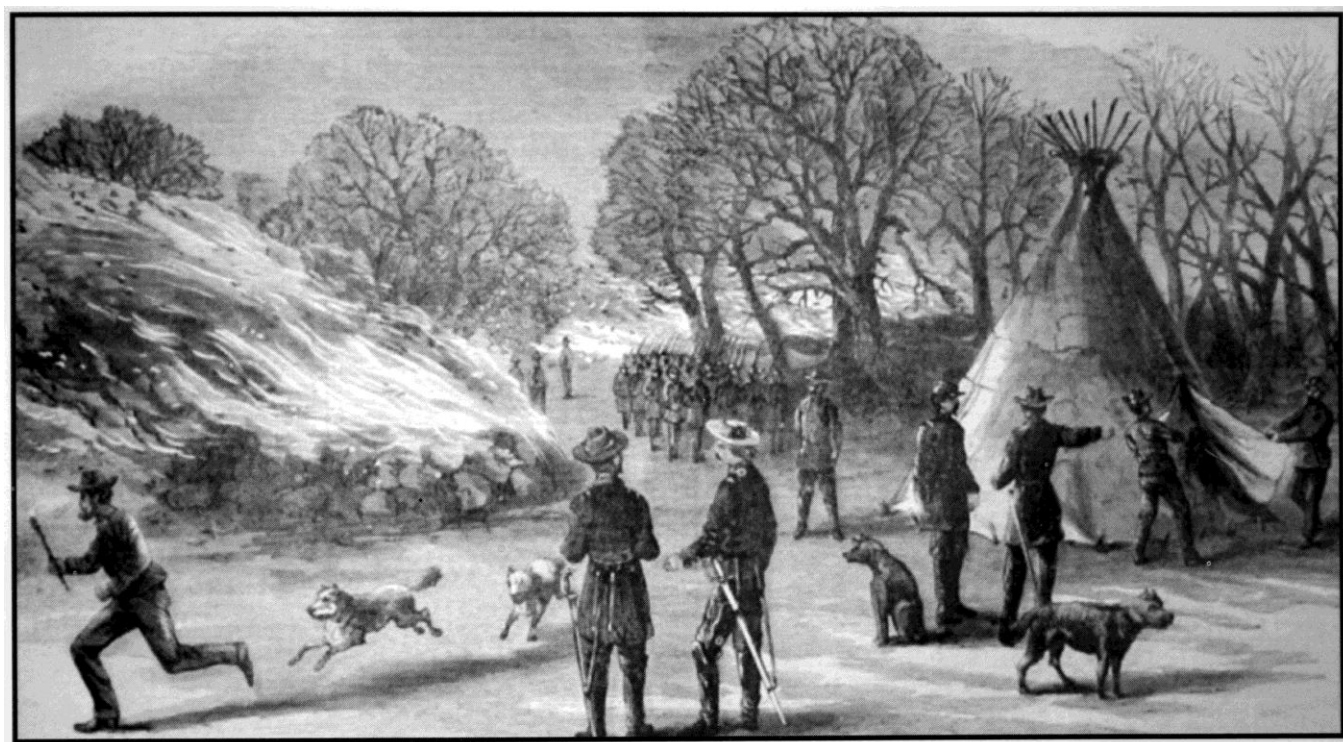


Figure 7. Drawing of soldiers under the command of General Hancock destroying the Indian Village on Pawnee Fork (14NS403), April 19, 1867. Illustration from Theodore Davis' article in the May 11, 1867 issue of *Harper's Weekly*. (Jones 2002: Figure 27).