### NAME

**HISTORIC**

Big Hole National Battlefield

AND/OR COMMON

N/A

### LOCATION

**STREET & NUMBER**

N/A

**CITY, TOWN**

Wisdom

**STATE**

Montana

**VICINITY OF**

30

**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

001

**COUNTY**

Beaverhead

**COUNTY CODE**

001

### CLASSIFICATION

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### AGENCY

**REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS** *(if applicable)*

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office

**STREET & NUMBER**

655 Parfet Street, P.O. Box 25287

**CITY, TOWN**

Denver

**STATE**

Colorado

**ZIP CODE**

80225

### LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

**COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.**

Beaverhead County Courthouse

**STREET & NUMBER**

N/A

**CITY, TOWN**

Dillon

**STATE**

Montana

### REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

**TITLE**

"Historical Research Management Plan for Big Hole National Battlefield"

**DATE**

1967-1968

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**

Library, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service,

**CITY, TOWN**

Denver

**STATE**

Colorado

**ZIP CODE**

655 Parfet
Big Hole National Battlefield is astride a western tributary valley of the Big Hole basin in southwestern Montana. Vegetation varied from thick stands of second growth lodgepole pine on the slopes of Battle Mountain on the north to willow swamps and grasslands on the banks of the meandering North Fork of the Big Hole River which courses the middle of the valley. Battle Mountain forms the northwest side of the valley, while Ruby Bench forms the southeast side of the valley. Battle Mountain exposes the face and is covered with a mixed lodgepole pine forest; however, the lower slope has a treeless sage brush open area. Ruby Bench is a tableland formation, mostly of glacial alluvial deposits, covered by sage brush and grass. Trail Creek and Ruby Creek cross the west boundary and join to form the North Fork of the Big Hole River, which leaves the battlefield to the northeast. The topography of the Battlefield is quite varied within the small area. Except for some irrigation ditches and abandoned roads, the land looks much as it did when the battle occurred in 1877.

Historic features within the battlefield include:

Nez Perce Camp Site
Located on the east bank of the northeasterly flowing North Fork Big Hole River on a grassed portion approximately a half mile wide. The initial attack was made here and here two-thirds of the casualties occurred. Ranching activities have obscured or removed evidence of the burials and it was not until 1937 that accurate knowledge of the camp rather than hearsay was obtained. (Aubrey L. Haines, "Historical Research Management Plan for Big Hole National Battlefield," National Park Service, November 1967, p. 19.)

Siege Area
Located on an alluvial fan on the west side of the North Fork Big Hole River at the base of Battle Mountain. Existing today are some thirty depressions varying in size, shape, and distinction in the Siege Area sometimes called the Gibbons Entrenchment Area. Many other depressions in the area have characteristics resembling man-made entrenchments, yet have not been identified as such and are probably naturally caused. The shape is a rough parallelogram with the long axis running northeast to southwest and containing approximately four acres.

Howitzer Capture Site
Situated on a prominent ridge one-quarter mile southwest of the Siege Area. It is approximately one-half acre. A trail leads to it from the Siege Area. The howitzer itself is in the museum and not included in the nomination.
SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD
_PREHISTORIC__ _1400-1499__ _1500-1599__ _1600-1699__ _1700-1799__ _1800-1899__ _1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC__ _ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC__ _COMMUNITY PLANNING__ _LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE__ _RELIGION__
_AGRICULTURE__ _ARCHITECTURE__ _CONSERVATION__ _LAW__ _SCIENCE__
_ART__ _ARCHITECTURE__ _ECONOMICS__ _LITERATURE__ _SCULPTURE__
_COMMERCE__ _COMMUNICATIONS__ _EDUCATION__ _PHILOSOPHY__ _SOCIETY/HUMANITARIAN__
_COMMUNITY PLANNING__ _CONSERVATION__ _ENGINEERING__ _POLITICS/GOVERNMENT__ _THEATER__
_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT__ _INDUSTRY__ _MUSIC__ _TRANSPORTATION__
_INVENTION__ _SCULPTURE__ _SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN__ _THEATER__

SPECIFIC DATES
August 9-10, 1877

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
On October 4, 1877, a starving band of Nez Perce Indians surrendered to the military at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana. It was the end of a very weary 1,170-mile flight across the northwestern United States and the beginning of the legend of Chief Joseph. Frustrated by the inability of the U.S. Government to deal with their culture and the hardship of being forced onto a reservation, a group of Nez Perce left their ancient lands in northeastern Oregon and began a flight which would last four months and cover some 1,170 miles. They began their flight hoping to find peace in Montana, or if that did not work, then in Canada. Instead, they found a trail of skirmishes between themselves and the military which would be known at the Nez Perce War. Although Chief Joseph is associated with this period of history, he was actually a minor chief and did not gain significance until the end when the major chiefs were either dead or humiliated. Ollicot, Looking Glass, and Toohoolhoolzote actually commanded the Nez Perce throughout most of the flight.

Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard andCols. John Gibbon and Nelson A. Miles doggedly followed the Nez Perce but time and time again were forced to withdraw and wait for reinforcements as the Indians displayed an amazing grasp of strategy and tactics which won for them the admiration and sympathy of the Eastern newspaper readers. Unfortunately, the dreams of the Nez Perce to reach a peaceful haven were destroyed by such battles as the one at the Big Hole in Montana.

Militarily, the Battle of the Big Hole was a victory for the Nez Perce who turned almost certain defeat into victory. Although defeated, the Army knew that they had inflicted irreparable damage to the fighting abilities of the Nez Perce—the loss of 30 warriors put them as a distinct disadvantage in any future encounters.

In 1883, the War Department reserved four sections of unsurveyed land "to mark the burial place of the soldiers who fell in the engagement." At this time the Soldier Monument was placed on the battlefield. According to Executive Order 1216, signed by William Howard Taft in 1910, the area known at Big Hole Battlefield Monument was placed under the protection of the military. Big Hole National Battlefield was the first War Department area reserved under the 1906 Antiquities Act. War Department Bulletin No. 27, July 17, 1915, gave the battlefield status as a national monument. This status was rescinded on March 20, 1925, according to War Department Bulletin No. 2 as the Secretary of War did not have the authority to create a national monument. In 1939, President Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed and affirmed definite boundaries of the battlefield.

In May 1963, legislation was passed which changed the designation from National Monument to National Battlefield and established the present boundaries.
9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


Haines, Aubrey L. "Historical Research Management Plan for Big Hole National Battlefield." National Park Service, November 1967. (see continuation sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 571.61

UTM REFERENCES

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<tr>
<td>D</td>
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nomination corresponds to the boundary of Big Hole National Battlefield exclusive of the area south of UTM references B and C as indicated on the Big Hole Battlefield Quadrangle map included with the nomination. The area excluded (see Description) includes the development area which was added in 1965 and has no historical significance. (see continuation sheet)

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Alfred W. Schulmeyer, Superintendent, and Paul L. Hedren, Historian

ORGANIZATION
National Park Service, Big Hole National Battlefield

DATE
May 19, 1977

STREET & NUMBER
P.O. Box 237

TELEPHONE
(406) 689-3155

CITY OR TOWN
Wisdom

STATE
Montana

59761

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES √ NO __ NONE __

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE
Chief Historian

DATE
June 20, 1984

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Battle Zone

The land connecting the several sites. This includes the Twin Trees Area and the Retreat Area. The Twin Trees Area is a steep slope on Battle Mountain containing two old-growth Douglas firs standing two thousand feet northeast of the Siege Area. From this vantage point a lone sniper is supposed to have harassed the retreating whites. The Retreat area is situated between the Indian Camp and the Siege Area. In this swampy area the retrograde movement of the whites was made.

Soldier Monument

Located in the Siege Area, it consists of six tons of New Hampshire granite divided into three sections joined with concrete mortar. The base is a granite slab approximately six feet square. The upper edges are chamfered, sloping in to receive the second section. This section is approximately four feet four inches square and three feet six inches in height. The sides of the last section slope inward and form a truncated pyramid. The monument was erected by the Army in 1883 to commemorate the soldiers and volunteers who died here. The inscription reads: "TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY/AND/CITIZENS OF MONTANA/WHO FELL AT/ BIG HOLE/AUGUST 9th 1877/IN BATTLE WITH NEZ PERCE INDIANS."

These above named areas will be managed to preserve the historic resources or to restore the scene as it was at the time of the battle. Access to these resources is by way of the Battle Area Road and parking area (about one mile) and walking trails to the Nez Perce Camp Site.

Also in the park, but in the Visitor Center and not on the nomination, is the Indian Head Monument commemorating the Nez Perce who died or were wounded in the Battle of the Big Hole and the flight of Chief Joseph through the northwest. The monument, originally located in the Siege Area, is a shaft of rose-colored synthetic stone five inches square which extends upward six feet from a small stepped stone base imbedded in a three-foot square concrete slab. A small bronze plaque is on the shaft at eye level. At the top is sited a small sculptured head of Chief Joseph in full-headdress measuring about five inches through the neck. The monument was sculpted by Alonzo Lewis of Seattle and is one of two left of the original twelve which were placed at battlefields along the Nez Perce Trail in 1928 by L.V. McWhorter, the author of *Hear Me, My Chiefs!* a book about the Nez Perce. The inscription reads: "TO THE/EVERLASTING/MEMORY/OF THE/BRAVE WARRIORS/CHIEF JOSEPH'S BAND/WHO FOUGHT ON/ THESE GROUNDS/IN THE/NEZ PERCE WAR/OF 1877/ERECTED BY/THE /NEZ PERCE INDIANS/AND THE/CHIEF JOSEPH MEMORIAL/ASSOCIATION/JUNE 1928." It was due to vandalism and weathering that the monument was moved into the Visitor Center on Ruby Bench.
Within the boundaries of the national battlefield are two areas which do not contribute: a) When the battlefield was enlarged in 1963, the top of Ruby Bench was added to provide a development area. This area was not a part of the original battlefield and is considered noncontributing. The developed zone contains the entrance road, Visitor Center, employees' residences, and associated access and utilities. b) Although the park owns the land, the deed reserves the private use of four irrigation ditches and the right of access to maintain and repair them. These ditches are later in time than the battle and do not contribute historically to the battlefield. Three ditches are on the slope of Ruby Bench, which includes a service access road. Each ditch has a different combination of right claimants. The private water right owners' vehicles wander this special use zone at will.

The one-half-mile Big Hole Battlefield Trail is a part of the proposed Nez Perce Trail (Nee·Me·Poo). Although the precise location is not known, this Nee·Me·Poo trail extends from the vicinity of Wallowa Lake, Oregon, to Bear Paw Mountain, Montana. The 1,170-mile trail is the route used by the nontreaty Nez Perce Indians during the summer and fall of 1877 in their attempt to escape the United States Army and seek peace in Canada. Nee·Me·Poo (also Nimipu) is the traditional name of the Nez Perce and means "the people."

Although archeological surveys were done in 1961 and 1966 and preconstruction surveys were completed in 1974 and 1978, there have been no formal archeological surveys completed according to Executive Order 11593. A List of Classified Structures Inventory was completed in June 1976 by Lance Olivieri, a cultural resources consultant, under the supervision of Historical Architect Rodd Wheaton. Mr. Olivieri used the criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places for his evaluations.
The Soldier Monument and Indian Memorial Monument were positioned in the Siege Area to commemorate the men of the 7th Infantry, civilians, and Nez Perce killed in the battle. As monuments to the participants in the battle, both are excellent objects representing the conflict between Euro-American expansion and the American Indians' determination to preserve their culture.

Big Hole National Battlefield is a memorial to the Nez Perce bands and the soldiers of the 7th United States Infantry who participated or died in the Battle of the Big Hole, August 9-10, 1877. It was the turning point in the Nez Perce War which started June 15, 1877, and ended October 5, 1877, after a war-weary trail of 1,170 miles. Its national significance is an example of Indian-White relations which illustrate the human price of the westward expansion of the nation.
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
Verbal Boundary Description
(continued)

The boundary begins at Point A which is the northeastern corner of the battlefield boundary and proceeds 5,000 feet south to Point B which is on contour line 6224. From Point B the boundary follows contour line 6224 for 3,600 feet in a southwesterly direction to Point C which is part of the battlefield boundary. From here the boundary follows the battlefield boundaries. From Point C it is 1,350 feet north to Point D. From Point D to Point E it is 1,350 feet due west. From Point E the boundary proceeds north 4,000 feet to Point F. From Point F it is 1,350 feet east to Point G. From Point G the lines proceed north for 1,300 feet to Point H. From Point H to Point A it is 3,350 feet in an eastward direction.
APPR. PHOTOGRAPHER LOCATION

Visitor Center
Residence

Battle Area
Nez Perce
CAMP Site
Nez Perce Camp Trail

Soldier Monument

Big Hole Battlefield
National Recreational Trail

State Highway 43

UTM References:
NAME: Nez Perce camp from Howitzer Capture Site
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Northeast
PHOTO NUMBER: 1
NAME: Nez Perce Camp (overview)  
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT  
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick  
DATE: August 1983  
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO  
VIEW: North  
PHOTO NUMBER: 2
NAME: Nez Perce camp in foreground, bald hillside where Nez Perce horses grazed
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: West
PHOTO NUMBER: 3
NAME: Nez Perce Camp
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
DATE: August 1983
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: North
PHOTO NUMBER: 4
NAME: Nez Perce Camp
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
DATE: August 1983
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: South
PHOTO NUMBER: 5
NAME: Battle Mountain (overview)
   Siege Area to left—Nez Perce Camp to right
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Northwest from Visitor Center
PHOTO NUMBER: 6
NAME: Siege Area (overview)
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Northwest from Visitor Center
PHOTO NUMBER: 7
NAME: Siege Area
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Looking north
PHOTO NUMBER: 8
NAME: Three Nez Perce positions in southwest side of siege area
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Northwest
PHOTO NUMBER: 9
NAME: Siege Area—Nez Perce position in foreground; soldier position in rear
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Southwest
PHOTO NUMBER: 10
NAME: Volunteer positions and shallow trenches in Siege Area
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Northwest
PHOTO NUMBER: 11
NAME: Soldier postions in siege area—shallow trenches visible
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Northeast
PHOTO NUMBER: 12
NAME: Soldier/civilian volunteer
positions in Siege Area
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service,
Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Southwest
PHOTO NUMBER: 13
NAME: Howitzer replica at capture site
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Northeast
PHOTO NUMBER: 14
ON THE FIELD

To the memory of soldiers of the United States Army who fell in the battle of the 25th of August, 1862.

By Gen. John C. Frémont, commander of the forces present.

The monument marks the spot where Gen. George Crook, in command of the forces present, was killed.

This monument is erected by the citizens of the United States, in gratitude for the services of Gen. Crook.

Dedicated by Gen. John C. Frémont, commander of the forces present.

The monument marks the spot where Gen. George Crook, in command of the forces present, was killed.

This monument is erected by the citizens of the United States, in gratitude for the services of Gen. Crook.
NAME: Soldier Monument
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service,
Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: Northwest
PHOTO NUMBER: 15
To

The officers and soldiers of the Army,

and

Citizens of Montana

who fell at

Big Hole

August 9th, 1877

in battle with Nez-Pece Indians.
NAME: Soldier Monument
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: North
PHOTO NUMBER: 16
ON THIS FIELD
17 OFFICERS AND 138 ENLISTED MEN OF
THE 7TH. U.S. INFANTRY
UNDER ITS COLONEL
BUT MAJOR GENERAL JOHN GIBBON WITH 8 OTHER
SOLDIERS AND 36 CITIZENS
SURPRISED AND FOUGHT ALL DAY A SUPERIOR
FORCE OF NEZ-PERCE INDIANS
MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE COMMAND BEING
KILLED AND WOUNDED
NAME: Soldier Monument
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: West
PHOTO NUMBER: 17
CAPTAIN WILLIAM LOGAN
1st LIEUT. JAMES H. CRADLEY, 1st LIEUT. WILLIAM L. ENGLISH
1st SERGEANT ROBERT EDWARDS, CO. D, 1st SERGEANT FREDERICK SCOTT, CO. K
Sergeant Michael Hogan, CO. G, Sergeant Wm. H. Martin, CO. G, 77th,
Sergeant Wm. W. Watson, CO. F
Corporal Wm. H. Payne, CO. B, Corporal Post C. Sage, CO. G
Corporal Daniel McCaffrey, CO. I, Corporal Conrick O'Connor, CO. C
Corporal Leslie Eisdon, CO. U
Musician Michael Callaghan, CO. D, Musician Thomas Stinebaker, CO. H.
Artificer John Kelly, CO. K
Private Matthew Butterly, CO. E, William D. Pomeroy, CO. F
James B. Sibley, CO. F, John O'Brien,
Cotton Mayeux, CO. W, McKenna L. Drake, CO. A
Hermon Broetz, CO. A, John H. Smith,
Sergeant Edward Pace, CO. L, 2nd Cavalry,
R. E. Stoddard, Post Guide at Fort Shaw.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS
L. C. Elliott, John Armstrong, David Morrow,
Alvin Lockwood, Campbell Mitchell
NAME: Soldier Monument
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: East
PHOTO NUMBER: 18
ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES
NAME: Soldier Monument
LOCATION: Big Hole National Battlefield, MT
PHOTOGRAPHER: Dennis Glick
DATE: August 1983
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, CO
VIEW: South
PHOTO NUMBER: 19