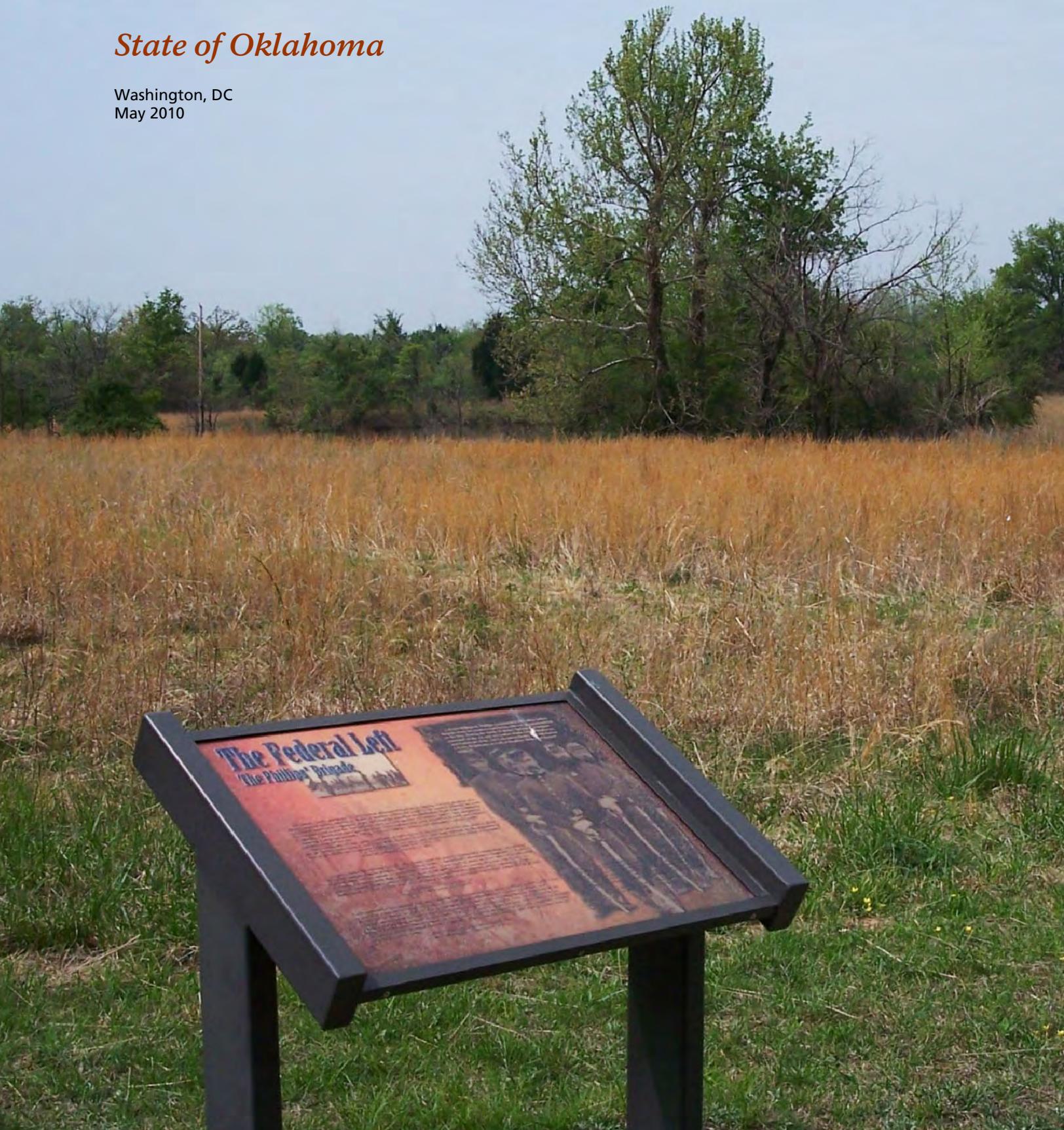




Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields

State of Oklahoma

Washington, DC
May 2010



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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
American Battlefield Protection Program

Washington, DC
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Authority

The American Battlefield Protection Program Act of 1996, as amended by the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016, 17 December 2002), directs the Secretary of the Interior to update the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*.

Acknowledgments

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Respondents Gwen Walker, Atoka Confederate Museum; Leonard Logan and Herman Stinnett, Friends of Cabin Creek Battlefield, Inc.; Ralph Jones, Honey Springs Battlefield; Jennifer Scott, landowner; and Whit Edwards and Lynda Schwan, Oklahoma Historical Society

Cover: At Honey Springs Battlefield, the Oklahoma Historical Society has installed 55 wayside exhibits to provide interpretation for visitors. The more than 1,000-acre site is the largest holding of protected battlefield land in Oklahoma. Photograph by Joseph Brent, 2008.

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Introduction

The information in this report fulfills, in part, the purposes of the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016). Those purposes are:

- 1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
- 2) to create partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance nationally significant Civil War battlefields.

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service, to update the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. The CWSAC was established by Congress in 1991 and published its report in 1993. Congress provided funding for this update in FY2005 and FY2007. Congress asked that the updated report reflect the following:

- Preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields identified by the CWSAC during the period between 1993 and the update;
- Changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and
- Any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.

In accordance with the legislation, this report presents information about Civil War battlefields in Oklahoma for use by Congress, federal, state, and local government agencies, landowners, and other interest groups. Other state reports will be issued as surveys and analyses are completed.

Figure 1. CWSAC Battlefields in Oklahoma, state view

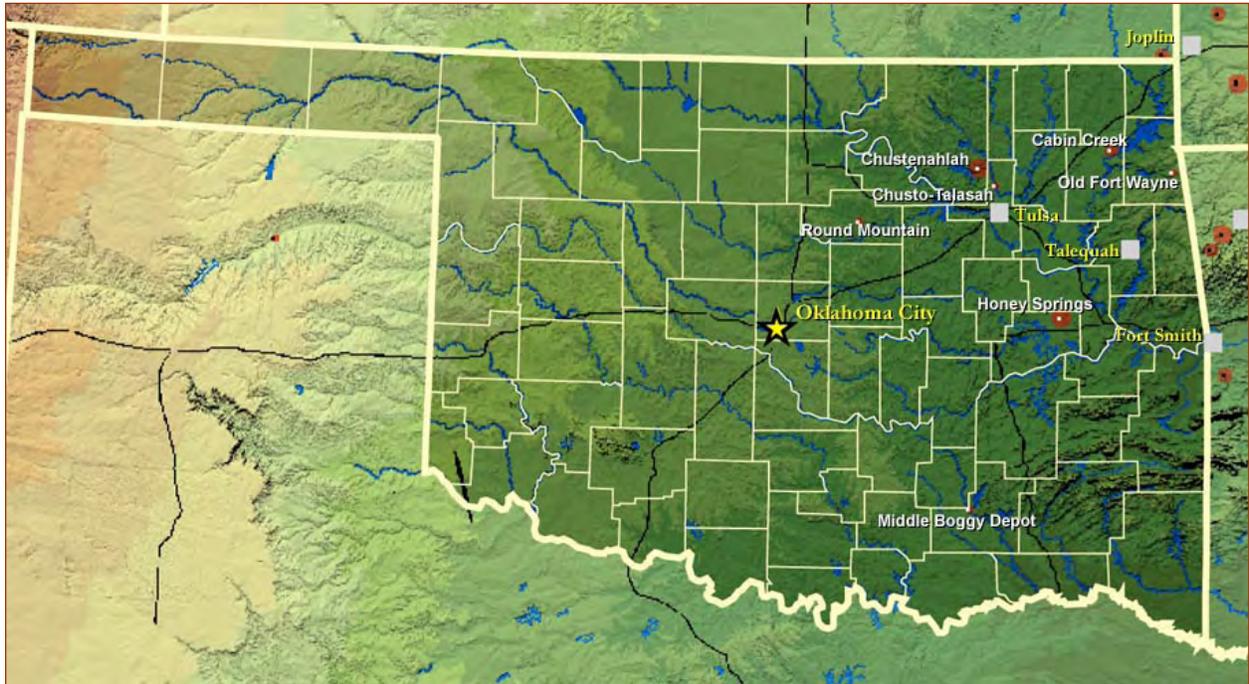


Figure 2. Detail – CWSAC Battlefields in eastern Oklahoma



Synopsis

There are seven CWSAC battlefields in the State of Oklahoma. Historically, these battlefields encompassed almost 29,700 acres.¹ Today, nearly 29,000 acres of these landscapes retain sufficient significance and integrity to make them worthy of preservation.² At present, fewer than 1,400 acres, or less than 5 percent, of these battlefield lands are permanently protected.

In 1993, the CWSAC ranked **Honey Springs** as among the nation's top priorities for preservation. Today, there are more than 1,000 acres of protected land at the battlefield. The Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) manages this protected area as a publically accessible historical site and, with support from the Friends of Honey Springs, offers six walking trails and 55 interpretive signs for the use and education of visitors.

In addition to its efforts at **Honey Springs**, the OHS has collaborated with another nonprofit group – the Friends of Cabin Creek, Inc., to preserve a portion of the **Cabin Creek** battlefield. Hard-working volunteers have helped the State of Oklahoma maintain 10 acres of protected land at **Cabin Creek**. The site, which was originally donated to the OHS in 1961 by the Vinita Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), includes a series of monuments placed by the UDC and OHS, as well as an interpretive kiosk funded by the Friends of Cabin Creek, Inc.

At **Chustenahlah**, which was identified by the CWSAC in 1993 as a battlefield where comprehensive preservation was possible, there is no protected land. **Chustenahlah** retains much of its historic integrity and is still a candidate for comprehensive preservation, however residential development from the town of Skiatook could expand along Oklahoma Route 20 and threaten the battlefield's integrity.

The landscape of **Old Fort Wayne**, characterized in 1993 as a battlefield where additional protection was needed, has suffered some alteration to terrain features and viewsheds during the past two decades. Residential development and industrial poultry farming is scattered throughout the battlefield area. Although portions of this landscape have lost integrity, most essential features remain intact. There is no protected land at **Old Fort Wayne**, but there is still significant potential for preservation.

Of Oklahoma's seven Civil War battlefields, **Chusto-Talasa** has the most altered landscape. In 1993, the CWSAC determined that this battlefield was fragmented. Mining and residential development sprawling from the cities of Tulsa and Sperry have significantly reduced the amount of intact historic terrain in and around the combat area, but the ABPP has found other portions of the battlefield that do retain enough integrity to justify preservation. No land has been protected at **Chusto-Talasa**, but the opportunity for preservation does exist.

As was the case in 1993, the battlefields of **Middle Boggy Depot** and **Round Mountain** could not be assessed. To establish precise and accurate Study Area and Core Areas for these battlefields, additional research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation

¹Using a GIS program and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the seven battlefields in Oklahoma represent 29,696.36 acres. The Study Areas for the battle of **Old Fort Wayne** includes an additional 13.95 acres of land and water in the State of Arkansas.

²Using a GIS program, and accounting for overlapping areas, ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the battlefields of Oklahoma represent 28,843.52 acres.

is required. Without this work, **Middle Boggy Depot** and **Round Mountain** remain undefined and at risk.

Based on the successes at **Honey Springs** and **Cabin Creek**, the cultivation of nonprofit groups with missions driven exclusively by battlefield preservation interests could be beneficial for Oklahoma’s other battlefields. Future efforts to develop similar organizations could help provide consistent, long-term support in the absence of, or in support of, state action. In addition, many other states use preservation easements to protect battlefield land when fee simple purchase is not a viable option. The ABPP found no battlefield land protected by easement in Oklahoma. Exploration of this powerful preservation tool may be appropriate.

Table 1 indicates how the CWSAC prioritized Oklahoma’s Civil War battlefields in 1993. The National Park Service will issue updated priorities after all of the CWSAC battlefields nationwide have been surveyed and all state reports have been completed.

Table 1: CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993		
CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County/City
I Critical Need	Honey Springs (OK007)	Muskogee and McIntosh counties
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible	Chustenalah (OK003)	Osage County
III Additional Protection Needed	Cabin Creek (OK006) Old Fort Wayne (OK004)	Mayes County Delaware County; Benton County, AK
IV Fragmented/Destroyed	Chusto-Talashah (OK002)	Tulsa County
N/D Not Determined	Middle Boggy Depot (OK005) Round Mountain (OK001)	Not determined Not determined



Figure 3. Located in the valley surrounding Battle Creek, **Chustenalah** retains much of its historic integrity. Photo by Joseph Brent, 2008

Method Statement

Congress instructed the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), to report on changes in the condition of the battlefields since 1993 and on “preservation activities” and “other relevant developments” carried out at each battlefield since 1993. To fulfill those assignments, the ABPP 1) conducted site surveys of each battlefield and 2) prepared and sent out questionnaires to battlefield managers and advocacy organizations (see Appendix B).

Research and Field Surveys

The ABPP conducted the field assessments of Oklahoma battlefields in November 2005. The surveys entailed additional historical research, on-the-ground documentation and assessment of site conditions, identification of impending threats to each site, and site mapping. Surveyors used a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver to map historic features of each battlefield and used a Geographic Information System (GIS) program to draw site boundaries. The ABPP retains all final survey materials. Each battlefield survey file includes a survey form (field notes, list of defining features, list of documentary sources, and a photo log), photographs, spatial coordinates of significant features, and boundaries described on USGS topographic maps. The surveys did not include archeological investigations for reasons of time and expense.

Study Areas and Core Areas

The CWSAC established a Study Area and a Core Area for five principal battlefields in 1993 (see Figure 4 for definitions) – **Cabin Creek, Chustenslah, Chusto-Talasa, Honey Springs, and Old Fort Wayne**. The CWSAC boundaries have proven invaluable as guides to local land and resource preservation efforts at Civil War battlefields. However, since 1993, the National Park Service has refined its battlefield survey methodology, which include research, working with site stewards, identifying and documenting lines of approach and withdrawal used by opposing forces, and applying the concepts of military terrain analysis to all battlefield landscapes. The ABPP’s *Battlefield Survey Manual* explains the field methods employed during this study.³ The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places’ *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, which was published in 1992 after the CWSAC completed its original assessments of the battlefields.⁴

Using its refined methodology, the ABPP was able to validate or adjust the CWSAC’s Study Area and Core Area boundaries to reflect more accurately the full nature and original resources of these battlefields (see Table 2). However, it is important to note that the Study Area and Core Area boundaries are based on the review of historic source material, drawn to indicate where the battle took place, and convey only the location of the battlefield; neither takes the current condition nor alterations to the historic landscape into consideration. For this reason, they should not be used to define surviving portions of a battlefield that merit protection and preservation without further evaluation.

Although the CWSAC listed **Middle Boggy Depot** and **Round Mountain** in its 1993 report as among the most significant battles of the Civil War, it could not establish precise and accurate locations for these battlefields and did not draw Study and Core Areas for either battle. Since 1993 little scholarly work has been completed for these sites. Therefore, the ABPP determined that additional research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation is still required in order to establish precise and accurate Study and Core

³ American Battlefield Protection Program, “Battlefield Survey Manual,” (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007).

⁴ National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division).

Areas for these battlefields. In the absence of clear data the ABPP could not apply its survey method to create new Study and Core Areas for **Middle Boggy Depot** and **Round Mountain**

Potential National Register Boundaries

To address the question of what part of the battlefield remains reasonably intact and warrants preservation, this study introduced a third boundary line that was not attempted by the CWSAC: the Potential National Register boundary (see Figure 4).

Looking at each Study Area, the surveyors assigned PotNR boundaries where they judged that the landscape retained enough integrity to convey the significance of the historic battle. In a few cases, the PotNR boundary encompasses the entire Study Area. In most cases, however, the PotNR boundary includes less land than identified in the full Study Area.

In assigning PotNR boundaries, the ABPP followed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines when identifying and mapping areas that retain integrity and cohesion within the Study Areas.⁵ However, because the ABPP focuses only on areas of battle, the Program did not evaluate lands adjacent to the Study Area that may contribute to a broader historical and chronological definition of “cultural landscape.” Lands outside of the Study Area associated with other historic events and cultural practices may need to be evaluated in preparation for a formal nomination of the cultural landscape.

Most importantly, the PotNR boundary **does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.**⁶ The PotNR boundary is designed to be used as a planning tool for

Figure 4: Boundary Definitions

The **Study Area** represents the historic extent of the battle as it unfolded across the landscape. The Study Area contains resources known to relate to or contribute to the battle event: where troops maneuvered and deployed, immediately before and after combat, and where they fought during combat. Historic accounts, terrain analysis, and feature identification inform the delineation of the Study Area boundary. Historic setting, approaches, and natural features that figure importantly in the battle are defining elements. The Study Area indicates the extent to which historic and archeological resources associated with the battle (areas of combat, command, communications, logistics, medical services, etc.) may be found and protected. Surveyors delineated Study Area boundaries for every battle site that was positively identified through research and field survey, regardless of its present integrity.

The **Core Area** represents the areas of direct engagement on the battlefield. Positions that delivered or received fire, and the space connecting them, fall within the Core Area. Frequently described as “hallowed ground,” land within the Core Area is often the first to be targeted for protection. There may be more than one Core Area on a battlefield, but all lie within the Study Area.

Unlike the Study and Core Area, which are based only upon the interpretation of historic events, the **Potential National Register (PotNR) boundary** represents ABPP’s assessment of a Study Area’s current integrity (the surviving landscape and features that convey the site’s historic sense of place). The PotNR boundary may include all or some of the Study Area, and all or some of the Core Area. Although preparing a National Register nomination may require further assessment of historic integrity and more documentation than that provided by the ABPP survey, PotNR boundaries identify land that merits this additional effort.

⁵ For general guidance about integrity issues and National Register of Historic Places properties, see National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, revised 1997). The survey evaluations described above do not meet the more stringent integrity standards for National Historic Landmark designation. See National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999), 36-37.

⁶ See 36 CFR 60.1-14 for regulations about nominating a property to the National Register of Historic Places and 36 CFR 63 for regulations concerning Determinations of Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

government agencies and the public. Like the Study and Core Area boundaries, the PotNR boundary places no restriction on private property use.

The term integrity, as defined by the NRHP, is “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”⁷ While assessments of integrity are traditionally based on seven specific attributes – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association – battlefields are unique cultural resources and require special evaluation.” Generally, the most important aspects of integrity for battlefields are location, setting, feeling and association,” and the most basic test for determining the integrity of any battlefield is to assess “whether a participant in the battle would recognize the property as it exists today.”⁸

Other conditions contribute to the *degree* of integrity a battlefield retains:

- the quantity and quality of surviving battle-period resources (e.g., buildings, roads, fence lines, military structures, and archeological features);
- the quantity and quality of the spatial relationships between and among those historic resources and the landscape that connects them;
- the extent to which current battlefield land use is similar to battle-period land use; and
- the extent to which a battlefield’s physical features and overall character visually communicate an authentic sense of the sweep and setting of the battle.

The degree to which post-war development has altered and fragmented the historic landscape or destroyed historic features and viewsheds is critical when assessing integrity.

Changes in traditional land use over time do not generally diminish a battlefield’s integrity. For example, landscapes that were farmland during the Civil War do not need to be in agricultural use today to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP so long as the land retains its historic rural character. Similarly, natural changes in vegetation – woods growing out of historic farm fields, for example – do not necessarily lessen the landscape’s integrity.

Some post-battle development is expected; slight or moderate change within the battlefield may not substantially diminish a battlefield’s integrity. A limited degree of residential, commercial, or industrial development is acceptable. These post-battle “non-contributing” elements are often included in the PotNR boundary in accordance with NRHP guidelines.⁹

⁷ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>. Archeological integrity was not examined during this study, but should be considered in future battlefield studies and formal nominations to the National Register.

⁸ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division).

⁹ The ABPP looks only at the battle-related elements of a cultural landscape. Post-battle elements, while not contributing to the significance of the battlefield, may be eligible for separate listing in the National Register of Historic Places on their own merits.

Significant changes in land use since the Civil War do diminish the integrity of the battlefield landscape. Heavy residential, commercial, and industrial development; cellular tower and wind turbine installation; and large highway construction are common examples of such changes. Battlefield landscapes with these types of changes are generally considered as having little or no integrity.

The PotNR boundaries therefore indicate which battlefields are *likely* eligible for future listing in the NRHP and *likely* deserving of future preservation efforts. If a surveyor determined that a battlefield was entirely compromised by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features (i.e., it has little or no integrity), the ABPP did not assign a PotNR boundary.¹⁰

In cases where a battlefield is already listed in the NRHP, surveyors reassessed the existing documentation based on current scholarship and resource integrity, and, when appropriate, provided new information and proposed new boundaries as part of the surveys. As a result, some PotNR boundaries will contain or share a boundary with lands already listed in the NRHP. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude listed lands that have lost integrity (see Table 4.)¹¹

The data from which all three boundaries are drawn do not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal NRHP nomination. PotNR boundaries are based on an assessment of aboveground historic features associated with the cultural and natural landscape. The surveys did not include a professional archeological inventory or assessment of subsurface features or indications. In some cases, future archeological testing will help determine whether subsurface features remain, whether subsurface battle features convey important information about a battle or historic property, and whether that information may help to confirm, refine, or refute the boundaries previously determined by historic studies and terrain analysis.

The ABPP survey information should be reassessed during future compliance processes such as the Section 106 process required by the National Historic Preservation Act¹² and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.¹³ Likewise, more detailed research and assessments should take place when any battlefield is formally nominated to the NRHP or proposed for designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). New research and intensive-level surveys of these sites will enlighten future preservation and compliance work. Agencies should continue to consult local and state experts for up-to-date information about these battlefields.

While portions of the **Cabin Creek** and **Honey Springs** battlefields have been listed in the NRHP (see Table 4), the ABPP has identified PotNR boundaries within the Study Areas of these battlefields that could guide efforts to expand existing NRHP boundaries. Based on the ABPP's evaluation, more than 97 percent of **Honey Springs** retains enough

¹⁰ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>), offers recommendations regarding "Selecting Defensible Boundaries." While this document indicates that "generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters," the *Guidelines* also state that "a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy." The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle. See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions taken along the routes included. In accordance with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

¹¹ The ABPP's surveys and PotNR assessments do not constitute formal action on behalf of the office of the National Register of Historic Places. PotNR assessments are intended for planning purposes only; they do not carry the authority to add, change, or remove an official listing.

¹² 16 USC 470f.

¹³ 42 USC 4331-4332.

integrity to be included within a PotNR boundary. Moreover, all of the land within the Study Area boundaries of **Cabin Creek** retains enough integrity to be included within a PotNR boundary.

In 1972, efforts to commemorate the battle of **Middle Boggy Depot** included the listing of a one-acre cemetery in Atoka County as the “Middle Boggy Battlefield Site and Confederate Cemetery.” The nomination noted, “No attempt has been made, nor is one contemplated, to preserve the entire battle site itself, even if its precise bounds could be determined.”¹⁴ In 1993, CWSAC surveyors determined additional research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation would be required to identify the full extent of the battlefield’s historic boundaries, and did not establish a Study Area for **Middle Boggy Depot**. Because sufficient research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation has not been undertaken since 1993, the ABPP remains unable to map the battlefield accurately. Thus, a PotNR boundary cannot be determined.

At **Chustenahlah**, **Chusto-Talajah**, **Old Fort Wayne**, and **Round Mountain**, no known efforts have been made to place these battlefields in the NRHP. However, the ABPP estimates approximately 89 percent of the land within the Study Area of **Chusto-Talajah** and all of the land within the Study Areas of **Chustenahlah** and **Old Fort Wayne** retain enough integrity to be included within a PotNR boundary. The Study Area for **Round Mountain** cannot be determined. Like **Middle Boggy Depot**, the lack of research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation prevents the ABPP from recommending a PotNR boundary at this time.

In total, the ABPP estimates that approximately 97 percent of all established battlefield Study Areas in the State of Oklahoma have enough integrity to merit listing in the NRHP.¹⁵

Questionnaires

While the ABPP maintains data about its own program activities at Civil War battlefields, most preservation work occurs at the local level. Therefore, to carry out the Congressional directive for information about activities at the battlefields, the ABPP sought input from local battlefield managers and advocacy organizations. The ABPP distributed questionnaires designed to gather information about the types of preservation activities that have taken place at the battlefields since 1993. The Questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix B.

In Oklahoma, representatives from three organizations and one private property owner completed and returned the questionnaires. Their responses, combined with the survey findings, allowed the ABPP to create a profile of conditions and activities at Oklahoma’s Civil War battlefields.

¹⁴ Ruth, Kent. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form for Middle Boggy Battlefield Site and Confederate Cemetery, Section 7 Description (NR#72001051), Retrieved March 18, 2010, from the National Register of Historic Places in Oklahoma website: <http://www.ocgi.okstate.edu/shpo/nhrpdfs/72001051.pdf>.

¹⁵ The ABPP’s estimate of approximately 97 percent is an average of the PotNR percentages for **Honey Springs** (97 percent), **Cabin Creek** (100 percent), **Chusto-Talajah** (89 percent), **Chustenahlah** (100 percent), and **Old Fort Wayne** (100 percent).



Figure 5. High water at **Cabin Creek** delayed the crossing of a Union supply train traveling from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. When the water receded, Union troops engaged and defeated the Confederate forces gathered on the opposite bank. Today, the creek is one of the defining features at the battlefield that retain integrity. Photograph by Joseph Brent, 2008.

Summary of Conditions of Oklahoma’s Civil War Battlefields

Quantified Land Areas

Using a Geographic Information Systems program, the ABPP calculated the amount of land historically associated with the battle (Study Area), the amount of land where forces were engaged (Core Area), and the amount of land that may retain enough integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that remains to be protected (Potential National Register [PotNR] boundary).

As noted above and as Table 2 illustrates, the Study Areas and Core Areas of Oklahoma’s Civil War battlefields have been established in accordance with ABPP research and field survey methodology. Particular attention was paid to identifying the routes of approach and withdrawal associated with each battle, and to identifying areas of secondary action that influenced the course or outcome of the battles.¹⁶ The Study Area and Core Area boundaries established for each battlefield take these movements and actions into account, recognizing the extent to which these ancillary areas serve as battlefield features. Please see the individual battlefield profiles for more information about the extent of and reasons for the established boundaries.

Table 2. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PotNR Boundary
Cabin Creek (OK006)	2,161.03	575.17	2,161.03
Chustenaloh (OK003)	11,938.81	1,722.74	11,938.81
Chusto-Talajah (OK002)	6,587.66	1,081.04	5,880.07
Honey Springs (OK007)	6,470.15	1,138.96	6,324.96
Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined
Old Fort Wayne (OK004)	2,524.75	563.54	2,524.75
Round Mountain (OK001)	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined

Boundary figures reflect only those areas in Oklahoma. See the Individual Battlefield Profiles for information about the size of battlefield lands as they extend into Arkansas.

Condition Assessments

Using field survey data, the ABPP assessed the overall condition of each battlefield’s Study Area. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, **Cabin Creek** and **Honey Springs** have suffered little alteration to the character defining features of their landscapes. Some damage from residential construction and associated infrastructure development has occurred at both battlefields, however the Study Areas retain their

¹⁶ National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields* (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf>), offers recommendations regarding "Selecting Defensible Boundaries." While this document indicates that "generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters," the *Guidelines* also state that "a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy." The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle. See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions taken along the routes included. In accordance with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

historic rural character with the majority of historically significant viewsheds and terrain features – creeks, flood plains, and rolling hills – remaining intact.

Chustenalah and **Old Fort Wayne** have experienced moderate change to their terrain and aboveground battle features during the past 150 years.¹⁷ Larger portions of these battlefields have been altered by modern residential and commercial construction than at **Cabin Creek** or **Honey Springs**. At **Chustenalah** some residential development along Oklahoma Route 20 has impacted the landscape and could continue to affect the battlefield. At **Old Fort Wayne** industrial-scale poultry farms are scattered throughout the Study Area and some residential housing has been constructed. At both battlefields however, most of the essential features of the terrain remain intact.

Damage to the battlefield landscape of **Chusto-Talasa** has been more extensive. Land within the horseshoe bend of Bird Creek has been mined for sand. This excavation reduced the terrain’s elevation by more than 20 feet, destroying a portion of the battlefield’s Core Area. With the City of Tulsa located to the southwest and the Town of Sperry in the northwest, residential housing development has also damaged portions of the battlefield immediately surrounding the Core Area. While larger portions of the landscape at **Chusto-Talasa** have been altered than at the other surveyed battlefields in Oklahoma, some essential terrain features do remain and present an opportunity for preservation.

Table 3: Condition Summary

Condition	Battlefield
Land use is little changed (2)	Cabin Creek, Honey Springs
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (2)	Chustenalah, Old Fort Wayne
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (1)	Chusto-Talasa
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (0)	None
Battlefields that were not assessed (2)	Middle Boggy Depot, Round Mountain

Registration

The nation’s official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Registered battlefields meet national standards for documentation, physical integrity, and demonstrable significance to the history of our nation. Federal, state, and local agencies use information from the NRHP as a planning tool to identify and make decisions about cultural resources. Federal and state laws, most notably Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, require agencies to account for the effects their projects (roads, wetland permits, quarrying, cell towers, etc.) may have on listed and eligible historic properties, such as

¹⁷ The condition of archeological resources within the battlefields was not assessed. Future studies are needed to determine the degree of archeological integrity associated with subsurface battle deposits.

battlefields. Listing allows project designers to quickly identify the battlefield and avoid or minimize impacts to the landscape.

Properties listed in the NRHP are also eligible for numerous federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as a registered battlefield may also advance public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and may encourage advocacy for its preservation.¹⁸

Table 4 compares the number of acres already designated or listed (registered) with the number of acres that are likely to meet the same criteria, but are not currently part of the existing NRHP boundary. As indicated, a portion of the **Cabin Creek** battlefield Study Area has already been listed in the NRHP. This piece of the battlefield was registered in 1971, prior to the CWSAC’s study in the early 1990s and includes less than 5 percent of the total battlefield area. ABPP’s surveys indicate that additional lands of more than 2,000 acres may be eligible for NRHP listing. Likewise, less than 20 percent of the **Honey Springs** battlefield was listed in the NRHP in 1970. ABPP’s surveys indicate another 5,000 acres may be eligible for listing there.¹⁹

No land associated with the battlefields of **Chustenalah**, **Chusto-Talasa**, and **Old Fort Wayne** has been listed in the NRHP, but the ABPP has found more than 20,000 acres of land in Oklahoma eligible for listing based on association with the these battles.²⁰

Battlefield	Designation	ABPP PotNR Acres	Existing Registered Acres *	Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered
Cabin Creek (OK006)**	NRHP	2,161.03	96.07	2,064.96
Chustenalah (OK003)		11,938.81	0.00	11,938.81
Chusto-Talasa (OK002)		5,880.07	0.00	5,880.07
Honey Springs (OK007)	NRHP	6,324.96	1,272.00	5,052.96
Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)	NRHP	Not determined	1.00	Not determined
Old Fort Wayne (OK004)		2,524.75	0.00	2,524.75
Round Mountain (OK001)		Not determined	0.00	Not determined
Totals		28,829.62	1,369.07	27,461.55

** Note that some NRHP lands may have lost integrity since the date they were listed.*
***The Registered Acres statistic for Cabin Creek is a GIS calculation based on digitization of latitude and longitude coordinates recorded in the NRHP Inventory Nomination Form for Cabin Creek Battlefield (NR#717400012). Registered Acres statistic does not match the acreage recorded in the NRHP nomination.*

¹⁸ There are three levels of federal recognition for historic properties. Congressional designations, such as national park units, National Historic Landmarks, and listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Congress creates national park units. The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks (NHL) – nationally significant historic sites – for their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation’s official list of cultural sites significant at the national, state, or local level and worthy of preservation. Historic units of the National Park System and NHLs are also treated as listed in the National Register.

¹⁹ A one-acre site commemorating the battle of **Middle Boggy Depot** is listed in the NRHP. Given that additional research and archeological investigation are required to establish a Study Area for that battlefield, the ABPP did not assign a PotNR boundary for **Middle Boggy Depot**.

²⁰ Because additional research and archeological investigation are required to definitively locate the **Round Mountain** battlefield, the ABPP could not assess its potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Stewardship

Although large portions of Oklahoma’s Civil War battlefields remain intact, only moderate efforts have been made to formally protect these historic places. The Oklahoma Historical Society has protected more than 1,050 acres of Oklahoma’s Civil War battlefield landscapes through fee simple purchase, including 10 acres at **Cabin Creek** and more than 1,041 acres at **Honey Springs**. There are no protected lands at **Chustenalah**, **Chusto-Talasah**, or **Old Fort Wayne**.²¹

The majority of remaining intact battlefield terrain in the state – more than 27,400 acres – is still held in private, unprotected ownership. While landscape preservation efforts in some states have benefited greatly from the purchase of development rights in the form of easements, this tool has not been utilized for the protection of battlefields in Oklahoma. Preservation easements – a powerful tool, which provides protection without burdening the holder with the obligations associated with fee simple ownership – could serve as an effective means of encouraging private property owners to act as stewards of Oklahoma’s battlefields.

Table 5. Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land*

Battlefield	ABPP PotNR Acres	Permanently Protected Acres	Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining
Cabin Creek (OK006)	2,161.03	10.00	2,151.03
Chustenalah (OK003)	11,938.81	0.00	11,938.81
Chusto-Talasah (OK002)	5,880.07	0.00	5,880.07
Honey Springs (OK007)	6,324.96	1,041.62	5,283.34
Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined
Old Fort Wayne (OK004)	2,524.75	0.00	2,524.75
Round Mountain (OK001)	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined
Totals	28,829.62	1,051.62	27,778.00

* For details, see each site's Individual Battlefield Profile

Public Access and Interpretation

In its questionnaire, the ABPP asked battlefield stewards about the types of public access and interpretation available at the battlefield. The ABPP did not collect information about the purpose or intent of the interpretation and access, such as whether a wayside exhibit was developed for purely educational reasons, to promote heritage tourism, or to boost local economic development.

²¹ Because Study Areas for **Middle Boggy Depot** and **Round Mountain** were not determined, protected lands data for those battlefields cannot be accurately evaluated. The Oklahoma Historical Society owns approximately 10 acres of land at the Confederate Memorial Museum and Cemetery, which commemorates the battle of **Middle Boggy Depot**. The Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department owns approximately 35 acres at Boggy Depot State Park. These sites may represent protected battlefield lands, but, until additional research and documentation allows for accurate mapping of the **Middle Boggy Depot** battlefield, the ABPP cannot determine if these properties contribute to the protection of the battlefield.

The ABPP asked respondents to indicate the type of interpretation available at or about the battlefield. The categories included brochures, driving tours, living history demonstrations, maintained historic features or areas, walking tours and trails, wayside exhibits, websites, and other specialized programs. The results indicate that all of Oklahoma’s Civil War battlefields offer some degree of public interpretation. In most cases, this interpretation is limited to commemorative markers.

Only 10 acres, or 1 percent, of the **Cabin Creek** battlefield is accessible within the boundaries of the Oklahoma Historical Society’s Cabin Creek Battlefield Park. At **Honey Springs**, almost 1,042 acres, or 16 percent, of the battlefield landscape is publicly accessible within the Oklahoma Historical Society’s Honey Springs Battlefield Park. There is no land set aside for visitors to access the battlefields of **Chustenahlah**, **Chusto-Talasa**, or **Fort Wayne**.²²

Table 6: Interpretation Summary	
On-site Interpretation	Battlefield
Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (1)	Honey Springs (OK007)
Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (4)	Cabin Creek (OK006) Chustenahlah(OK003) Chusto-Talasa (OK002) Old Fort Wayne (OK004)
Battlefields with no public interpretation (0)	None
Battlefields that were not assessed (2)	Middle Boggy Depot (OK004) Round Mountain (OK001)



Figure 6. Interpretive panel at the Oklahoma Historical Society’s **Honey Springs** Battlefield Park. Photo by Joseph Brent, 2008.

²² Because Study Areas for **Middle Boggy Depot** and **Round Mountain** were not determined, accessible lands data for those battlefields cannot be accurately evaluated. The Oklahoma Historical Society owns approximately 10 acres of land at the Confederate Memorial Museum and Cemetery and the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department owns approximately 35 acres at Boggy Depot State Park. These sites may represent publically accessible battlefield lands at **Middle Boggy Depot**, however, until additional research and documentation determines the historical boundaries of the battlefield, ABPP cannot include these properties within its acreage total for accessible lands.

Local Advocacy

Nonprofit organizations play important roles in protecting historic battlefields. These organizations step in to preserve historic sites when public funding and management for historic preservation are absent. When public funding is available, nonprofits serve as vital partners in public-private preservation efforts, acting as conduits for public funds, raising critical private matching funds, keeping history and preservation in the public eye, and working with landowners to find ways to protect battlefield parcels.

Unfortunately, the **Chustenahlah, Chusto-Talasa, Middle Boggy Depot, Old Fort Wayne** and **Round Mountain** battlefields do not have nonprofit groups to advocate for preservation interests. Only **Honey Springs** and **Cabin Creek** benefit from the efforts of private nonprofit groups.

The Friends of Honey Springs Battlefield formed in 1991 to promote, support, and assist in programs and services at the **Honey Springs** Battlefield Historic Site (also managed by the Oklahoma Historical Society). The organization hosts an annual memorial service, sponsors re-enactments, maintains and operates a gift shop, and engages in additional community education projects.

Since 1994, the Friends of Cabin Creek Battlefield, Inc., has worked with citizens and elected officials to advocate for the preservation of **Cabin Creek's** historic landscape. Recent efforts by the organization include fundraising for the development of an interpretive kiosk at the Cabin Creek Battlefield Park, which is managed by the Oklahoma Historical Society. In the past, the Friends of Cabin Creek Battlefield, Inc., has used grant funding to support monument preservation projects and park infrastructure enhancements.

While other organizations with more general historical interests may also play important roles in preserving Oklahoma's battlefields, Table 7 identifies the only known local organizations in Oklahoma dedicated *solely* to the goals of battlefield preservation, interpretation, and promotion.

Table 7: Active Battlefield Friends Groups

Battlefield	Friends Group(s)	Year Founded
Cabin Creek (OK006)	Friends of Cabin Creek Battlefield, Inc.	1994
Chustenahlah (OK003)	None	
Chusto-Talasa (OK002)	None	
Honey Springs (OK007)	Friends of Honey Springs Battlefield	1991
Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)	None	
Old Fort Wayne (OK004)	None	
Round Mountain (OK001)	None	



Figure 7. Expansion of industrial-scale chicken farms and residential housing development represent the greatest threats to the **Old Fort Wayne** landscape. Photograph by Joseph Brent, 2008.



Figure 8. While parts of the **Chusto-Talasa** battlefield retain their historic character, other portions of the landscape at have been altered by residential and commercial development.

Individual Battlefield Profiles

Battlefield Profile Glossary

Location	County or city in which the battlefield is located.
Campaign	Name of military campaign of which the battle was part. Campaign names are taken from <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> .
Battle Date(s)	Day or days upon which the battle took place, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.
Principal Commanders	Ranking commanders of opposing forces during the battle.
Forces Engaged	Name or description of largest units engaged during the battle.
Results	Indicates battle victor or inconclusive outcome.
Study Area	Acreage determined by the ABPP to represent the full extent of land associated with the historic battle.
Potential National Register Lands	Acreage of land that retains historic character and may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Table 2).
Protected Lands	Estimated acreage (based on questionnaires and GIS) of battlefield land that is in public or private non-profit ownership, or is under permanent protective easement, and is managed specifically for 1) the purposes of maintaining the historic character of the landscape and for preventing future impairment or destruction of the landscape and historic features, or for 2) a conservation purpose and use compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.
Publicly Accessible Lands	Estimated acreage (based on responses to questionnaires) within the Study Area maintained for public visitation.
Management Area	Name of historic site, park, or other area maintained for battlefield resource protection and/or public visitation.
Friends Group(s)	Name of local advocacy organization(s) that support preservation activities at/for the battlefield.
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Indicates which types of preservation activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Indicates which types of interpretation/educational activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Condition Statement	The ABPP's assessment of the overall condition of the battlefield's Study Area (based on field surveys and responses to questionnaires).
Historical Designation	Notes the most prestigious federal historical designation the battlefield has received (i.e. national park unit, National Historic Landmark, or National Register of Historic Places).

Cabin Creek (OK006)

Location	Mayes County
Campaign	Operations to Control Indian Territory (1863)
Battle Date(s)	July 1-2, 1863
Principal Commanders	Colonel James M. Williams [US]; Colonel Stand Watie [CS]
Forces Engaged	Fort Scott Relief Column (consisting of six companies of the 2 nd Colorado Infantry, one company each of the 3 rd Wisconsin, 9 th Kansas and 14 th Kansas Cavalries, the 1 st Kansas Colored Infantry, the 3 rd Indian Regiment, and the 2 nd Kansas Artillery) [US]; 1 st Cherokee Mounted Rifles, First Creek Mounted Volunteers, a detachment of the 29 th Texas Cavalry, and a detachment of Martin's Partisan Rangers [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	2,161.03 acres The Study Area was expanded to the northeast to incorporate battle movement along what is thought to be the remains of the Texas Road. The Study Area ends where Confederate combatants crossed the southern bend of Cabin Creek, breaking contact with Federal forces. The Core Area was expanded in the southwest to incorporate the fighting retreat of the Confederate forces.
Potential National Register Lands	2,161.03 acres
Protected Lands	10.00 acres Oklahoma Historical Society, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	10.00 acres Cabin Creek Battlefield Park, Oklahoma Historical Society
Management Area(s)	Cabin Creek Battlefield Park
Friends Group(s)	The Friends of Cabin Creek Battlefield, Inc. (1994)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories✓ Fundraising✓ Interpretation ProjectsLand or Development Rights PurchasedLegislationPlanning Projects✓ Research and DocumentationOther
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brochure(s)✓ Driving Tour✓ Living History✓ Maintained Historic Features/AreasVisitor Center✓ Walking Tour/Trails

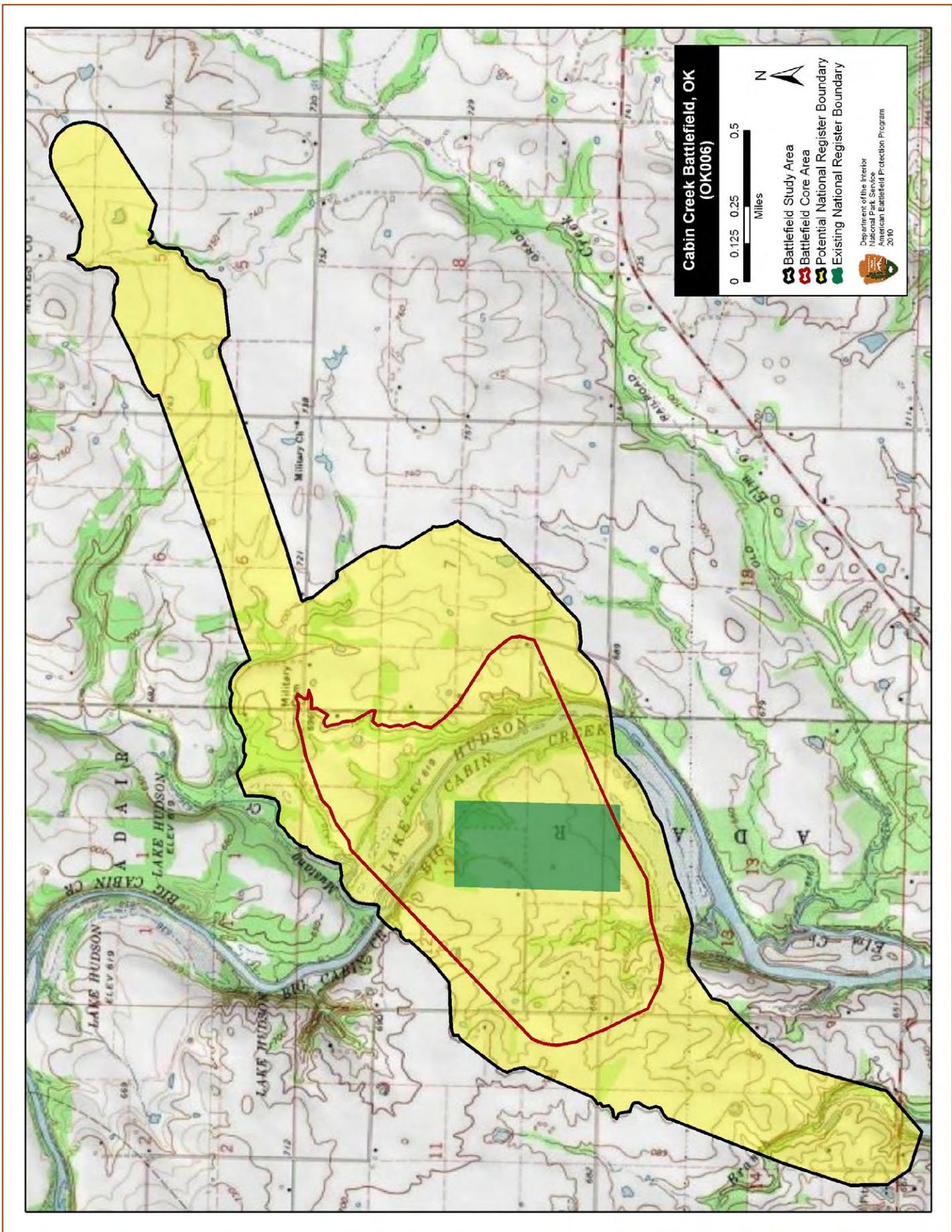
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
Website
- ✓ Other
Monument
Kiosk

Condition Statement

Land use is little changed since the period of significance. Most of the battlefield retains integrity, with the creek, its floodplain, and the open agricultural fields intact. Some new houses have been built in the area, and although their impact on the battlefield is still limited, their presence could foretell a more widespread residential development threat.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Cabin Creek Battlefield, 1971)



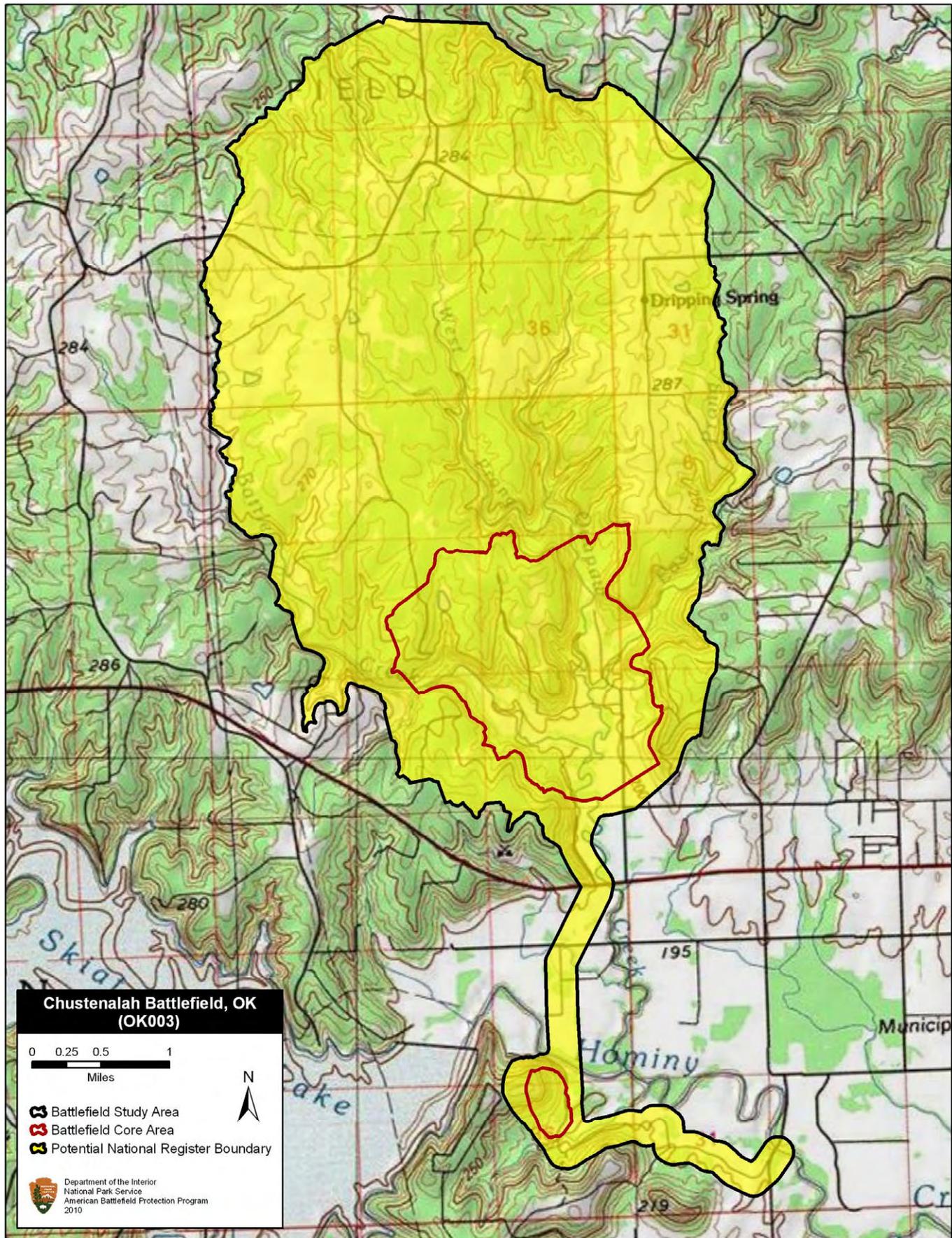
Chustenahlah (OK003)

Location	Osage County
Campaign	Operations in the Indian Territory (1861)
Battle Date(s)	December 26, 1861
Principal Commanders	Chief Opothleyahola [US]; Colonel Douglas H. Cooper [CS]
Forces Engaged	Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole allies [US]; Indian Department [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	11,938.81 acres The Study Area was revised when the primary Core Area and Confederate route of advance were identified at the confluence of Battle Creek and Quapaw Creek. An additional Core Area was added to include the location of initial engagement, which occurred more than a mile south of the most intense fighting.
Potential National Register Lands	11,938.81 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Located in the valley surrounding Battle Creek, Chustenalah retains much of its historic integrity. Most of the valley and hillsides are owned by a few families who use the land for cattle ranching and hunting. Some single-family homes have

been built along the roads connecting to State Route 20. The Skiatook area is within easy commuting distance of Tulsa. Given this proximity, these homes could represent the beginnings of more invasive residential development on the battlefield.

Historical Designation

None



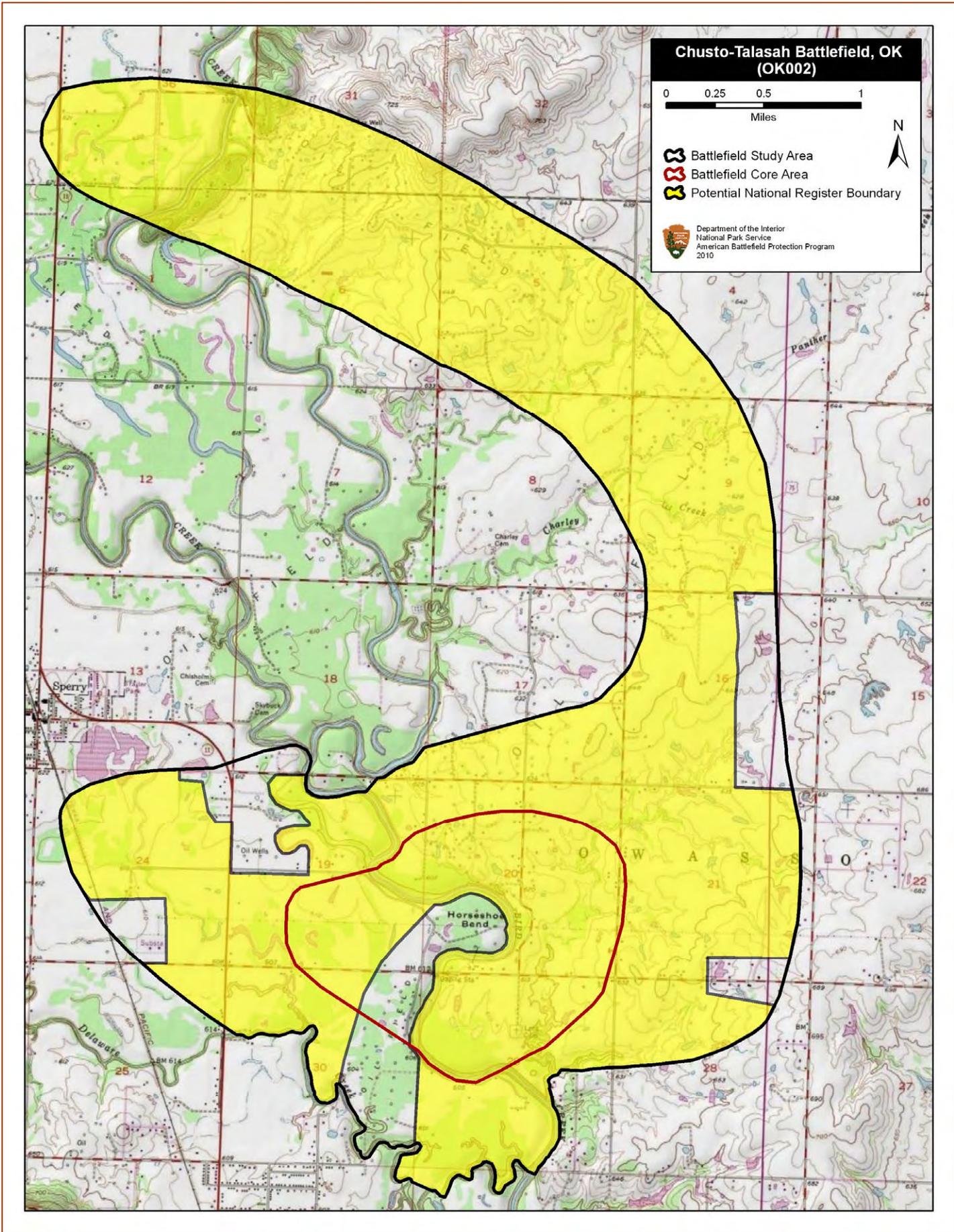
Chusto-Talajah (OK002)

Location	Tulsa County
Campaign	Operations in the Indian Territory (1861)
Battle Date(s)	December 9, 1861
Principal Commanders	Chief Opothleyahola [US]; Colonel Douglas H. Cooper [CS]
Forces Engaged	Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole allies [US]; Indian Department [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	6,587.66 acres The Study Area has been adjusted to follow the actual contours of the creeks and rivers that define this battlefield. The Core Area has been centered around the horseshoe bend of Bird Creek where Confederate forces attacked Chief Opothleyahola's warriors.
Potential National Register Lands	5,880.07 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	While approximately 89 percent of the Study Area retains integrity, the center of the battlefield Core Area has been destroyed. The area within the horseshoe bend has been mined for sand and is approximately 20 feet lower than it was in 1861. The battlefield's proximity to Tulsa has resulted in significant housing development west of the horseshoe bend. In addition, an

auto salvage yard and oil well operations have also damaged the integrity of western portions of the battlefield. Intact features include Bird Creek, the bluff and adjacent floodplain, and some undisturbed farmland. Further expansion of residential and industrial development will pose a significant threat to the remaining battlefield.

Historical Designation

None



Honey Springs (OK007)

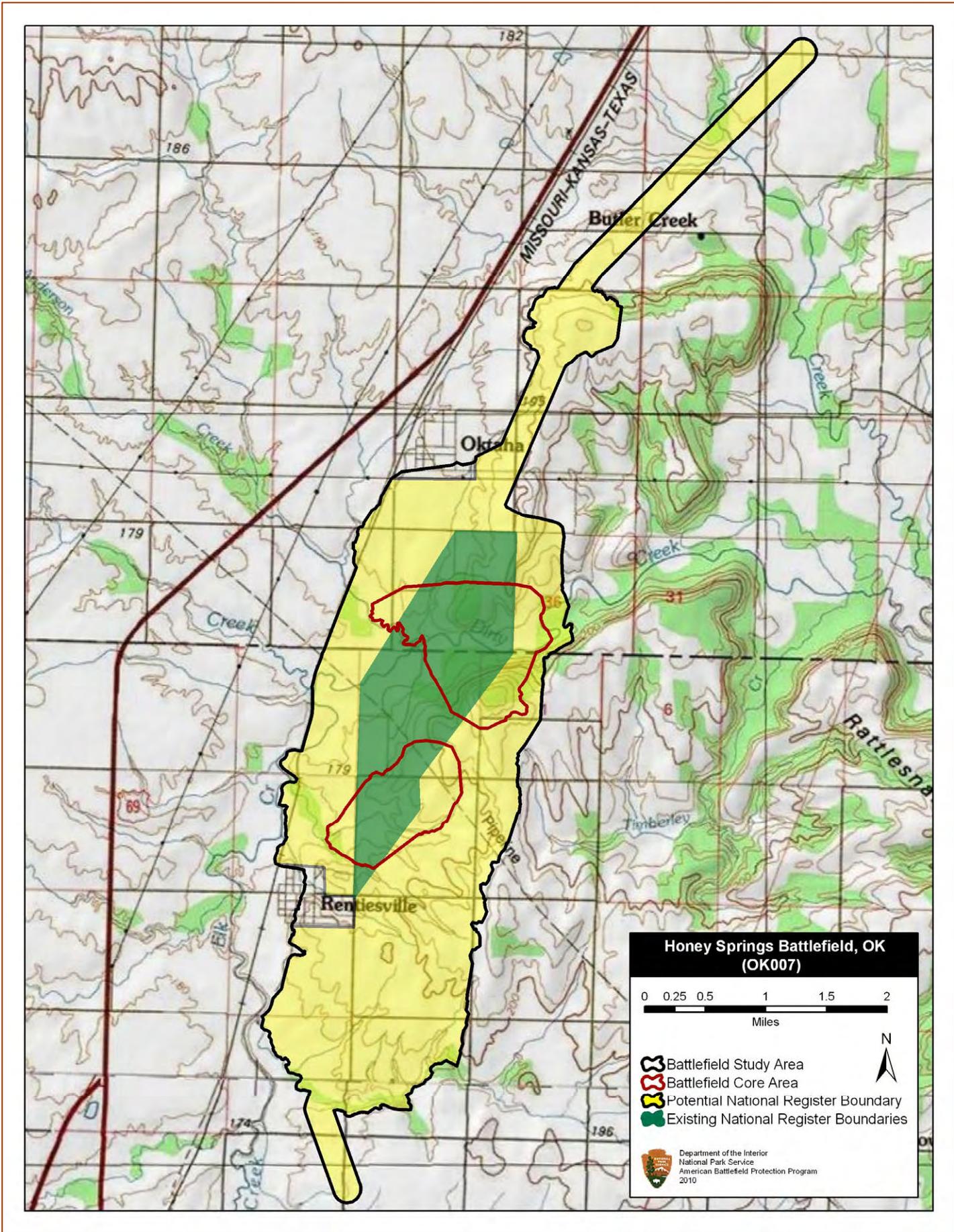
Location	Muskogee and McIntosh counties
Campaign	Operations to Control Indian Territory (1863)
Battle Date(s)	July 17, 1863
Principal Commanders	Major General James G. Blunt [US]; Brigadier General Douglas H. Cooper [CS]
Forces Engaged	District of the Frontier [US]; 1 st Brigade, Indian Department [CS]
Results	Union Victory
Study Area	6,470.15 acres The Study Area was updated to incorporate the Federal advance along what is thought to be the historic Texas Road and to include the Confederate retreat across the prairie toward Confederate-controlled Fort Smith to the southeast. The original Core Area has been divided into two distinct areas to reflect the locations of two separate actions – the attempted Confederate ambush and the Federal attack on the Confederate depot at Honey Springs.
Potential National Register Lands	6,324.96 acres
Protected Lands	1,041.62 acres Oklahoma Historical Society, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,041.62 acres Honey Springs Battlefield, Oklahoma Historical Society
Management Area(s)	Honey Springs Battlefield
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Honey Springs Battlefield (1991)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased ✓ Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Brochure(s) ✓ Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website <ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.okhistory.org/outreach/military/honeysprings.html www.honeysprings.org ✓ Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going programs and events

Condition Statement

Land use is little changed since the period of significance. Most of the Study Area and Core Area retain integrity. This remarkably intact and well preserved battlefield includes Elk Creek, the remains of the historic Texas Road, and the rolling landscape typical of the area in 1863. Houses adjacent to the state historic site, the driving route constructed to provide public access to the site, and utility easements through the battlefield diminish the integrity of this landscape only slightly. Future threats may include incompatible development in privately owned in-holdings within the historic site, utility construction, and expansion of the Town of Rentiesville.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Honey Springs Battlefield, 1970)



Middle Boggy Depot (OK005)

Location	Undetermined
Campaign	Operations in the Indian Territory (1864)
Battle Date(s)	February 13, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major Charles Willette [US]; Lieutenant Colonel John Jumper [CS]
Forces Engaged	Three companies of the 14 th Kansas Cavalry Regiment and a section of Howitzers [US]; Seminole Battalion, Company A, 1 st Choctaw and Chickasaw Cavalry Regiment, and a detachment of 20 th Texas Regiment [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	Not determined The battlefield was not positively identified in 1993. Two possible locations have been identified. Further research, archeological survey, and tribal consultation are necessary to definitively locate the battlefield.
Potential National Register Lands	Not determined
Protected Lands	Not determined
Publicly Accessible Lands	Not determined
Management Area(s)	Not determined
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs ✓ Website Other
Condition Statement	In 1993, CWSAC surveyors determined additional research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation would be required to identify the full extent of the battlefield's historic boundaries, and did not establish a Study Area for Middle Boggy

Depot. Because sufficient research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation have not been undertaken since 1993, the ABPP remains unable to map the battlefield accurately, and cannot assess its condition.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Middle Boggy Battlefield Site and Confederate Cemetery, 1972)²³

²³ In 1972, efforts to commemorate the battle of **Middle Boggy Depot** included the listing of a one-acre cemetery in Atoka County. The National Register of Historic Places nomination noted that no attempt had been made to determine the precise boundaries of the battlefield. In 1993, CWSAC surveyors determined additional research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation would be required to identify the full extent of battlefield's historic boundaries and did not establish a Study Area for **Middle Boggy Depot**. That requirement s was not met. Thus, the ABPP has determined **Middle Boggy Depot** still cannot be mapped accurately.

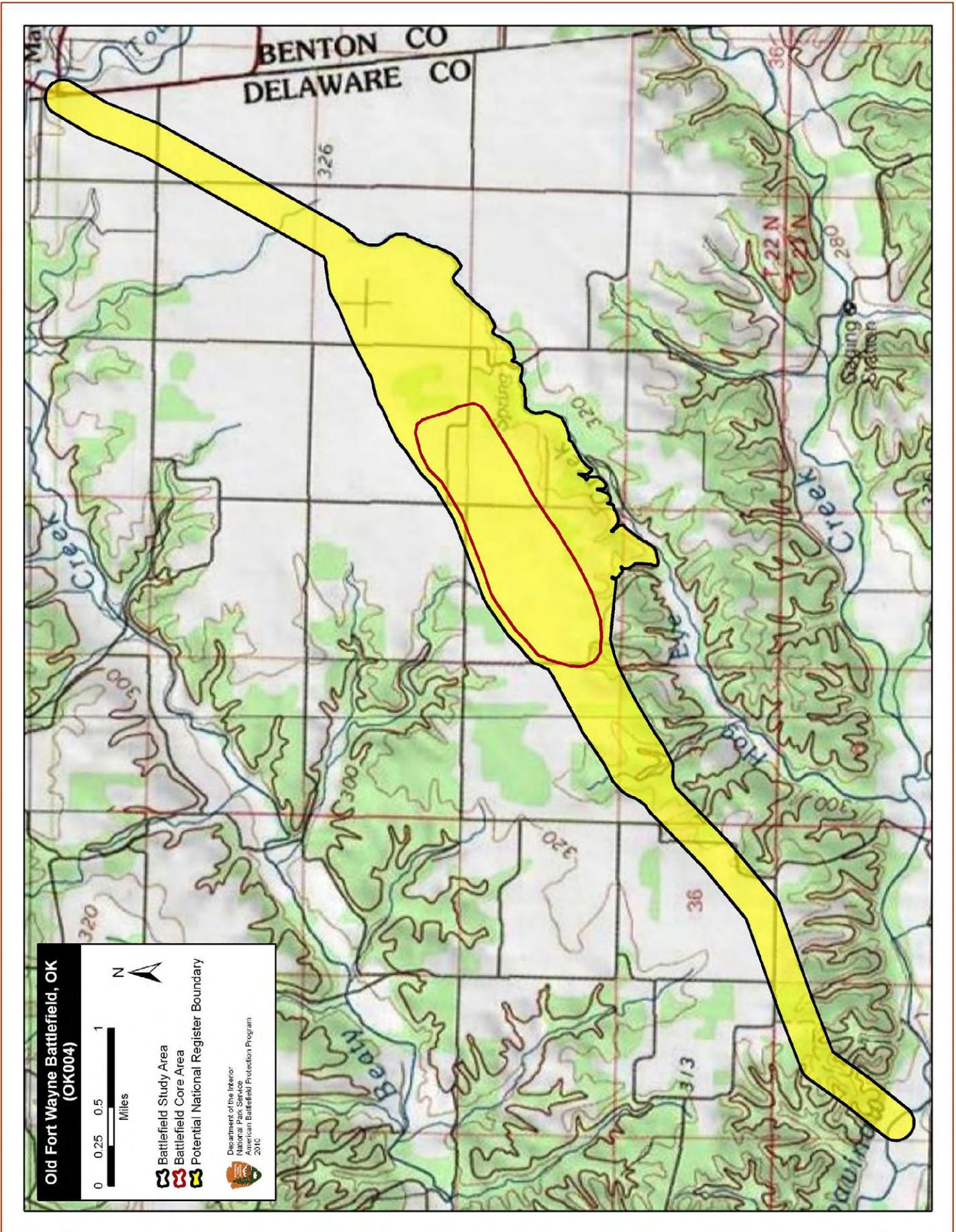
Old Fort Wayne (OK004)

Location	Delaware County; Benton County, AK
Campaign	Operations North of Boston Mountains (1862)
Battle Date(s)	October 22, 1862
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General James G. Blunt [US]; Colonel Douglas H. Cooper [CS]
Forces Engaged	First Division, Army of the Frontier [US]; First Brigade, Indian Department [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	2,538.70 acres (2,524.75 acres in Oklahoma; 13.95 acres in Arkansas) The Study Area was expanded to include the Union pursuit of the Confederate Indian Brigade from Maysville, Arkansas. When the two forces engaged near Old Fort Wayne, Hog Eye Creek and its ditch restricted expansion of the battle action. These features represent the eastern-most edge of the battlefield Study Area. The battle ended when Union combatants broke off pursuit of the retreating Confederates at Spavinaw Creek. That creek is the battlefield's southern boundary.
Potential National Register Lands	2,538.70 acres (2,524.75 acres in Oklahoma; 13.95 acres in Arkansas)
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	Portions of the battlefield terrain have been altered, but most essential features remain. The Old Fort Wayne landscape retains a

rural character, with the rolling terrain of Spavinaw Creek's wide northern flood plain remaining intact. Row crops and poultry farms can be found throughout the battlefield. Some of the large poultry houses compromise the landscape and viewshed. In addition, new residential construction is scattered across the Study Area. In most cases, these structures have replaced or have been located next to existing homes along the road frontage. Increased housing development and industrial-scale poultry farming represent significant threats to the integrity of Old Fort Wayne.

Historical Designation

None



Round Mountain (OK001)

Location	Not determined
Campaign	Operations in the Indian Territory (1861)
Battle Date(s)	November 19, 1861
Principal Commanders	Chief Opothleyahola [US]; Colonel Douglas H. Cooper [CS]
Forces Engaged	Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole allies [US]; Six companies of the First Regiment Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Rifles, a detachment of the 9 th Texas Cavalry, the Creek Regiment, and the Creek and Seminole Battalion [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	Not determined The battlefield was not positively identified in 1993 and its location remains hotly debated. Further research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation are necessary to definitively locate the battlefield.
Potential National Register Lands	Not determined
Protected Lands	Not determined
Publicly Accessible Lands	Not determined
Management Area(s)	Not determined
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
Condition Statement	In 1993, CWSAC surveyors determined additional research, archeological investigation, and tribal consultation would be required to identify the full extent of the battlefield's historic boundaries, and did not establish a Study Area for Round Mountain. Because sufficient research, archeological

investigation, and tribal consultation hav not been undertaken since 1993, the ABPP remains unable to map the battlefield accurately, and cannot assess its condition.

Historical Designation None

Appendices

Appendix A. Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002

Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016, 17 December 2002

Amends the American Battlefield Protection Program Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 469k)

An Act

To amend the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a battlefield acquisition grant program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.--Congress finds the following

(1) Civil War battlefields provide a means for the people of the United States to understand a tragic period in the history of the United States.

(2) According to the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993, of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields--

(A) almost 20 percent are lost or fragmented;

(B) 17 percent are in poor condition; and

(C) 60 percent have been lost or are in imminent danger of being fragmented by development and lost as coherent historic sites.

(b) Purposes.--The purposes of this Act are--

(1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and

(2) to create partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance nationally significant Civil War battlefields.

SEC. 3. BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION GRANT PROGRAM.

The American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 469k) is amended--

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as paragraph (3) of subsection (c), and indenting appropriately;

(2) in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (1))--

(A) by striking "Appropriations" and inserting "appropriations"; and

(B) by striking "section" and inserting

``subsection";

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following

``(d) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program.--

``(1) Definitions.--In this subsection

``(A) Battlefield report.--The term `Battlefield Report' means the document entitled `Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields', prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993.

``(B) Eligible entity.--The term `eligible entity' means a State or local government.

``(C) Eligible site.--The term `eligible site' means a site--

``(i) that is not within the exterior boundaries of a unit of the National Park System; and

``(ii) that is identified in the Battlefield Report.

``(D) Secretary.--The term `Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program.

``(2) Establishment.--The Secretary shall establish a battlefield acquisition grant program under which the Secretary may provide grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the cost of acquiring interests in eligible sites for the preservation and protection of those eligible sites.

``(3) Nonprofit partners.--An eligible entity may acquire an interest in an eligible site using a grant under this subsection in partnership with a nonprofit organization.

``(4) Non-federal share.--The non-Federal share of the total cost of acquiring an interest in an eligible site under this subsection shall be not less than 50 percent.

``(5) Limitation on land use.--An interest in an eligible site acquired under this subsection shall be subject to section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-8(f)(3)).

``(6) Reports.--

``(A) In general.--Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection.

``(B) Update of battlefield report.--Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that updates the Battlefield Report to reflect--

``(i) preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields during the period between publication of the Battlefield Report and the update;

``(ii) changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and

``(iii) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.

``(7) Authorization of appropriations.--

``(A) In general.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide grants under this

subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

“(B) Update of battlefield report.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out paragraph (6)(B), \$500,000.”; and

(4) in subsection (e)--

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “as of” and all that follows through the period and inserting “on September 30, 2008.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and provide battlefield acquisition grants” after “studies”.

-end-

Appendix B. Battlefield Questionnaire

State
Battlefield

Person Completing Form
Date of completion

I. Protected Lands of the Battlefield (“Protected lands” are these “owned” for historic preservation or conservation purposes. Please provide information on land protected since 1993.)

Identify protected lands by parcel since 1993. Then answer these questions about each parcel, following example in the chart below. What is the acreage of each parcel? Is parcel owned fee simple, by whom? Is there is an easement, if so name easement holder? Was the land purchased or the easement conveyed after 1993? What was cost of purchase or easement? What was source of funding and the amount that source contributed? Choose from these possible sources: Coin money, LWCF, Farm Bill, State Government, Local Government, Private Owner, Private Non-Profit (provide name), or Other (describe).

Parcel	Acres	Owner	Easement	Year	Cost	Source
<i>Joe Smith Farm</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>SHPO</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>\$500,000</i>	<i>LWCF/\$250,000 Private/\$250,000</i>
<i>Sue Jones Tract</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Battlefield Friends, Inc.</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>\$41,000</i>	<i>State/\$20,000 BFI/\$21,000</i>

2) Other public or non-profit lands within the battlefield? (Y/N)

- If yes, describe
- Name of public or non-profit owner or easement holder
- Number of Acres owned/held

3) Is the information in a GIS? (Y/N)

If yes, may NPS obtain a copy of the data? (Y/N)

II. Preservation Groups

1) Is there a formal interested entity (friends group, etc) associated with the battlefield? (Y/N)

If yes

Name

Address

Phone

Fax

E-mail

Web site? (Y/N)

If yes, what is the URL?

Does the web site have a preservation message? (Y/N)

What year did the group form?

III. Public Access and Interpretation

1) Does the site have designated Public Access? (Y/N) (Count public roads if there are designated interpretive signs or pull-offs)

If yes, what entity provides the public access (Access may occur on lands owned *in fee* or *under easement* to the above entities)

Federal government

State government

Local government

Private Nonprofit organization

Private owner

Other

Name of entity (if applicable)

Number of Acres Accessible to the Public (size of the area in which the public may physically visit without trespassing. Do not include viewsheds.)

2) Does the site have interpretation? (Y/N)

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

Visitor Center

Brochure(s)

Wayside exhibits

Driving Tour

Walking Tour

Audio tour tapes

Maintained historic features/areas

Living History

Website

Other

IV. Registration

Applies only to the battlefield landscape, not to individual contributing features of a battlefield (i.e., the individually listed Dunker Church property of .2 acres does not represent the Antietam *battlefield* for the purposes of this exercise)

1) Is the site a designated National Historic Landmark? (Y/N)

If yes, NHL and ID Number

2) Is the site listed in the National Register? (Y/N)

If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number

3) Is the site listed in the State Register? (Y/N)

If yes, State Register Name and ID Number

- 4) Is the site in the State Inventory? (Y/N)
If yes, State Inventory Name and ID Number
- 5) Is the site designated as a local landmark or historic site? (Y/N)
Type of Designation/Listing

V. Program Activities

What types of preservation program activities have occurred at the battlefield? Provide final product name and date if applicable (e.g., *Phase I Archeological Survey Report on the Piper Farm, 1994* and *Antietam Preservation Plan, 2001*, etc.)

- 1) Research and Documentation
- 2) Cultural Resource surveys and inventories (building/structure and landscape inventories, archeological surveys, landscape surveys, etc.)
- 3) Planning Projects (preservation plans, site management plans, cultural landscape reports, etc.)
- 4) Interpretation Projects (also includes education)
- 5) Advocacy (any project meant to engage the public in a way that would benefit the preservation of the site, e.g. PR, lobbying, public outreach, petitioning for action, etc.)
- 6) Legislation (any local, state, or federal legislation designed to encourage preservation of the battlefield individually or together with other similar sites)
- 7) Fundraising
 - a. To support program activities?
 - b. To support land acquisition/easements?
- 8) Other

Appendix C. Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (PL 107-359) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 USC 469k) to authorize a matching grant program to assist States and local communities in acquiring significant Civil War battlefield lands for permanent protection. Most recently, Congress showed its continued support for these grants through its reauthorization of this program within the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (PL 111-11).

Eligible battlefields are those listed in the 1993 Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields prepared by the Congressionally chartered Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC). Eligible acquisition projects may be for fee interest in land or for a protective interest such as a perpetual easement.

Since 1998, Congress has appropriated a total of \$38.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG) Program. These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of more than 15,550.00 acres at 62 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. CWBLAG monies have only been used to help protect one battlefield in Oklahoma. All five of the state’s battlefields that have been mapped by the CWSAC and the ABPP – **Cabin Creek, Chustenahlah, Chusto-Talasa, Honey Springs, and Old Fort Wayne** – are eligible to apply for CWBLAG funding. The battlefields of Middle Boggy Depot and Round Mountain will become eligible for CWBLAG funding when the necessary research and archeological investigation activities are undertaken, and once the ABPP can assign Study Areas to both battlefields.

Battlefield	CWSAC Priority	Total Acres Acquired	Total CWBLAG Funds	Total Non-Federal Leveraged Funds	Total Acquisition Costs
Honey Springs (OK007)	I	78.75	\$26,250.00	\$52,500.00	\$78,750.00
Total		78.75	\$26,250.00	\$52,500.00	\$78,750.00

Appendix D. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Since 1992, ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. Applicants are encouraged to work with partner organizations and federal, state, and local government agencies as early as possible to integrate their efforts into a larger battle site protection strategy. In Oklahoma, the ABPP has awarded \$142,200.00. Although all seven battlefields in the state are eligible, almost 75 percent of the ABPP planning grant funding awarded in Oklahoma has been for projects at **Honey Springs**.

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
<i>Oklahoma Historical Society</i>	2002	Oklahoma Historical Society Regional Map of Civil War Battlefields	\$36,000.00
	1996	Honey Springs Educational Program	\$15,000.00
	1995	Phase I Archeological Survey of Honey Springs Battlefield	\$29,000.00
	1994	Archeological Reconnaissance of Honey Springs Battlefield	\$22,200.00
	1992	Appraise Land Identified in Honey Springs Battlefield Protection Plan	\$20,000.00
<i>University of Arkansas, Center for Applied Special Technology</i>	1994	General Management Plan for Honey Spring Battlefield	\$20,000.00
Total ABPP Planning Grants to Oklahoma Battlefields as of FY2009			\$142,200.00