

CHIEF YELLOW WOLF

"The lodge of old Yellow Wolf, killed at Sand Creek in 1864, was painted yellow, I am told. On the lodge covering, to the

north and again to the south of the door, were painted two buffalo-bulls...standing head to the door, and following each bull were several cows...At the back of the lodge...was a red disc, perhaps two and a half feet in diameter — the sun — and over this...was the morning star, a green disc about ten inches in diameter. Above the door was a blue crescent moon. The wings and top of the lodge were painted black, representing night, with equal-armed crosses indicating stars, on the wings."

George B. Grinnell, The Cheyenne Indians

"Yellow Wolf was one of the famous chiefs of the old days, and the whites considered him head chief of the Southern Cheyennes. He was a small man and light on his feet. He lived to be eighty-five and was killed in the Sand Creek Massacre by Chivington's Colorado Volunteers in 1864."

George E. Hyde, Life of George Bent



Painting of Chief Yellow Wolf by Jame Abert, circa 1846. Abert wrote of Yellow Wolf, "He is a man of considerable...and gifted with more foresight than any other man in his tribe."

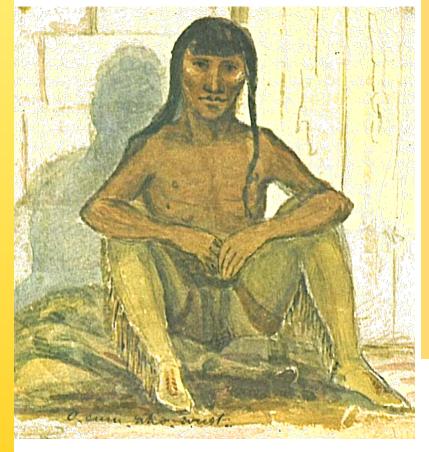
A son of Yellow Wolf named Red Moon was likely at the Sand Creek Massacre.

Red Moon, who became a great leader of his people, died July 11, 1901.

Chief Red Moon, along with Chief Whiteshield is credited with establishing villages on the western-most side of the old Cheyenne reservation in Indian Territory - an area since known as Red Moon in Roger Mills County, Oklahoma.

Chief Red Moon eventually allowed Missionaries among his people. He was especially fond of and befriended the Mennonite Henry Kleiwer.

Family history and tribal records indicate Chief Red Moon and his wife Sioux Woman had two sons live to be adults: Little Wolf and Chief Heap of Crows. Red Moon's daughter Beaver Woman passed away in 1934.



Painting of Chief Yellow Wolf by James Abert, circa 1846. Abert wrote of Yellow Wolf, "He frequently talks of the diminishing number of his people, and the decrease of the once abundant buffalo."

"In Black Kettle, White Antelope, and Yellow Wolf...we have three examples of high patriotism...These men were constant workers...on behalf of peace...They did this because they loved their own tribe and wished to guide it in paths that would be for the tribe's greatest advantage."

George Grinnell, 1915

"Yellow Wolf's band of Hev a tan iu', over half of them were killed [at Sand Creek], including old Yellow Wolf and his brother Big Man. These were Hairy Rope people."

George Bent, October 1914