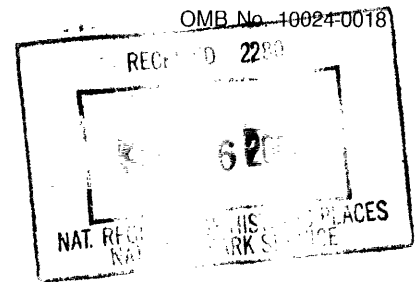


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1125



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 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name LITTLE JOHN CREEK RESERVE

other names/site number KANSAS RESERVATION AND AGENCY

2. Location

street & number E 1/2, S 29, T 16, R 9 E not for publication

city or town COUNCIL GROVE vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county MORRIS code 127 zip code 66846

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.)

Richard D. Pawcort 8/28/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the National Register

Date of Action

10/21/01

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING, GOVERNMENT: GOVERNMENT OFFICE, DOMESTIC: VILLAGE SITE, LANDSCAPE: FOREST, UNOCCUPIED LAND, HILLTOP, TRANSPORTATION: RAIL-RELATED

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: AGRICULTURE FIELD

7. Description

Architctural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- OTHER: STONE BUILDING RUINS, LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: CLASSICAL REVIVAL

- foundation STONE: LIMESTONE, walls STONE: LIMESTONE, roof, other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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 is 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.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: NATIVE AMERICAN
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1846 - 1873

Significant Dates

1861 - 1862; 1872

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

STEVENS, ROBERT S.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

LITTLE JOHN CREEK RESERVE
Name of Property

MORRIS COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 152.9 ACRES

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	4	7	2	4	6	0	0	4	2	7	9	3	4	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

3

1	4	7	2	4	6	6	0	4	2	7	9	1	6	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

(5) 147724 6 0 0 / 4 278 0 9 0

Boundary Justification

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

(6) 14 / 724 150 / 4278 280

11. Form Prepared By

name/title BETTY DURKEE, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST
organization KAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA date 01/10/01
street & number 648 GRAND VIEW DRIVE, DRAWER 50 telephone (580) 269-2552
city or town KAW CITY state OK zip code 74641

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name KAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA
street & number 648 GRAND VIEW DRIVE, DRAWER 50 telephone (580) 269-2552
city or town KAW CITY state OK zip code 74641

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.

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Narrative Description

The designated property is located about 3 miles southeast of Council Grove, Kansas and is traversed by a north-to-south county road. The site is approximately .3 miles wide southeast-to-northwest and .6 miles long northeast-to-southwest. An abandoned railroad line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad forms the northwest-to-southeast boundary of the property.

The land itself looks much as it would have in the periods of primary historical significance, 1846 to 1873 (occupation by Kanza Indians) and 1873-1920's (occupation by white squatters and farmers). Included are areas of upland pasture--including two hilltops which provide panoramic views of the former village site, bottomland prairie, tilled fields, and a small stream--Little John Creek--lined with native timber: burr oak, walnut, hackberry, ash elm, and cottonwood. While much of this timber is second growth, some of the trees date back to the Kanza period of occupation. The use of the land for agricultural pursuits and the respect for its historic significance by prior landowners Frank Haucke and Willis Huston have preserved the site's topographical and environmental integrity.

Included on the site are four buildings and one structure of historical significance. Little John Creek Reserve contains the only remaining surface links in Kansas to the Native People for whom the state was named.

On the south end of the designated property, to the east side of the county road, stand the remains of the Kaw Agency Building. Constructed in 1861 of native limestone, the building measured 18 x 30 feet, with gabled ends at a height of approximately 17 feet. The roof was covered with wood sheeting and wood shingles. The building contained 2 floors and a full basement. Interior walls were plastered. Floors, doors, and window sashes were of native oak and walnut, although "not a shelf, closet, or pantry was included."¹ It was in this building that the last Kaw chief in Kansas was selected, and that the final meetings concerning diminution of Kaw territory and displacement to Indian Territory were held between Kaw leaders, Indian Agents Farnsworth and Stubbs, and Secretary of the Interior Delano.²

Today the Agency Building's north and south walls still stand, although threatened by extensive vertical cracks. Evidence of a fireplace and chimney on the south wall still remains. The other walls are collapsed, with their stone remains partially filling the basement. The north-south walls have been braced, pending plans for permanent stabilization or restoration.

Three 16 x 24 foot limestone "huts" are located northwest of the Agency Building on the eastern edge of the timber lining Little John Creek. A total of 138 similar structures were commissioned by the U.S. government in 1861 to house the Kaw Tribe. Contracts and letters between entrepreneur Robert S. Stevens, local Indian Agents, and Department of the Interior personnel describe these huts, the building

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materials used, and the intended occupants.³ Most of the huts were located on acreage adjacent to the nominated property, as each tribal member receiving a hut was allotted 40 acres.

The southern hut, #26 on Stevens' list, was assigned to Ke-la-lah-heo. The original cost sheet shows that, like others of its dimensions, it cost \$252.41. It was one of the smaller huts, having only one room but having both doors and double-sashed windows, as well as a wood-burning fireplace with chimney flue. The hut was built of native limestone, as specified in Stevens' 1861 revised contract, with a wood shingle roof which in later years was replaced with sheet metal. Portions of three walls are still standing, with only the west wall being completely dismantled. The fireplace on the east wall is still in evidence.

The middle hut, #27 on Stevens' list, was assigned to Kick-a-poo. It was identical in cost, dimensions, and structure to #26. It is situated approximately one-tenth of a mile north of the southern hut, about 130 yards west of the road. Portions of the west, north, and south walls remain. The east wall has been flattened. Sections of some of the inner walls still retain plaster.

The northernmost hut, #28 on Stevens' list, was identical to the previous two and was assigned to Wahsko-mia. It lies about .2 miles north of the middle hut, approximately 150 yards west of the county road. Portions of two walls remain standing, including a section of the east wall with protruding stones outlining a fireplace and chimney.

The 40-foot high "Unknown Indian Monument" is an obelisk standing atop a ridge on the eastern edge of the designated property, approximately .4 miles north of the southern boundary. The limestone structure was constructed in 1924-1925 by the American Legion under the leadership of Frank Haucke, who owned the property at that time. The remains of a prominent Kaw warrior discovered by Mr. Haucke on a river-eroded portion of the property are interred at the base of the monument. The monument measures 32' 4" high and 13' 6" one each side of the base. The monument is in excellent condition and has been altered only by the addition of a lightning rod, now deemed counterproductive and scheduled for removal. The dedication of this Monument on August 12, 1925 honored the Native Americans who previously had been driven away from their own lands as undesirable neighbors.⁴ This point, and its neighboring hilltop to the north, command a broad and impressive view of the Little John Creek Valley to the west and of the Flint Hills beyond.

Little John Creek winds through wooded land and grassland along the western edge of the property. The remains of Huts 26, 27, and 28 follow its course at a distance of approximately 20 to 30 feet, and are separated by a similar distance from the remnants of the stone fence commissioned from Robert S. Stevens to separate the living quarters from the farmed fields and pastures. Plans for 2001 include returning these fields to native grasses.

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The abandoned railroad right-of way which forms the majority of the property's northwest-to-southeast border currently is included in the rails to trails project of the Horseman Foundation as part of the Flint Hills Nature Trail. No railroad ties remain, but the elevated bed allows pedestrian access to the area. The railroad was constructed in 1868-69 and was a contributing cause to the movement to dispossess the Kanza from their land.

End Notes:

1. Farnsworth, H.W., "Letters Received", November 2, 1861, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (RG75), 1861 Kansas B-912.
2. Unrau, William E., *The Kansa Indians: A History of the Wind People, 1673-1873*, p.215.
3. Stevens, Robert S., "Letters Received", August 19, October 5, and October 31, 1861. Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (RG75), 1861 Central Superintendency S-433, S-434, S-460; also cost sheets of "Houses Built at Kaw Agency.
4. Fry, Timothy S., "The Unknown Indian Monument," 1989.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Little John Creek Reserve is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A as the last visible remains of Kanza (also known as Kaw, Kau, or Kansa) village life in the state which bears the tribal name. The ruins are a poignant reminder of the U.S. government's post-Civil War policy of containment, allotment, and "civilization." The site's areas of significance include ethnic heritage—Native American—and social history—a conflict of cultures which led to the dispossession of a minority. Historic functions of the site's buildings include domestic use of the three huts as part of village life and government usage of the Agency Building for tribal business and for meetings between tribal leaders and U.S. government officials.

The varied landscape retains integrity in location, setting, feeling, and association and represents the nineteenth-century lifestyle of the Kanza people, as well as the later usage of the land and its buildings by white settlers. Transportation also played a role in the site's history; rumors of the Missouri Pacific's routing through neighboring Council Grove was a major factor in pushing the Kanza onto an ever-decreasing land area, while the actual construction of the railroad line through the diminished reservation both depleted the tribe's timber resources and provided a source of income for tribal members who cut the timber or who sold their trade goods to train passengers along the line.

The site's major period of significance begins with the relocation of the Kanza to the Neosho River Valley as dictated in the treaty of 1846, continues through 1861-1862 with the U.S. government's construction of Indian Agency buildings and housing in an effort to "domesticate" the Indian, and ends with the removal of the decimated tribe to Indian Territory in 1873. It reflects the historic pattern enacted with other tribes during this period.

Ironically, the site was pre-empted by white settlers after 1873. The huts were used as temporary housing for the settlers as permanent residences were constructed. In 1925 the dedication of the Unknown Indian Monument occurred on the site. The monument is a reflection of a changed attitude toward the area's Native Peoples: regret for past behavior and honoring of the dead warrior of a proud tribe.

Little John Creek Reserve was the temporary home of Charles Curtis, Kansas Representative and Senator and U.S. Vice President under President Hoover. Curtis lived on the Little John Creek Reserve from 1866 to 1868 with his grandparents, Louis and Julie Pappan. He attended the Friends Mission School and developed from his grandmother Julie the attitudes which would make him "one of the most influential Indian policy makers of his time."¹ Curtis' version of events on June 3, 1868 (see History below) became part of the legend upon which he built his political reputation.²

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History

The Kanza, or Kaw Indians were a proud people and a dominant force in Kansas at least as early as 1700. Their territory covered much of present-day central Kansas along the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and they were respected as warriors and as hunters. The Spanish and French fur traders courted the Kanza as a major presence in the area. As white settlers pushed westward, the lands of the Kanza became desirable to them, and treaties whittled the Kaw territory to a narrow rectangle through the center of the state. Finally the treaty of 1846 substituted for their villages along the Missouri a 20-mile stretch of the "more desirable" Neosho River Valley, including the present-day site of the town of Council Grove.³

But Council Grove was an "oasis" along the Santa Fe Trail, a resting place named for the large trees adjacent to a relatively easy river crossing. The town's merchants saw the potential for business development, especially if the Union Pacific Railroad should include Council Grove on its route. The 1846 treaty with the Kanza had assigned the tribe lands to the west of and including the town site; the new treaty negotiated in 1859 compressed their holdings from a 20-mile wide strip of land including the town to a nine by fourteen mile area southeast of Council Grove along the Neosho River heading toward the present-day town of Dunlap.⁴

Three villages were established southeast of Council Grove. No above ground trace remains today of the villages controlled by Hard Chief or Fool Chief; these sites have been farmed until all traces of prior settlement have vanished. The third, northernmost, village was that controlled by Peg-ah-hosh-sho (Big John, probably American Chief). It was located "near the mouth of Big John Creek"⁵ and was the only village located within the boundaries authorized at Mission Creek negotiations in 1846".⁶ This is the site of the Little John Creek Reserve.

As early as 1852-1853, travelers through the area south of Council Grove had noted the Kanza "lodges"⁷ or "leather tents"⁸ or "houses of bark or buffalo hide".⁹ In 1861, the U.S. Government contracted with builder Robert S. Stevens to provide housing for 138 tribal families, intending to instill in them the western values of individual ownership. No heed was paid to traditional culture. Once constructed, the rectangular stone huts were seldom inhabited by the Kanza; more typically, they provided shelter for the family animals. The Government had failed to take into account the Kanza belief that bad spirits dwelt in buildings with corners, or the greater adaptability of a rounded, somewhat portable dwelling which could be moved during the autumn buffalo hunts or if the river or creek flooded. An additional deterrent to living in these stone huts was the habit of white squatters, who would steal doors and windows while the Kanza were away.

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The two-story stone Agency building, also constructed by Stevens' crew, was the scene of significant events in tribal history. It was here that tribal leaders met to select a new chief, a title which fell to Al-le-ga-wa-ho almost by default, when each leader voted for himself, but Al-le-ga-wa-ho's name appeared first on the list recorded by Indian Agent Farnsworth. In this building the last significant event in Kaw Kansas history was enacted. On June 24, 1872, Secretary of the Interior Columbus Delano and Indian Agent Mahlon Stubbs met with tribal leaders to explain the Act of Congress which banished the Kanza to Indian Territory. No longer were treaties negotiated only to be broken and changed. Now Congress enacted the laws which gave Indian tribes no choice in defining their homelands. In his last formal speech at Council Grove, Al-le-ga-wa-ho spoke the words which made him famous for stating the plight of his tribe:

“Be-che-go, great father, you treat my people like a flock of turkeys. You come into our dwelling places and scare us out. We fly over and alight on another stream, but no sooner do we get well settled than again you come along and drive us farther and farther, Ere long we shall find ourselves across the great Bah-do-Tunga (mountains) landing in the “Ne-sa-tunga”(ocean).”¹⁰

Charles Curtis, known in Congress as “the Whisperer” for his quiet persuasiveness in enacting legislation, spent less than three years at Little John Creek Reserve, but his experiences shaped his life both directly and indirectly. His observations of his grandmother, Julie Gonville Pappan, and her land transactions as a half-breed able to dispose of her own property—and of the effects Federal Government policy had on his people—shaped his belief that the future of the Kaw Tribe, and of Indian peoples, lay in individual ownership of allotments. He campaigned vigorously for expansion of the Dawes Act and for the right of American Indians to dispose of their own property.

His political reputation as a man of courage was built partially upon his version of an event which occurred on June 3, 1868, at Little John Creek. The Kanza and the Cheyenne had been warring and raiding each other over much of the previous year. A band of Cheyenne suddenly appeared, terrorizing the town of Council Grove, and engaged the Kanza in battle. The Kanza entrenched themselves along the banks of Little John Creek and managed to rout the enemy with a total count of dead and injured on both sides of three.

Curtis, age nine, was at the Mission School at the time. According to the account which he related throughout his lifetime, because he was “lithic and agile and could speak good English,” the chief of the tribe allegedly ordered him to walk and/or run the nearly sixty miles to Topeka, to warn the people about the Cheyenne threat to Council Grove.¹¹ This minor battle between the Kanza and the Cheyenne had the major effect of influencing the U.S. Army to strengthen the western forts and ultimately to deny to the Indians the arms and permission to travel needed for the yearly buffalo hunts necessary for their subsistence.

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Weakened by disease and lack of adequate provisions, the Kanza were removed to Indian Territory in 1873. There they became known as the Kaw and almost lost their identity as a tribal people. Meanwhile, the white settlers who had coveted the Indian lands claimed the village lands at minimal cost and began farming them. Many inhabited the Indians' stone huts before building their own homes, replacing the wood roofs with sheet metal as the original fabric deteriorated. Visitors to Council Grove's Kaw Mission Museum still relate stories of relatives who inhabited those huts.

The property nominated for the National Register was fortunate in its ownership before reverting to the Kaw Nation. Farmer Frank Haucke was interested in the Kanzas and their history and tried to preserve the remnants of their village that he discovered on his farm. When he discovered the skeleton of a Kaw warrior or chief exposed by soil erosion along the Neosho River, he carefully preserved the remains. With the help of Boy Scouts and the American Legion, he gathered local stone and erected a 40-foot obelisk atop a hill overlooking Little John Creek. In a ceremony combining tribal custom with U.S. military honors, the unknown Kanza warrior was buried at the foot of the monument on August 12, 1925. Several thousand people attended, in an acknowledgment of the mistaken policies of the past and a tribute to future intercultural understanding.¹² Charles Curtis returned to the site in 1930 to rededicate the Monument.

After about 1930, the huts and Agency Building were permanently abandoned and deteriorated over time. Ball parks and picnic areas sprang up for about ten years but then were forgotten and left to ruin. The site has lain dormant as pasture land until its purchase in the year 2000 by the Kaw Nation. The ruins which we seek to preserve speak of a clash of cultures and of a failed government policy. They were buildings designed without an understanding of the needs of the people for whom they were built, of a people and their culture dismantled by a dominant culture, and demonstrate the years of neglect during which both the buildings and the story they represented were largely ignored. While the Kaw Trail paralleled the Santa Fe Trail which ran through Council Grove, the lives of the Kanza diverged sharply from the non-Indian settlers who soon dominated the region.

End Notes:

1. Unrau, William E., *Mixed-Bloods and Tribal Dissolution, Charles Curtis and the Quest for Indian Identity*. (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1989). p. x.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 72-73.
3. Letter, William Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to William S. Marcy, Secretary of War, November 30, 1847, U. s. Office of Indian Affairs (Central Office), Microfilm Box 838.

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4. Emporia News, August 22, 1859, p. 4, col. 1.
5. Morehouse, George P., "History of the Kansa or Kaw Indians," KHC, vol. 10 (Topeka, 1908), p. 355.
6. Wedel, Waldo R., "The Kansa Indians," Transactions: Kansas Academy of Science, (June, 1946) vol. 49, no.1, p. 15.
7. Barry, Louise, *The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540 - 1854* (Topeka, 1972), p. 1185.
8. Froebel, Julius, *Seven Years Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States* (London, 1859), p. 251.
9. Nicholson, Dr. William, Diary, October, 1870, KHQ, vol 3, no.3 (Topeka, 1934), p. 294.
10. Haucke, Frank, "The Kaw or Kansa Indians", reprinted from KHQ, (Topeka, 1952), p. 21.
11. Unrau, op. cit., p. 73.
12. Haucke, op. cit., p. 22.

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Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography:

Barry, Louise, *The Beginnings of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540-1854* (Topeka, 1972), p. 1185.

Council Grove Press, March 30, 1961, p. 2, col. 2.

Dorsey, Rev. J. Owen, "Migrations of Siouan Tribes," The American Naturalist, vol 20, March, 1886, no.3, pp. 211-220.

Emporia News, August 22, 1859, p. 4, col. 1.

Farnsworth, H.W., "Letters Received," November 2, 1861, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (RG75), 1861 Kansas B-912.

Froebel, Julius, *Seven Years Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States* (London, 1859), p. 251.

Fry, Timothy S., "The Unknown Indian Monument," n.p. 1989.

Haucke, Frank, "The Kaw or Kansa Indians," Kansas Historical Quarterly, vol. 20 (Topeka, 1952-53), pp. 36-61.

Medill, William, Letter to William S. Marcy, Secretary of War, November 30, 1847, U.S. Office of Indian Affairs (Central Office), Microfilm Box 838.

Morehouse, George P., "Cabins for the Kaw," The Midwest Bookman, January, 1921, pp. 9-12.

Morehouse, George P., "History of the Kansa or Kaw Indians," Kansas Historical Quarterly, vol. 10 (Topeka, 1908), p. 358.

Nicholson, Dr. William, Diary, October, 1870, Kansas Historical Quarterly, vol 3, no. 3 (Topeka, 1934), p. 294.

Preston, H. D., "Map of Kansas Indian Lands," (White City, Kansas, 1863?), P4F3, Inv. 2449, Map File, Kansas State Historical Society.

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Stevens, Robert S., "Letters Received," August 19, October 5, October 31, 1861. Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (RG75), 1861 Central Superintendency S-433, S-434, S-460; also cost sheets of "Houses Built at Kaw Agency".

Unrau, William E., *Mixed-Bloods and Tribal Dissolution, Charles Curtis and the Quest for Indian Identity*, University Press of Kansas, 1989, p. x.

Unrau, William E., *The Kansa Indians: A History of the Wind People, 1673-1873*, p. 215.

Wedel, Waldo R., "The Kansa Indians," Transactions: Kansas Academy of Science, (June, 1946) vol. 49, no. 1, p. 15.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Part of the East half (E1/2) of Section Twenty-nine (29), Township Sixteen (16) South, Range Nine (9) East of the 6th P.M., Morris County, Kansas, described as follows:

Beginning at the corner stone in the Northeast corner of said Section Twenty-nine (29); thence West to the center of the waterflow in Little John Creek; thence South, southwesterly following the center of the waterflow to the South line of the Northeast Quarter (NE1/4) of said Section Twenty-nine (29); thence Southwesterly along the Southeasterly line of a tract of land deeded to Virgil M. Swisher in a deed recorded December 23, 1982, in Book 74, Deeds, at page 690, a distance of approximately 600 feet to the North line of the old railroad right-a-way; thence Southeasterly along the North boundary of the old railroad right-a-way to the intersection of said right-a-way with the East line of Section Twenty-nine (29); thence North along said East line to the point of beginning, containing 146.8 acres, more or less and...

Beginning at a point on the West line of NW1/4 of said section 28, 938.30 feet South of the Northwest corner of said NW1/4; thence with assumed bearings, South 69 degrees 04 minutes 04 seconds East, 173.22 feet; thence South 57 degrees 44 minutes 27 seconds West, 191.32 feet to the West line of said NW 1/4; thence North 00 degrees 00minutes East along the West line of said NW1/4, 164.00 feet to the point of beginning, containing 0.305 acres and...

Part of the Southeast Quarter (SE1/4) of Section 29, Township 16 South, Range 9 East of the 6th P.M., described as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the SE1/4 of said section 29; thence with assumed bearings, North 90 degrees 00 minutes West along the South line of said SE1/4, 1341.60 feet to the center of a public road; thence North 00 degrees 24 minutes 36 seconds East along the center of said public road, 646.44 feet to the point of beginning; thence North 90 degrees 00 minutes East, 786.92 feet to the center of the abandoned Railroad right-a-way; thence North 50 degrees 33 minutes 42 seconds West along the center of the abandoned Railroad right-a-way, 1012.96 feet to the center of the said public road; thence South 00 degrees 24 minutes 36 seconds West along the center of said public road, 643.50 feet to the point of beginning, containing 5.81 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the site enclose an area of approximately 152.9 acres and include the ruins of the Kaw Agency Building and three stone huts constructed as housing for the Kanza Indians. Also included are areas of pastureland and cultivated fields retaining the feeling and context of Kanza village life in the nineteenth century. Also enclosed within the boundaries are the hillside topped by the Unknown Indian Monument and an adjacent hilltop which provides a panoramic view of the Little John Creek valley., last Kansas home of the Kaw Tribe. Two of the boundary features, the railroad right-of-way and Little John Creek, are themselves part of the history of the site. The remaining boundaries currently have been fenced by the former property owner.