

## Incident Summary Page for the 100 Fires Project

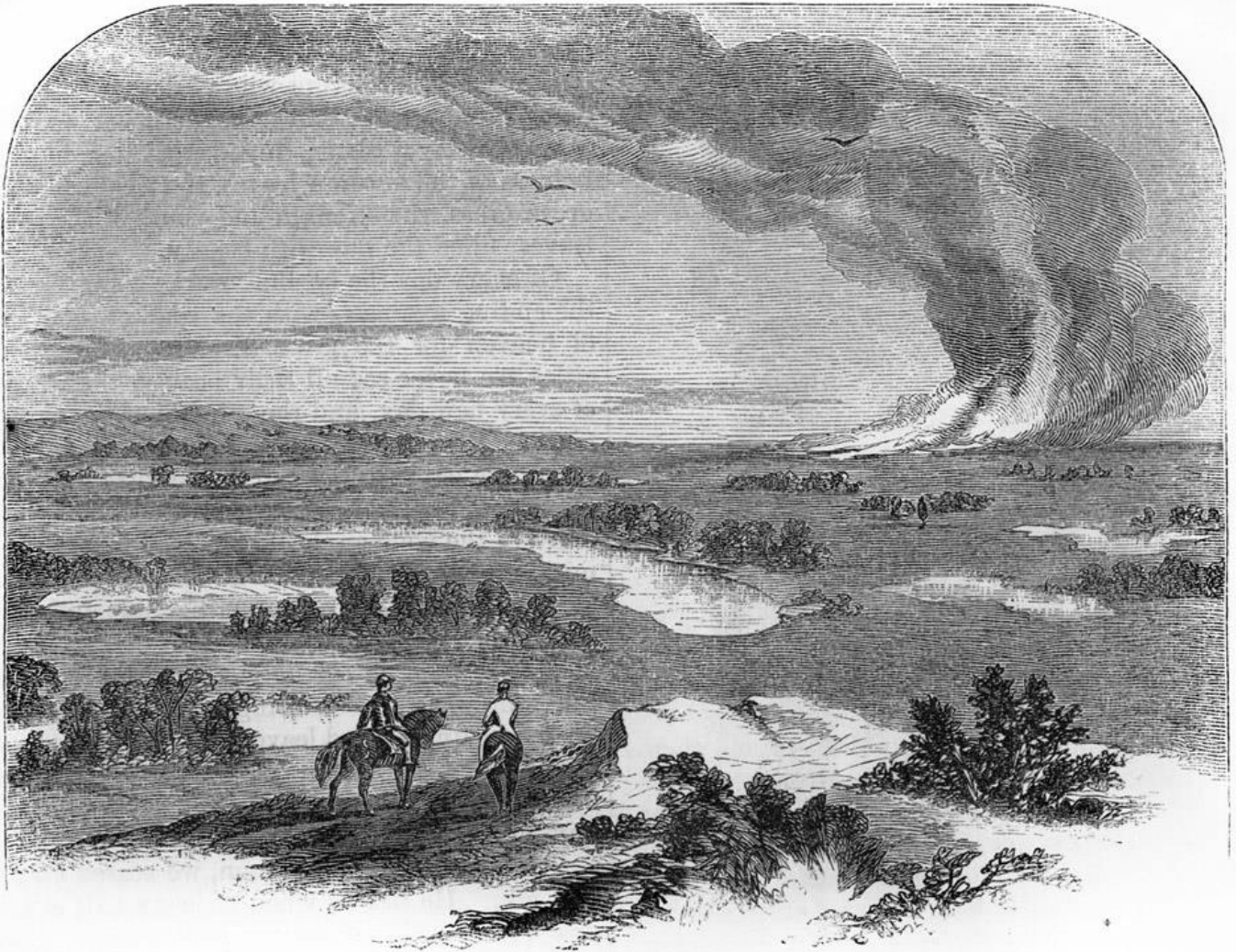
<b>Incident Name:</b> Nebraska Prairie Fire	<b>Incident Date &amp; Time:</b> 01/27/1865
<b>Incident Location:</b> Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado south of the Platte River	<b>Incident Size:</b> Unknown
<b>Types of resources involved:</b> Various Indian tribes Local Territorial militia units	<b># of Fatalities/injuries:</b> Unknown
<b>Reason this fire was selected for the 100 Fires list:</b> ➤ Fire is historically significant	
<b>Conditions leading up to the event:</b>	
<p>The first settlers of Nebraska found a vast expanse of bluestem grass, which could be highly flammable. The danger was greatest during the late autumn of a dry season before the winter's snows or after the snow melted during a dry spring.</p> <p>The prairie fire was the idea of General Robert E. Mitchell, military commander for the District of Nebraska. Indians had sacked Julesburg, Colorado early in January of 1865 as retaliation for the horrific Sand Creek Massacre, which occurred in Colorado during November of 1864. A military expedition lasting from January 15 to January 21 failed to bring the perpetrators to battle. Frustrated by the militia's inability to catch the elusive warriors, Mitchell requested that every ranch and military outpost along the Platte River from Fort Kearny to Denver set the prairie ablaze at sundown on January 27.</p>	
<b>Brief description of the event:</b>	
<p>An account of the fire appears in Eugene F. Ware's book, <i>The Indian War of 1864</i>. According to Ware, "<i>The order was fully carried out. The country was fired for three hundred miles.</i>" Driven by a strong northwest wind, the scattered fires soon joined in a great conflagration. As Ware recalled, "<i>They rolled as a vast confluent sheet of flame to the south.</i>" From Fort Cottonwood (later Fort McPherson) Ware rode out to watch the impressive scene. Three days later the fire was still burning along the banks of the Arkansas River in Kansas and Colorado, and the flames reached the Texas Panhandle in some places. The entire section of Nebraska that lay south of the Platte River and west of Fort Kearny, along with much of the region to the south, was left blackened and desolate. The Indians managed to survive the fire itself, but the destruction of the grasslands drove away the game and met the goal of making the region temporarily unusable for the nomadic tribesmen.</p>	
<b>Fire behavior factors that were present during the event:</b>	
<p>Dry continuous fine fuel bed. Strong frontal winds. Multiple concurrent points of ignition.</p>	
<b>Operational lessons available for learning from this incident:</b>	
Not applicable	
<b>Notable impact or historical significance for the wildland fire service from this incident:</b>	
An example of using fire as a tool of war...the expanse of territory this fire covered is almost unimaginable today.	
<b>Links to more information on this incident:</b>	
<p><a href="https://history.nebraska.gov/publications_section/prairie-fires/">https://history.nebraska.gov/publications_section/prairie-fires/</a></p> <p>Book: ➤ <i>The Indian War of 1864</i> ~ by Eugene F. Ware</p>	
<p><b>The Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center offers an excellent site which provides information on many wildland incidents:</b>  <a href="#">Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center's Incident Review Database (IRDB) (wildfire.gov)</a></p>	
<b>This summary page was proudly provided by:</b> Jim Cook & Kurt La Rue	October 2023

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**Estimation of the the Nebraska Prairie Fire based on the first hand account of Eugene F. Ware**

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PEAIRIE FIRE.