Hon.	John	N.	Happy	Camp,	Sixth	District
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``	Form 10-300 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (July 1969) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						STATE: Oklahoma COUNTY:					
	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLA INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM						ES Kay FOR NPS USE ONLY					
		(Type all entries	ENTRY NUMBE	R DAT	E	1						
	1.	NAME						1157		1		
		Kaw Indian Agency										
		AND/OR HISTORIC:					118119	<u>}</u>		1		
	2.	Washunga					RECEIVED	×)		ł		
		STREET AND NUMBER:				Ĺ	OCT 5 1912	E				
		CITY OR TOWN:	**************************************				-IONAL	N.		1		
		Washunga STATE			CODE	COUNTY:	REGISTER		DE			
		Oklahoma			40	Kay	- Verrey	2)71			
S	3.	CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY		OWNER	SHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBL				
z		(Check One)	🕱 Public		Acquisiti			TO THE PUB	LIC	-		
0		District 🔀 Building	Private		1 In Proc		🔀 Unoccupied	Unoccupied X Restricted				
-		🗋 Object	🔲 Both	Being Considered			Preservation wa in progress	ork 🗌 Unrestrict	ricied			
U		PRESENT USE (Check One or M	lore as Appropriate)		<u></u>							
D] Park								
2		Commercial Ind	dustrial 🗌] Priva] Relig	nte Reside nious	nce	Other (Specify)					
S		Entertainment Mu	useum] Scier			Not used at pr	esent				
z	4.	OWNER OF PROPERTY										
		Kaw Tribe							<u>p</u>	TATE		
ш		c/o Tom Dennison	P+ 2						0klaho	ü		
S		CITY OR TOWN:	RU.)			STAT	E:	CODE				
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		Office of the Cou	nty Clerk						Kay	COUNTY:		
		Kay County Courth	ouse						_			
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		Newkirk					ahoma	40		TT		
	6.	REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS						4	g		
		Oklahoma Historic	Sites Survey						玉			
		DATE OF SURVEY: 1958 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RE	CORDS:		Federal	🔀 Sta	te 🗌 County	Local	Ŧ	NUMBE		
		Oklahoma Historica	al Society				<u></u>					
		Historical Buildin	ng									
		CITY OR TOWN:				STATE		CODE	-			
		Oklahoma City					clahoma	40	-	ATE		

7.	DESCRIPTION									
		(Check One)								
	CONDITION	Excellent	🗌 Good	🔲 Foir	🔀 Det	eriorated	🗌 Ruins	Unexposed		
	CONDITION		(Check O	ne)			(Check One)			
		🔀 Alter	ed	Unaltered			Moved	X Original Site		
	DESCRIBE THE PE	RESENT AND ORI	GINAL (if kno	own) PHYSICA	L APPEA	RANCE				

The last intact building at Kaw Agency is a sturdy affair approximately 44 x 24 x 44 feet in size, with 18-inch walls of native stone. On the west front three steps lead up to an entrance platform before the arched doorway, flanked on either side by a single window. The hipped roof is shingled and there is a tall brick chimney. The building was erected soon after the tribe arrived from Kansas in 1873.

Somme

In later years a frame addition was built on the back side (to the east) to serve as a kitchen for what had then become a community building. Though now abandoned, the structure is still in relatively good condition, though almost entirely hidden by overgrown trees and shrubs.



ERIOD (Check One or More as		T 18th Caut	
Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	18th Century	X 20th Century
15th Century	17th Century	X 19th Century	
PECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known) 1873	to 1928	
REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropr	riate)	
Abor iginal	🔀 Education	🕅 Political	🔲 Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	🔀 Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
🔀 Historic	Industry	losophy	T 118/
Agriculture	Invention	Science	A (9)
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	RECEIVED
Art	Architecture	🔲 Social/Human-	T AME TOLIVED
	Literature	itarian (40)	5 1972 -
Communications	Military	Theater	NATIO
Conservation	Music	Transportation	REGISTED

The Kansa Indian tribe is Siouan linguistically. Kansasor Kaws, as they are generally known as in Oklahoma -- have the same language as the Osages, with whom they were often allied in war. They have always been conservative by nature, generally resisting as long as possible any changes in their old tribal customs. In the middle of the 19th century they were living on a reservation on the Neosho River in Kansas, near Council Grove. It was from this area that increasing pressure from white settlers caused them to be moved to Indian Territory.

In 1873 the Kaws, few in number (something over 500) and relatively poor, arrived with their agent Mahlon Stubbs to settle on a new reservation purchased from the Osages. The 100,000-acre tract bordered the Arkansas River in the northwestern part of the Osage reservation. A new agency was promptly established at present Washunga, in Kay County. Solid stone buildings were soon erected to house the agency and the Kaw Boarding School, which served the tribe for many years.

In 1883 the Kaws formed a government patterned on that of the Osages. A National Council supervised the leasing of tribal lands to white ranchers and took care of other matters. Elected Chief Councilor in 1885 was the tribe's best known leader, Washungah (Wash-shun-gah). The Cherokee Strip was opened to settlement by run in 1893, but the conservative Kaws at this time resisted government urging that they sell their lands to the government and accept allotments. They continued to lease grazing rights to white ranchers until 1902. Then it was their fellow tribesman Charles Curtis (later to become vice president) who helped to assure them fair treatment from the government. Each enrolled allottee received 405 acres - 160 acres as homestead, 245 acres as surplus. By this time the tribe had decreased to only 247 allottees. (The former reservation became a part of Kay County in 1904.)

While the Kaws were winding up their affairs as an organized tribal entity, the Santa Fe Railway built a line through here, crossing the Arkansas near the agency. A site was platted for a town on the opposite side of the river. Kaw City was thus born in May 1902 and

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Oklahoma	
COUNTY	
Kay	
FOR NPS USE ONL	٢
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Number all entries)

No. 8. Significance

Kaw Indian Agency

Kaw Agency became known as Washungah. (Curiously enough, just seventy years later, in 1972, 'old' Kaw City itself died, officially -- to make way for the backed-up waters of the giant Kaw Reservoir -- and a new, and higher, Kaw City was born two miles to the west.)

After Chief Washungah's death in 1908 tribal affairs continued to drift. The old agency was finally abolished in 1928 and the tribe's records were transferred to the nearby Pawnee agency. With the agency gone and the school long since closed, the once sturdy buildings began to deteriorate. Today the best preserved structure is a one-room community building that has served as a school, an occasional chapel for church services, and a tribal meeting room. Unused in recent years, its future status is in doubt today as the tribe debates how best to save it from the rising Kaw Reservoir waters.

One curious coincidence adds a measure of historic significance to Kaw Agency. Charles Curtis was one of the most prominent Indians in recent history. Orphaned as an infant, he was left in the care of his grandmother, Julie Pappan. He lived with her at Kaw Agency until she sent him to Topeka to get an education. However, as a mixed blood, Curtis was a ward of Agent Laban J. Miles. And when he ultimately became vice president, it was in the administration of Major Miles' nephew, President Herbert Hoover.

