

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Kansas
COUNTY: Geary
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE MAY 1 1974

1. NAME

COMMON: Main Post Area, Fort Riley, Kansas
AND/OR HISTORIC: Fort Riley

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Four miles NE of Junction City, Kansas, on State of KS Highway, K-18			
CITY OR TOWN: Junction City, Kansas		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	
STATE: Kansas	CODE: 20	COUNTY: Geary	CODE: 061

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____			

4. AGENCY

Department of the Army		STATE:
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)	STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:		
None known to exist-Land withdrawn from Public Domain		
STREET AND NUMBER:	STATE:	CODE:
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: None known to exist			
DATE OF SURVEY:	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> County
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:	

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

MAY 1 1974

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Incl 2

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

1. DESCRIPTION: The Main Post lies adjacent to and north of the Kansas River. The main portion of the building area is bounded on the south by the Union Pacific Railroad and on the north by Kansas Highway K-18. The building and open area includes approximately 670 acres.

The terrace land on which the buildings are located is intersected by three ravines. Terrain features vary from areas which are relatively level to areas which have steep slope. The natural ravines through the area have growths of native grasses and trees along the drainage courses. Trees have been planted throughout the Main Post area with street plantings now being well established and building sites augmented with large trees.

The area is used for military bachelor and family housing, administration and operational purposes. It is centrally located with a network of roads radiating toward all other use areas. Kansas Highway K-18 passes through the northwest portion of the Main Post area, Interstate Highway (4-lanes) I-70 is near the south boundary and US Highway 77 is close to the southwestern boundary.

2. CONDITION: The permanent construction remains virtually unchanged appearance wise from the original plans. Most of the buildings have been modernized; wood porches have been replaced with concrete; horse-artillery stable and gun sheds have been converted to warehousing and operational buildings by the placement of concrete flooring. Original slate roofing has been replaced with composition shingles. The land area has had shrubs, trees and hard surfaced areas added. Some new permanent construction has been added, such as: EW Barracks, Family Housing, Patton and Wainwright Halls, Bachelor Officers' Quarters and other miscellaneous permanent type construction. The permanent buildings are of massive native stone construction. There is no singular descriptive word for the architectural style. They are irregular in shape and vary from 1 to 4 stories high. The same general style of construction has been maintained within the area.

The buildings listed herein are used for family and troop housing and operation and administrative purposes.

The listing of these buildings can be found attached to the inclosed Historical Site Location Map, Main Post Area.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

b. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1852, 1855, 1866 and 1868

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

- a. The founding of Fort Riley was born of frontier necessity and pioneer tenacity. The story of its founding and growth is an integral part of the history of the West.
- b. In 1850, the rolling plain that stretches from what is now the State of Missouri to Utah and Minnesota to Texas was known as the Platte County or Indian Territory. That portion of it from the Missouri River west for 350 miles is what is known now as the State of Kansas.
- c. The establishment of Fort Riley was one of the first steps toward the development and pacification of this territory. In the mid 1800's, raiding Indian war parties rode down through the bluffs of Eastern Kansas and struck at the pioneer wagon trains moving westward across the Great Plains. It became evident that greater military protection would have to be provided these pioneers, and the United States Army was called upon to erect a suitable outpost that could be used as a base of operations against the raiding Indians. In the fall of 1852, a temporary camp was established and was named Camp Center because it was believed to be near the geographical center of the United States.
- d. The following year, Congress appropriated \$65,000 to begin construction of the new post, and work began that summer under the command of Brevet Major E. A. Ogden. The final event that had a bearing upon the establishment of the new outpost was the death in June of 1853 of Major General Bennett Riley, who had served with distinction as an Indian fighter and as a Commander in the Mexican War. June 27, 1853, the Secretary of War directed that the military outpost then under construction in the Kansas Territory be named Fort Riley in his honor. The permanent construction at Fort Riley began in July 1855. Fort Riley would become known as the "Cradle of Cavalry".
- e. The 7th Cavalry was organized at Fort Riley under an act of Congress dated July 28, 1866, Colonel Andrew J. Smith, Commanding, and LTC George A. Custer, second in command.
- f. The Indian foes of the 7th Cavalry included such famous Chiefs as "Black Kettle", "Sitting Bull", "Crazy Horse", "Medicine Arrow", "Chief Josysh", "Chief Gall", "Red Horse", "Santanta", "Dull Knife", "Yellow Bird", "Wooden Leg", "Two Moons", "Little Raven" and "Chief Big Foot".

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Published Works: Captain W. F. Pride's "History of Fort Riley", published in 1929. The works are on file in the Cavalry Museum at Fort Riley.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39 ° 04 ' 33 "	96 ° 47 ' 39 "				
NE	39 ° 04 ' 33 "	96 ° 46 ' 09.5 "				
SE	39 ° 03 ' 35 "	96 ° 46 ' 09.5 "				
SW	39 ° 03 ' 35 "	96 ° 47 ' 39 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **670 Acres (±)**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Kansas	20	Geary	061
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:	Mr. Ernest R. Blow, Master Planner Mr. James E. Davis, Realty Specialist	DATE:	16 July 1973
BUSINESS ADDRESS:	Engineering Plans and Real Property Office Director of Facilities Engineering		
STREET AND NUMBER:	Building 187	PHONE:	239-2718
CITY OR TOWN:	Fort Riley	STATE:	Kansas
			CODE 20

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

Lyke H. Miller
 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

William J. Ben 11/28/73
 Federal Representative Signature Date

Director, Base Requirements

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

AK Quatrecas
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 5/1/74

ATTEST:

Wm. H. Bennett
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 4.30.74

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Kansas	
COUNTY	Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAY 1 1974

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

g. Early battles and engagements of the 7th Cavalry near Fort Riley include: The Cimmaron Crossing, North and South Forks, The Republican River, Monument Station and Dawner's Station, Kansas, the Battles of Sand Hills on the Cimmaron and Canadian, and the famous Battle of the Wachita against Chief Black Kettle in 1868.

h. Famous names at Fort Riley include: Major E. A. Ogden who directed the first permanent construction at Fort Riley; J. E. B. Stuart, George A. Custer, James W. Forsyth, Warren W. Whitside, Frederick L. Funston, George H. Cameron, George S. Patton and Jonathan M. Wainwright.

i. Fort Riley is the home of the "Big Red One", 1st Infantry Division. The "Big Red One" was activated on June 8, 1917, and was the first American division to engage the enemy during WW I, participating in six major campaigns. In WW II, the division was the first division to reach England, first ashore in North Africa and Sicily, first at Normandy on D-Day and first to crack the Siegfried Line. The division served with distinction for four and a half years in Vietnam, defending the villages and participating in civil action programs.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Bldg No. 3 - Post Chapel

This church was erected in 1855 by Episcopalians and was the first stone chapel erected in Kansas of native limestone. It was thoroughly renovated and reopened in August 1897. The cornerstone was laid by Chaplain Thomas W. W. Barry and it is interesting to note that this same Chaplain Barry served a short time as the Commanding Officer of the Post during the Spanish-American War. At one time, the chapel also served as a school for children of Fort Riley personnel. For 43 years, this chapel served all faiths. Today, it is the Catholic Chapel for the Post. In 1938, the chapel was again renovated and enlarged.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

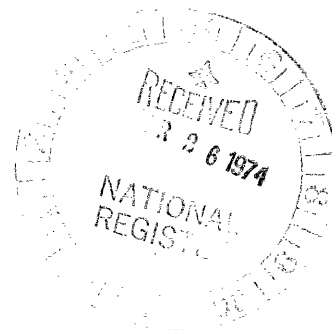
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STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Bldg No. 6 - Post Library

In August 1952, it became the permanent home of the Post Library. In 1965, the wood porches were replaced with concrete and fire escapes were installed.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

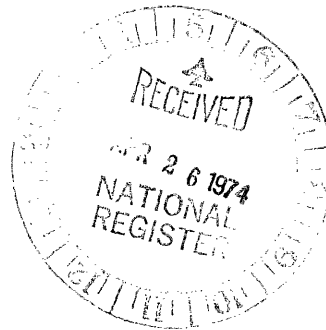
STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Bldg No. 24 - Custer's Home

This home was one of the original buildings erected on the north side of the old Cavalry Parade Ground and the present location of Old Trooper Monument. It is well established that this house was once occupied by LTC George A. Custer and Mrs. Custer. The Custers occupied these quarters from 3 November 1866 to 26 July 1867. Nine years later COL Custer led the Seventh Cavalry into the battle at the Little Big Horn.

Since this home is currently private residence, visitors are requested not to enter the quarters.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Building No. 30 was originally constructed in 1855 for a Base Hospital. In 1890, after reconstruction, it became Post Headquarters. For a short time after WWII, it was used for the Post Library. In 1957, it was the Fort Riley Historical Museum. In 1961, it was designated the US Cavalry Museum.

The museum and the Fort Riley - Junction City Historical Society were founded on September 27, 1957, to preserve items of historic nature on the Post and in the local community.

Adjacent to the museum are two concrete aprons where two WWII vintage vehicles, a Sherman Tank and a Half-track are on display.

The museum contains many extremely interesting items relating to both military and local history. The museum continues to grow in stature as scholars and visitors find it an increasingly important source of information.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Building No. 34, now known as Wainwright Hall, was formerly a Student Officer Barracks and Mess, Cavalry School and before that, Academic Building of the Cavalry School. As a junior officer, GEN Patton had offices in this building as did GEN Merrill of Merrill's Marauders. These two had frequent rows over policy from immediately adjoining offices in the east end of the present building. Most American Cavalry Officers of WWII are familiar with this building.

This building was completely reconstructed in 1946, due to a fire in March 1945 which completely gutted the original building. The same style and materials were used in the reconstruction as that of the original 1890 construction. While it is a modern building on the inside, this does not affect the continuity of similar construction in this area and throughout the Main Post.

The NCO Academy was established in August 1955, first a local academy and then in 1965 as the Fifth Army NCO Academy. Currently, the Academy is designated as the US Army NCO Academy, 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley. Approximately 1,200 NCO's go through the Academy per year.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

There is no known recorded historic data concerning these buildings. However, Buildings 90 and 92 are typical of the style and continuity of the construction of permanent buildings on the Main Post. They were a part of the Artillery Barracks complex constructed in the early 1900's in the area.

The wood (original) porches were replaced with concrete in February 1960.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

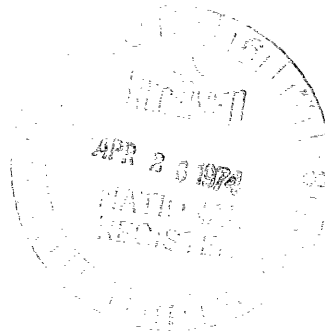
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STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

There are no known historic records concerning Buildings Numbers 146, 38 and 39. They are, however, typical of the style and continuity of the construction of the cavalry barracks constructed in the area during the late 1800's and early 1900's.

Wood porches were replaced with concrete on Building Number 146 in 1950 and Buildings 38 and 39 in 1941.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

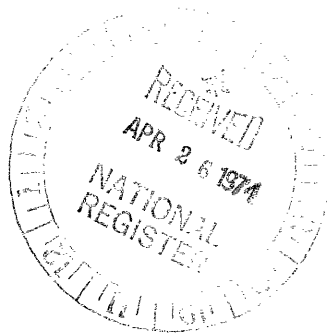
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STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

There is no known historic record concerning Building No. 165. However, it is typical of the style and continuity of the Cavalry Barracks constructed in the area during the early 1900's.

The wood porches were replaced with concrete in 1941.



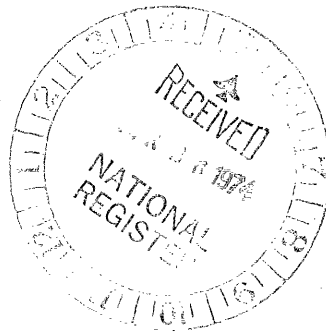
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

This was the Academic Building of the Cavalry School, constructed in 1940. General Mike Davisson was a student as a Lieutenant here the first year it was open to classes, i.e., fall of 1940. Before construction of this building, the present Wainwright Hall was the Academic Building of the Cavalry School. Commandant, Staff and Faculty and classes all used this. COL Hiram E. Tuttle's office was here, as well as other famous officers.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

The present Main Commissary, the former West Riding Hall, was constructed in 1908 to supplement the East Riding Hall: Together these were two of the largest and finest indoor riding halls in the world and as such contributed heavily to the year-round training programs of the Mounted Service School and Cavalry School. Many nationally famous cavalymen trained here, as well as students from all parts of the world. Immediately outside the south wall is the memorial to three of COL Tuttle's Dressage Horses, including Vast, the only known horse to be trained not only to canter backwards but change leads while doing so. This memorial is visible in center of photo, between street and the wall of the building.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Cavalry Stable

This is the last surviving example of the Main Stable Line of the Mounted Service School and Cavalry School with the original Cobblestone Floors almost completely intact; the drains, hydrants, stallwall support all still in place. Little other than the removal of the Bullet-deflector and a small quantity of cement work, plus reinstallation of the stall planking and mangers are required to revert to original condition. Once this floor is destroyed by cement, the originals would all be gone and the cost of restoration would be prohibitive. The interior is in surprisingly good condition at this writing. The exterior is in original condition. People coming through the Cavalry Museum frequently express a desire to see one of the original stables, which is not yet possible but could be.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Cavalry Monument

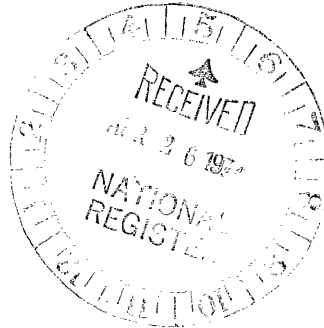
This monument is dedicated to the Cavalry and is a copy of Fredrick Remington's "Old Bill" that was on the cover of the Cavalry Journal for 40 years. The last Cavalry Horse living on the Government rolls, "Chief", died 23 May 1968 and is buried just in front of this statue.

The "Old Trooper" monument, standing on Fort Riley's Lower (cavalry) Parade Ground, is a monument to the Cavalry, a service that for three quarters of a century called this Post "home".

The life size horse and rider were built by soldiers stationed at the Post, using materials supplied by the Fort Riley Historical Society, an organization made up of individuals in the surrounding communities interested in preserving the history of Fort Riley and the adjoining communities.

The horse and rider are made of plastic material treated by a chemical process that is designed to increase its life span to more than a century. The weathering during the past few years has started to turn the statue a rich bronze color.

Dedication of the statue took place in 1961 during the Kansas Centennial celebration. Hundreds of former Cavalrymen from all parts of the United States came to the Post to see Major General Guy V. Henry, Retired, former Chief of Cavalry, unveil the monument.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

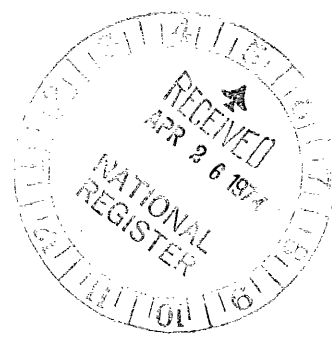
STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Forsyth Avenue, which runs between the Commander's Quarters and the Old Trooper Monument is known as "Officers' Row".

In these homes, which were built between 1887 and 1903, live some of the senior officers on the Post.

Many of the officers who have lived in these homes have gone on to become American Military Heroes. One excellent example was General Jonathan M. Wainwright of World War II fame.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Quarters Number 1 on Barry Avenue were built in 1887 as the home of the Commanding Officer of the Cavalry Post at Fort Riley. At that time, there were two posts at Fort Riley, the Cavalry Post and the Artillery Post. The Artillery Commander's quarters were also completed in 1887 and are currently building number 100 on Schofield Circle.

The first occupant of quarters number 1 was Colonel, later Major General James W. Forsyth. Since then, the list of occupants, who are listed on a plaque inside the quarters, reads like an Army "Who's Who".

Since the quarters are the private residence of the Post Commander's, visitors are kindly requested to merely drive by the building.



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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

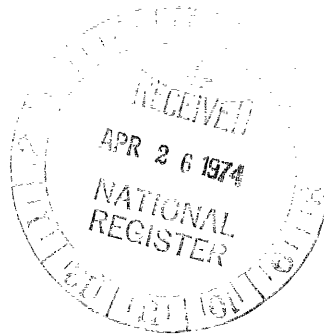
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Summerall Hall was named in honor of General Charles P. Summerall on June 8, 1956. General Summerall had been a former commander of the 1st Infantry Division, the founder of the Society of the First Division and a former Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

During WW I, this was the famous "Section K" the surgical services section of the large Base Hospital was located at Fort Riley.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

The "Chaplain's Quarters" was long occupied by Chaplain Clarkson (See P. G. Lowe's "Five Years A Dragoon"). After the reconstruction in the 1880's, it was used as dwelling by Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's Office. This is of course, one of the original 1855 buildings of the first Post Construction.

The quarters were rehabilitated and modernized in 1960.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

The Wounded Knee Monument was constructed in 1893 and erected at the junction of Sheridan and Arnold Avenues, where the 26th Cavalry Monument now stands. Dedicated 25 July 1893 in presence of Post Garrison and 6,000 visitors from all over Kansas. In 1925, COL Whitside had it moved to Sheridan Avenue and K-18 where it now stands.

The engagement at Wounded Knee in December 1890 was the result of extended efforts of the U. S. Army to pacify a group of renegade Sioux from the Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota who were under the leadership of Chief Big Foot. The 7th Cavalry and a battery of the 1st Artillery under the command of Colonel Forsyth engaged the hostiles for the purpose of seizing their weapons and found themselves in a major engagement. This battle crushed the Sioux forever and broke the fighting spirit of these fierce warriors.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

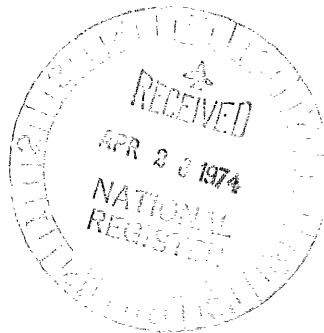
STATE	Kansas	
COUNTY	Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE

(Number all entries)

Facility No. 269 - Ogden Monument:

The Ogden Monument was erected in memory of Brevet Major E. A. Ogden, the first commander and initial builder of Fort Riley. Major Ogden died at this post, a victim of cholera, during the 1855 epidemic. The original monument was erected by quarry men, stone-cutters, laborers and teamsters without cost to the Government. It was located on the hill above the road which is now K-18, which runs easterly and westerly through the center of the Main Post area. However, it did not weather well and a second shaft was erected in 1856, or 1866. This stone now stands in front of the U. S. Cavalry Museum, Building Number 30.

In 1877, General James W. Forsyth, then Colonel of the 7th Cavalry, took special pains to see that the monument was preserved properly. He secured a small allowance from the Post Quartermaster with which he had the shaft refaced and a permanent iron fence placed around it. A third and final monument was erected and still stands today on a site just off Kansas Highway K-18, near the Post Cemetery, where stone for the building of Fort Riley was quarried. This was done under the direction of Colonel W. W. Whitside then the Quartermaster of this Post, and Brigadier General E. L. King, Commandant of the Cavalry School in 1923.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Buffalo Corral

This is shown on a map in Pride's History of Ft. Riley, as being 1878 or before: The stone walls were to keep animals out. Hay was stored here in separate sheds, a small distance apart for fire protection. Stables were then wood, and there was much fire risk - and trouble. Hay was received, stored and issued from here, but not kept in stables.

In the early 1950's, the buffalo, long associated with westward expansion, had practically become extinct and relatively few were to be seen throughout the United States. Buffalo that did exist were in game preserves or private parks.

In early 1957, General David H. Buchanan, then Commander at Fort Riley, in conjunction with civic groups from Junction City, decided that every effort should be made to procure a small herd of buffalo for this area.

By enlisting aid of military and civilian leaders near Fort Carson, Colorado, a small herd was obtained from the Broadmoor Hotel Corral in Colorado Springs. This herd was transported to Fort Riley in February 1958.

The buffalo are kept in these pens and a large grazing area. They are a constant source of enjoyment for visitors, particularly for the many school children that visit Fort Riley yearly.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

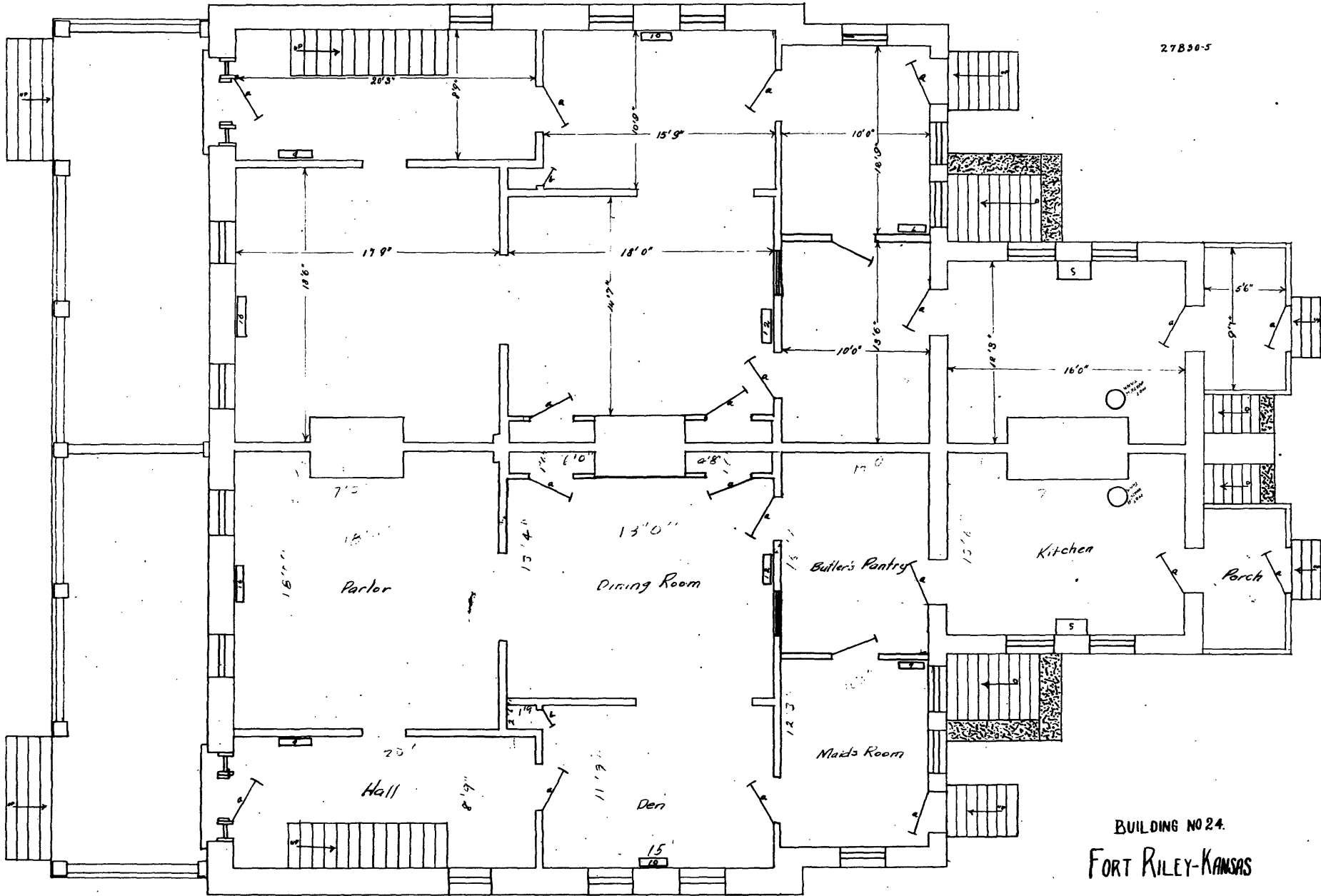
STATE Kansas	
COUNTY Geary	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 1 1974

(Number all entries)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Mr. H. B. Davis, Jr., Curator
U. S. Cavalry Museum
Building 30
Fort Riley, Kansas



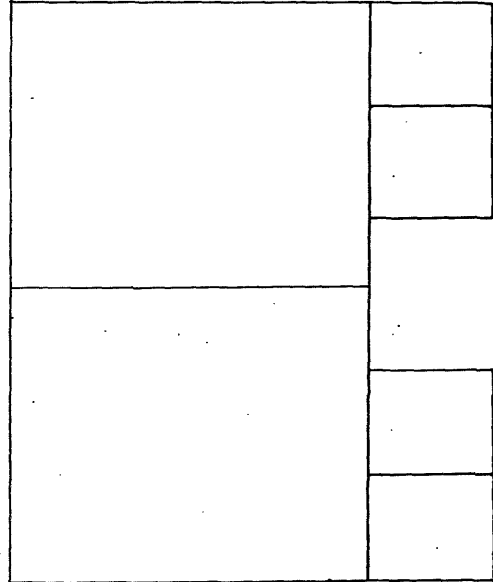
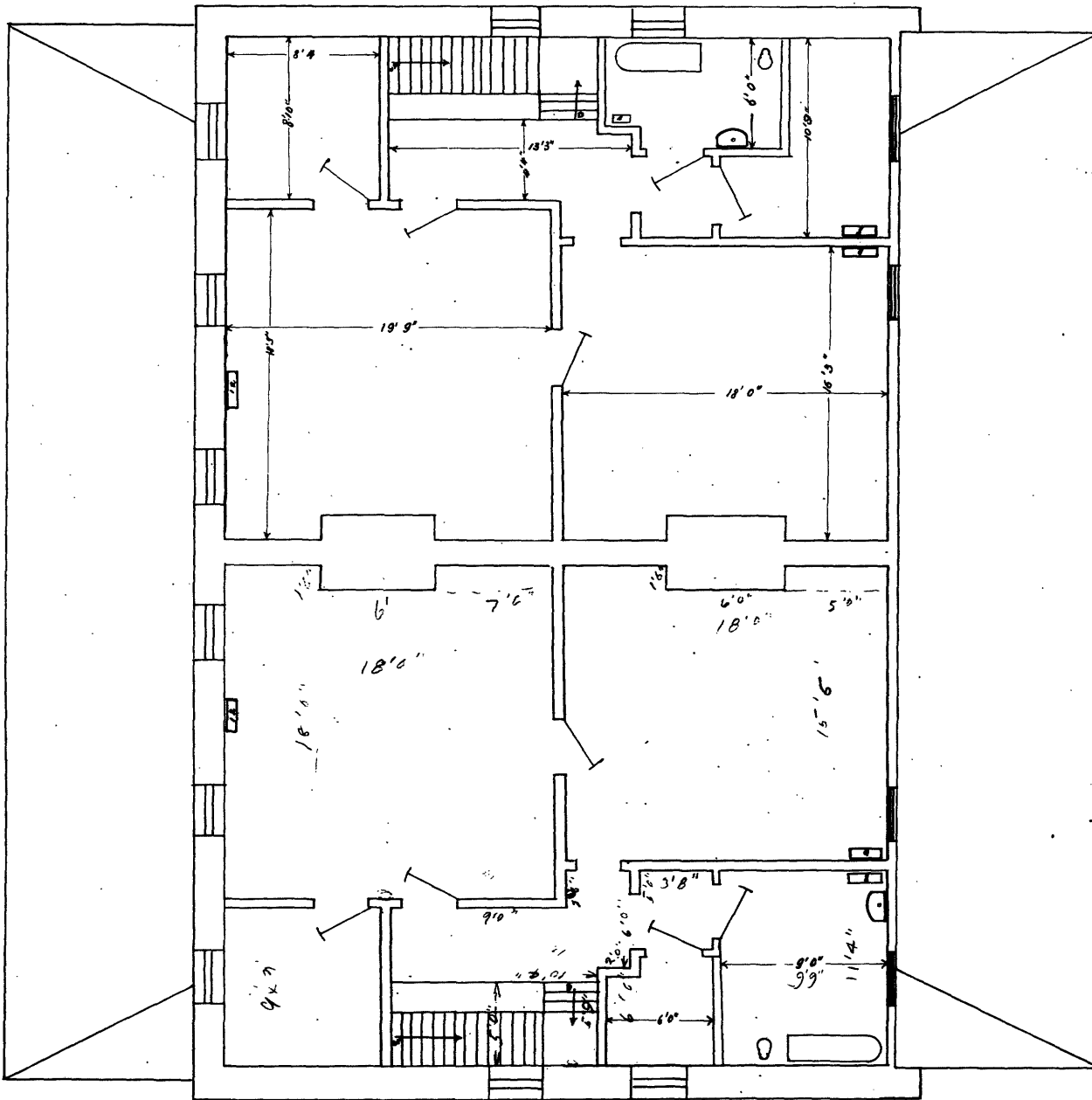


Note
 a. Doors of 3'0" opening
 b. Doors of 1'6" opening
 All trade work 28" high.

BUILDING NO. 24.
 FORT RILEY-KANSAS
 OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING Q.M.
 FIRST FLOOR
 PLAN
 Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

Sheet 5
 U File A4-10

27830-5



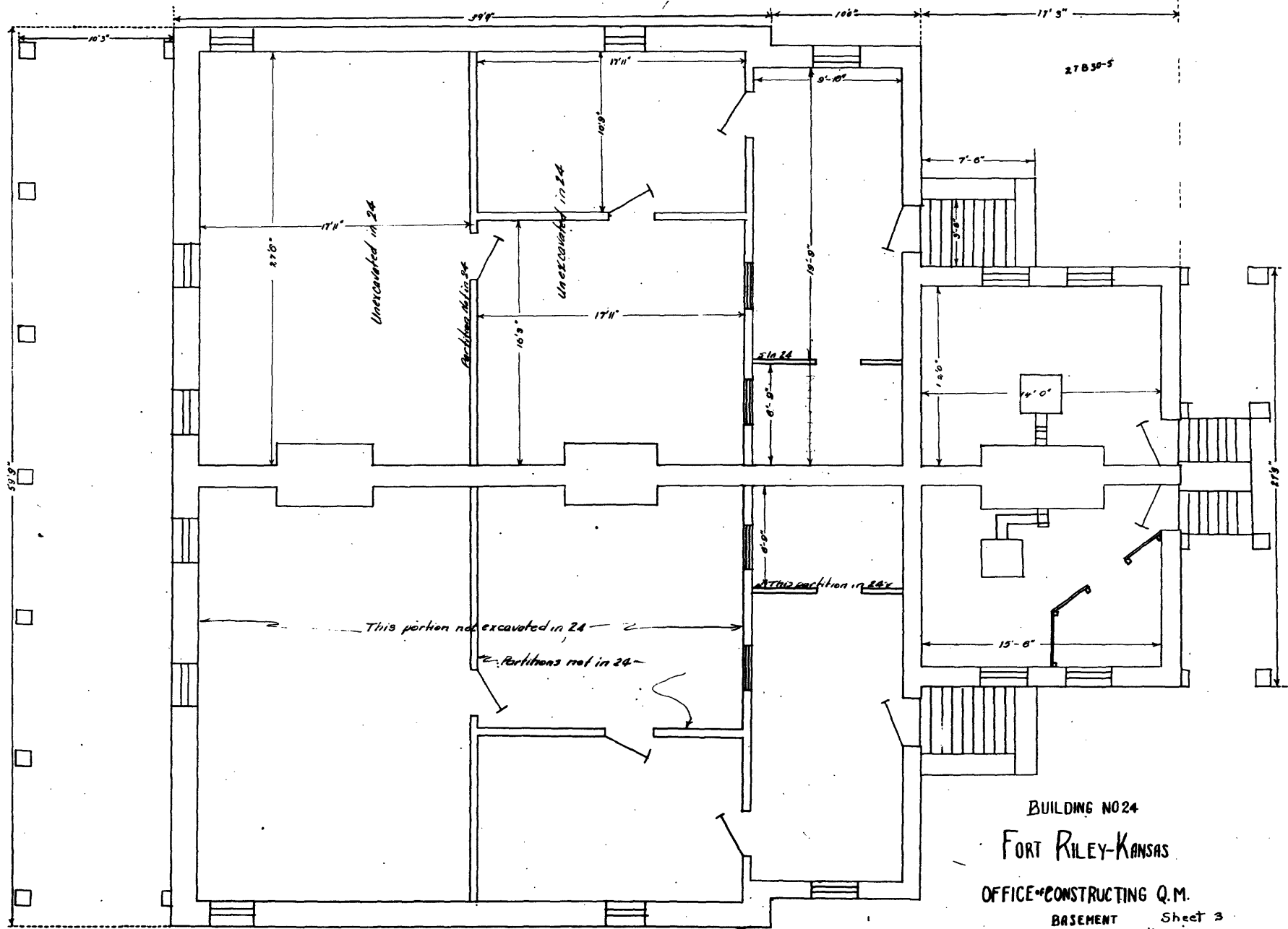
BUILDING NO24

FORT RILEY KANSAS

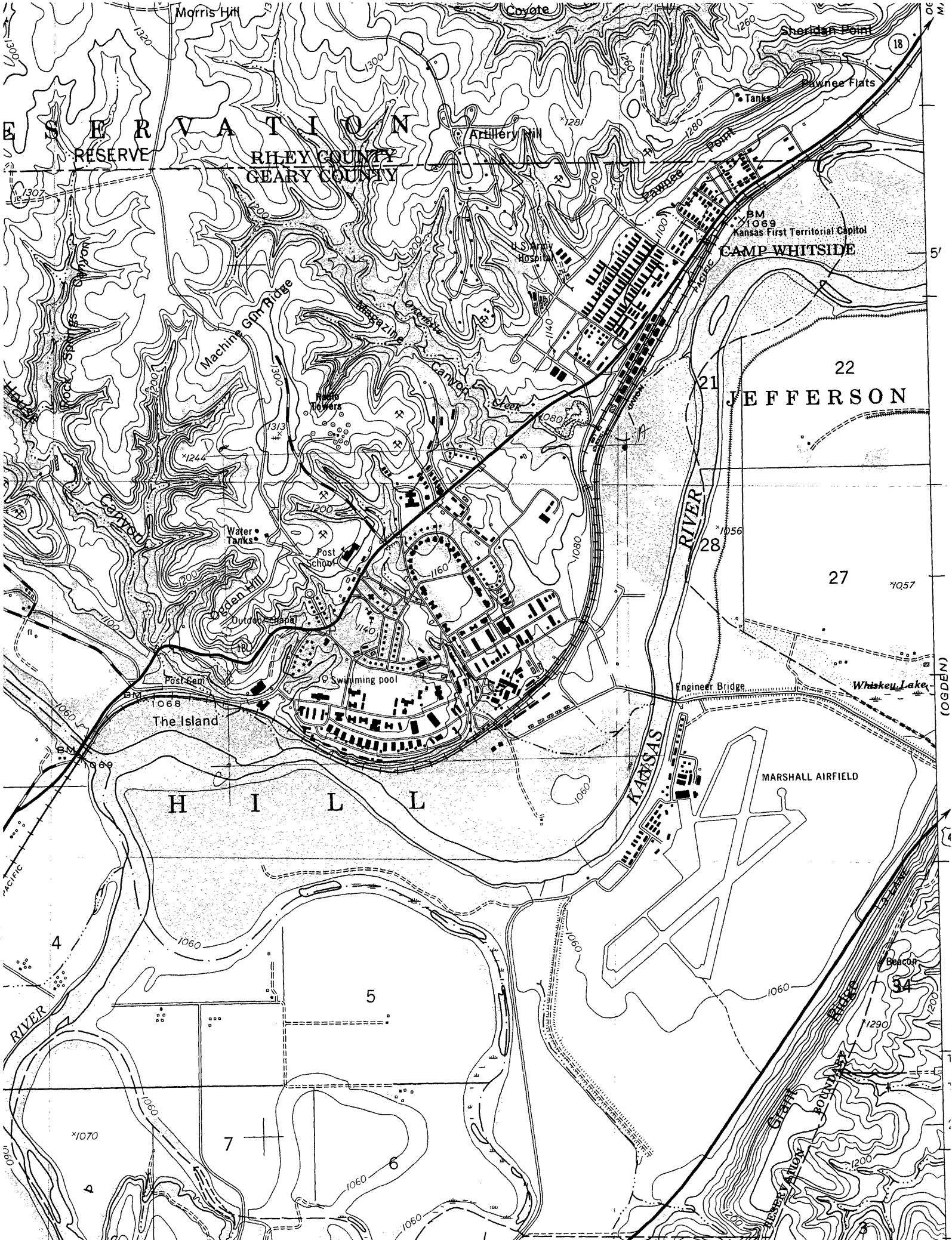
OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING Q.M.
SECOND FLOOR
PLAN

Scale 1/4" = 1 foot. Sheet 6.
File AN-10

Note
All doors 3'0" opening
All radii 2.00ft. 38" high



BUILDING NO 24
 FORT RILEY-KANSAS
 OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING Q.M.
 BASEMENT PLAN Sheet 3
 Scale 1/4" = 1' File A-4-10
 A-4-10



RESERVE

Morris Hill

Coyote

Sheridan Point

RESERVATION

RILEY COUNTY
GEARY COUNTY

Artillery Hill

BM 1069
Kansas First Territorial Capitol

CAMP WHITESIDE

Machinists G.P. ridge

Carroll

JEFFERSON

Water Tanks

Post School

Swimming pool

The Island

Engineer Bridge

Whiskey Lake

HILL

MARSHALL AIRFIELD

RIVER

KANSAS

Jersey Aton

(OGDEN)