

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Type of Memorial (check all applicable)

___ Monument ___ with Sculpture ___ without Sculpture ___ with Cannon ___ standalone Cannon
 Historical Marker ___ Plaque ___ Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Note: try to record items separately. Cannons near monuments should be recorded & photographed separately, etc. Thank you.

Affiliation

___ GAR ___ MOLLUS ___ SUVCW ___ WRC ___ ASUVCW
___ LGAR ___ DUVCW Other

If known, record name and number of post, camp, corps, auxiliary, tent, circle or appropriate information of other groups:

PAYNE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY--

Original Dedication Date APRIL 15, 1956 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the first dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

Location HISTORICAL MARKER EAST ON McELROY ROAD 0.3 MILES STATE
The Memorial is currently located at: HIGHWAY 18, ON THE LEFT TRAVELING WEST. SOUTH SIDE OF ROAD
Street/Road address or site location AT A PULLOUT

GPS Coordinates 36. 7.803 N -- 96 46.527 W

City/Village &/or Township NEAR YALE

County PAYNE State OKLAHOMA Zip Code 74085

The front of the Memorial faces: North ___ South ___ East ___ West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name _____

Dept./Div. _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Contact Person _____ Telephone () _____ ext _____

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places ___ Yes ___ No ID # if known _____

Empty rectangular box for ID # if known.

For Monuments with/without sculpture:

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = Stone Concrete ___ Metal ___ Other

If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) RED GRANITE WITH FIELD STONE RAISED BASE

Material of the Sculpture ___ Stone ___ Concrete ___ Metal ___ Other Is it hollow or solid? _____

If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

For Historic Marker or Plaque:

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = _____

For Cannons with/without monument:

Material of Cannon = _____ Bronze _____ Iron _____ Type of Cannon (if known) _____

Rifled _____ Yes _____ No _____

Markings: Muzzle _____ Base Ring/Breech _____

Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? _____ Yes _____ No _____

[For camp/department monuments officer's use: Cannon on list of known ordnance] _____ Yes _____ No _____

For Other Memorials: (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

What best describes the memorial

Materials of the Memorial

Complete for All Memorials

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

6.4 FT Height 3.5FT Width 21 INCHES Depth or _____ Diameter

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue (service, pose, etc) and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found

Please attach legible photographs of all text &/or Record the text in the space below. Please use the addendum – narrative sheet if necessary.

FIELDSTONE AND CONCRETE RECTAGLE BASE 26 INCHES HIGH AND 88 INCHES BY 65 INCHES IN DIAM. THERE IS A RECESS IN THE NORTHERN FACE OF THE BASE WHERE A PREVIOUS PICTURE SHOWS A RED GRANITE MARKER THAT HAS BEEN REMOVED AND NOT ON SITE. CENTERED ON TOP OF THE BASE IS A RED GRANITE MARKER WITH FRONT AND BACK FACES POLISHED - SIDES ARE A ROUGH RUSTICATED. AT THE TOP CENTER IS A 1 FOOT DIAMETER ROUND OKLAHOMA EMBLEM. NEAR THE BOTTOM RIGHT THERE ARE TWO SPOTS APPROX 4-6 INCHES IN DIAMETER THAT ARE ERODED AND SPALLING NOTED. THE INSCRIPTION IS FADING WEARING OFF AND DIFFICULT TO READ THE FIRST 3 LINES. INSCRIPTION: BATTLE OF ROUND MOUNTAINS -- HERE BETWEEN THE LANDMARK KNOWN AS ROUND MOUNTAINS TO THE SOUTH AND A CAMP ON THE SALT CREEK, THREE MILES TO THE NORTHWEST WAS FOUGHT THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR IN OKLAHOMA.

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

Cemetery Park Plaza/Courtyard "Town Square" Post Office
 School Municipal Building State Capitol Courthouse College Campus
 Traffic Circle Library Other: ROADSIDE HISTORICAL MARKER

General Vicinity

Rural (low population, open land) Suburban (residential, near city) Town Urban / Metropolitan

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

Industrial Commercial Street/Roadside within 20 feet Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
 Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors) Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)

Any other significant environmental factor _____

[To detail the condition of a monument used the addendum form for *Monument's Condition*]

Submission of this form requires at least one type of identification so that you may be contacted regarding the information on this form. This information will most likely be in the public domain. Your name is required; please include one (or more) pieces of contact information.

1. If a member of an Allied Order, the name of your camp, auxiliary, tent, circle or corps; along with your department;
2. Physical Address;
3. Phone Number
4. E-Mail address.

By submitting this, you are allowing the posting of this information on the internet.

Inspector Identification _____ Date of On-site Survey 11/2/2025
Your Name SANDRA COLE FLORES
Address _____
City OKLAHOMA CITY State OK Zip Code _____
Telephone () _____ E-Mail FLORESBRDLDY@AOL.COM

Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

DUVCW SALLIE PEACHEATER TENT 318 OKLAHOMA -- WRC NIM OK -- LGAR MAL OK

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM
ADDENDUM – MONUMENT’S CONDITION

Completion of this form is required when requesting grant money using form CWM-62 SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions.

Condition Information

Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)

The following section applies to Monuments with Sculpture, and Monuments without Sculpture including the base for Monuments with Cannon. Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

Table with 3 columns: Question, Sculpture, Base. Rows include: If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed?; Any evidence of structural instability?; Any broken or missing parts?; Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes?.

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

Table with 3 columns: Question, Sculpture, Base. Rows include: Black crusting; White crusting; Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal); Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.); Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines); Chalky or powdery stone; Granular eroding of stone; Spalling of stone (surface splitting off); Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains); Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...

THE GRANITE BRICK THAT SPEAKS OF THE FAMILY WHO DONATED THE LAND TO THE SOCIETY IS GONE

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? Yes No [checked] Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? Yes [checked] No Unable to determine
If known, identify type of coating.
Gilded Painted Varnished Waxed Unable to determine
Is the coating in good condition? Yes No Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?
Well maintained [checked] Would benefit from treatment In urgent need of treatment Unable to determine

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on).

Inspector’s Name SANDRA COLE FLORES Date 11/2/2025



MARKS SITE OF FIRST BATTLE — Base for a granite monument marking the site of the first battle of the Civil War in what is now the state of Oklahoma has nearly been completed. The project is under the sponsorship of the Payne County Historical society with volunteer financial support from Oklahomans. Commemoration ceremonies are scheduled for early spring. Left to right: Sherman T. Kerby, donor of land for monument site; John H. Melton, director of research, and Dr. E. B. Chapman, president, Payne County Historical society.—News-Press photo.

Historical Society Sponsors Monument to Mark War Site

Payne county historical society is sponsoring a monument to mark the site of the first battle of the Civil War in present Oklahoma. The site is at Twin Mounds 16 miles east of Stillwater on state highway 51, where in the late afternoon of Nov. 19, 1861, Col. Douglas H. Cooper of Mississippi commanded 1,400 Confederates consisting of the 9th Texas Cavalry and mounted Choctaw and Chickasaw troops. They attacked 2,000 Creek loyalists retreating to Kansas under the direction of Chief Opoth-le-yo-hola.

The battle site was officially confirmed by the Oklahoma historical society through a letter by its director of research, Dr. Grant Foreman, on Oct. 26, 1948. The letter addressed to John H. Melton, said in part: "I am satisfied, from my own investigation, from yours, and the evidence assembled by you, that you have correctly located the site of this battle."

Solicitation
The Payne county historical society made wide solicitation for historical evidence in preparing a "Book of Documents" for the Oklahoma historical society. Archival research brought to light an account of the battle written by Cooper, and a sworn statement made by Col. D. N. McIntosh and James M. C. Smith who were lieutenants of Cooper and eye-witnesses of the battle.

In 1949 Dr. Angie Debo summarized all available evidence in an article for the "Chronicles of Oklahoma," official publication of the Oklahoma historical society. She found the evidence conclusive for the Twin Mounds site.

The granite monument will rest on a stone base 30 inches high, and will be six feet above the base, according to William R. Willis, supervisor. The monument is on a hill top. More than an acre was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Sherman T. Kerby for monument and park purposes. J. W. Deering, county commissioner, had the land properly smoothed. Although the title of the inscription will be visible from highway 51, the state highway commission arranged for a semi-circle driveway so that

cars can be parked by the monument. Professor Frank B. Cross is advisor on landscaping. Dr. Debo wrote the inscription for the monument.

In his official report of the battle Col. Cooper said: "Many horses were shot. Our men escaped mainly in consequence of being dismounted and by firing either kneeling or lying down. Our entire loss in the engagement was one captain and five men killed, three severely and one slightly wounded, and one missing. Prisoners taken since the battle concur in stating the loss of the enemy to have been about 110 killed and wounded."

Cooper's report also says: "Soon after daylight on the 20th the main camp of the enemy was entered, and it was found that they precipitately abandoned it, leaving behind the chief's buggy, 12 wagons, flour, sugar, coffee, salt, besides many cattle and ponies."

The granite monument, its concrete base, gravel drive, and park-

ing area cost \$1,200. The project has the support of the Davis-Lee chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Cimarron chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Response for funds is gratifying, but more money is needed. All are invited to contribute and thus have a part in the erection of the monument. The address is box 297, Stillwater.

IF YOUR DAILY is not delivered please phone 311 before 7:00 p.m. weekdays and between 8-9 a.m. Sunday and your copy will be delivered promptly. (adv.)

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FOURTEEN—A

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN

SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1956

State Battle Site To Be Recognized

By BILL HARMON
Oklahoma Times Staff Writer

STILLWATER, April 7—A monument marking the first battle of the Civil war in Oklahoma will be dedicated near here next Sunday, April 15, with almost a score of organizations due to take part in the ceremonies. A large crowd is expected.

The site is 15 miles east of Stillwater on SH 25 where the Payne County Historical society has erected a six-foot marble shaft to mark the battleground where the Creek boys and Choctaw and Chickasaw troops under Confederate command clashed on Nov. 15, 1861.

Featured speakers will be Floyd Magulley, Oklahoma City, principal chief of the Chickasaw nation, and Elmer Fraker, secretary of the Oklahoma Historical society, with Dr. B. D. Chapman, Oklahoma A&M history professor and president of the county historical society, as master of ceremonies. The ceremonies will begin at 2:30 p. m.

Known as "The Battle of Round Mountain," the battle took its name from two mound-like elevations, now called Twin Mounds, which dominate the skyline south of the monument site.

Oklahoma's best-known historians, principally the late Dr. Grant Foreman, director of research for the state historical society, and Dr. Angelo Debo, curator of maps at A&M, have pinned down the Twin Mounds area as the battle ground. Dr. Debo wrote the inscriptions for the monument setting forth main facts about the battle.

It was here, according to their research, that the first Civil war bloodshed in Oklahoma occurred when 1,000 Confederate troops under Col. Douglas H. Cooper of Mississippi crossed a flooding party of 2,000 Creeks, including women and children, under Hopothleyohola.

Major official reports of the fight indicate that an advance party of Confederate scouts sighted Loyalist scouts late in the afternoon in the Twin Mounds area. The Creek scouts advanced on the outnumbered Confederates, who retreated until reinforcements could join them.

Cooper's report, later recovered from among Confederate records, recited: "Upon the order to fire was withheld until Col. James Bear-

land of Texas first volunteer aide on the occasion and myself rode to the front and the farmer called to those approaching, asking if any Texans were there, which was answered by the crack of the enemy's rifles."

A running battle continued until the Creeks fled under cover of darkness, leaving Hopothleyohola's booty, a number of wagons, food supplies and cattle and ponies. The main party of Creeks apparently had camped near a ford of Salt Fork creek, some four miles north of where the monument now stands.

Wagon irons, pieces of dishes and other debris still are found occasionally in the battle area. The Confederate forces wrecked the Creek wagon train when they overran the camp site. Rifles and other equipment also have been found there.

"While the battle couldn't be called the bloodiest or the most important of the Civil war in Oklahoma, it probably was second to none in terms of human suffering," Dr. Chapman said.

The Creeks lost an estimated 110 killed and wounded, according to prisoners quoted in Col. Cooper's report of the fight. Confederate losses were listed as one captain and five men killed, four wounded and one missing.

The Indians, sympathetic to the Union, had withdrawn to the extreme western edge of the Creek settlement while their Confederate-dominated government was in control of the eastern side of the territory. The loyal Creeks hoped to receive federal aid from Kansas.

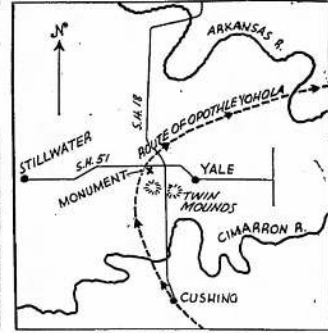
Hopothleyohola and his party set out for Walnut creek to the north where a fort was being constructed, and Col. Cooper's forces took up pursuit November 13. The Confederate commander learned the Loyalists were near the Red Fork of the Arkansas, as the Cimarron river was then known.

Col. Cooper reported that after attempts at a peaceful settlement with the Creek chief failed, "I resolved to advance upon him with the forces under my command, and either compel submission to the authority of the nation or drive him and his party from the country."

In Cooper's command were six companies of the 85th regiment Choctaw and Chickasaw mounted rifles, a detachment from the 2d



The twin, round "mountains" in the distance are the landmarks which mark the site of the first of the Civil war battles fought on Oklahoma soil. Jean Pell points them out to her fellow Oklahoma A&M coed, Marilyn Van Stickle. The two Tulsa girls are standing near the site where a monument will be dedicated. At right, the map locates the site of the monument in Payne county near the SH 51 and SH 18 intersection. The dotted line shows the route of Hopothleyohola and his Creeks.



Borger Rotary Club Officers Are Chosen

BORGER, Texas, March 31—Kinsey Davis will assume duties as president of Borger Rotary club, July 1. He succeeds Ralph O'Neill, who becomes vice president.

Other new officers include Gena Schneider, secretary; Charlie Warner, treasurer; A. A. Bush, sergeant-at-arms. Directors are L. D. Patton, Eddie Lewis, Jim Hollar, Stewart Dunaway, Al Leach and Bob Brunard.

New Officials Named By Nowata Democrats

NOWATA, April 7—Weston Wells has been elected president of the Nowata county League of Young Democrats. Wells, Nowata, succeeds Delbert Slack, Nowata rancher, as head of the organization.

The named vice-president was Mrs. Charlotte Myers, Nowata, while A. L. Douthett, Nowata, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Donzell Berry.

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Civil War Vet Sends Greetings

By B. B. Chapman

President of Payne County Historical
Society

Albert Woolson, sole survivor of the Union Army, sent "best wishes and warmest regards" to the Payne County Historical Society and affiliated organizations in the dedication of a monument on the site of the first battle of the Civil War in present Oklahoma. April 15, Woolson lives in Duluth, Minnesota, is 109 years old, and is the last of nearly three million Union soldiers in the Civil War. The site is at Twin Mounds, sixteen miles east of Stillwater.



Woolson said: "The Civil War awakens memories of a nation divided, and of misery and travail that pale the glow of victory. We were fighting our brothers and in that there was no glory. I am grateful that the Civil War culminated in a plan of action which made the United States a stronger and evermore united land where men and women can freely dedicate their energies, lives, and talents toward making America a land of freedom, liberty, and a good place to live and bring up the children."

Groups to Dedicate Monument At State Civil War Battle Site

By DR. B. B. CHAPMAN

STILLWATER, Apr. 14—A monument on the first battlefield of the Civil war in present Oklahoma will be dedicated by many organizations at 2 p. m. Sunday. The battlefield on which 125 persons were killed or wounded Nov. 19, 1861, is 16 miles east of Stillwater at the intersection of state highways 51 and 18.

A \$1,200 granite monument was erected by the Payne County Historical society with the assistance of individuals and organizations including the American Legion and auxiliary; Army and Air Force ROTC units of Oklahoma A&M college; Boy Scouts of America; Civil Air Patrol, auxiliary to the USFA; Daughters of the American Revolution; Daughters of Union Veterans; Gold Star Mothers; Kappa Alpha Order; Naval Reserve Training Center; Oklahoma Air National Guard; Oklahoma National Guard; Oklahoma Historical Society; Oklahoma Pioneer Club; Oklahoma Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists; United Daughters of the Confederacy; Veterans of Foreign Wars and auxiliary; Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the GAR; and the John E. Moseley Junior Corps of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Albert Woolson, only living soldier of the Union Army, sent "best wishes and warmest greetings" to the dedication. He is the last survivor of an army of nearly 3 million men, and lives at Duluth, Minnesota.

The site of the first battle of the Civil War in Oklahoma was approved by Dr. Grant Foreman, Director of Research of the Oklahoma Historical Society, in a letter of Oct. 26, 1948, to John H. Melton of the Payne county Historical Society. Foreman wrote: "I am satisfied, from my own investigation, from yours, and the evidence assembled by you, that you have correctly located the site of this battle."

Dr. Angie Debo summarized the historical evidence of the battle and listed the sources in an article in the "Chronicles of Oklahoma," Summer, 1949. Formal dedication exercises of the battlefield were reserved for the eve of the golden jubilee celebration in Oklahoma.

The battle occurred on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 19, 1861, when Opothle Yohola was leading a body of nearly 2,000 Union Indians on a flight from present Eufaula to Kansas. They were pursued by a force of 1400 composed mostly of Texas Rangers and Choctaw and Chickasaw mounted rifles. An official report gives a full account of the battle, and is preserved.

During the night after the battle Opothle Yohola withdrew toward a place in the Cherokee Nation northeast of Tulsa. After a second and third battle in that vicinity the Union Indians were completely routed and fled to Kansas, where they remained as refugees until they were able to enlist in the Union Army and join an expedition to recover the Indian Territory.

Hospital Head Joins Public Health Service

World's Own Service

TALIHINA, Apr. 14—Dr. Ray Vanderhook, chief medical officers at the United States hospital, will become deputy area medical director with the Public Health service.

He will move to his new headquarters in Oklahoma City by midsummer. His new work will include supervision of nine hospitals in four states.

Dr. Vanderhook will end 5 years with the Talihina hospital this summer. He has been active in civic work since coming here.



State Civil War Marker Sought

Payne County Group To Start Fund Drive

(Oklahoman-Times Stillwater Bureau)

STILLWATER, Dec. 3—The Payne county historical society is launching a drive for funds to put up a monument at the site of Oklahoma's first battlefield of the Civil war.

The historians, led by A&M college history Prof. B. B. Chapman, have drawn plans for a six-foot marble shaft to be erected near the SH 18-SH 51 intersection, four miles west of Yale.

The area is known locally as Twin Mounds, after mesa-like hills which command a view of the battle site where Confederates of the 9th Texas cavalry composed of 1,400 Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian troops defeated 2,000 Creek Loyalists on Nov. 19, 1861.

Dr. Chapman said the society needs \$1,200 for the project and will seek donations from individuals and groups interested in Oklahoma history. The project includes a gravel drive for access to the monument from SH 51, parking area, fence and landscaping.

Sherman Tecumseh Kerby, Payne county homesteader, donated two acres of land for the monument.

Dr. Chapman said the Twin Mounds area has been confirmed as the battle site by a number of historians, including Dr. Grant Foreman, director of research of the Oklahoma Historical society, and Dr. Angie Debo, curator of maps at A&M.

Col. Douglas Cooper of Mississippi was in command of the Confederate forces who overtook the Creeks under command of Opothleyohola. Fragments of equipment and debris left by the battle still are found occasionally around Twin Mounds.

The fund drive is being announced in a letter decorated with a map of the battleground and scenes of the fight drawn by John H. Melton, Stillwater, research director for the county historical group.

NUMBER EIGHT

MONUMENT FOR FIRST BATTLE
OF THE CIVIL WAR IN OKLA.

The site of the "Battle of Round Mountains" the FIRST Battle of the War Between the States in present Oklahoma is still unheralded. The Payne County Historical Society is sponsoring a movement to have it marked. Two acres have been secured for this purpose near the intersection of state highways 18 and 51, four miles west of Yale. This splendid, scenic site is on the battlefield in full view of the two, round, mesa-like hills (locally called Twin Mounds) after which the battle was named.

Col. Douglas H. Cooper (Mississippi) was in command of the Confederate forces on Nov. 19, 1861, when his 1400, consisting of the 9th Texas Cavalry, mounted Choctaw and Chickasaw troops, attacked a group of 2000 Creek loyalists retreating to Kansas under the direction of Opothleyohola.

Although the decisive battles were not fought in Indian Terr., no other area felt the war so much in terms of human tragedy; a war that was our supreme national experience and forged our national character.

In 1948 Dr. Grant Foreman, Director of Research of the Oklahoma Historical Society, confirmed the location of the battlefield. Dr. Angie Debo, in her articles (Chronicles of Oklahoma, Summer, '49) also found the evidence conclusive as to its location. For several years our society has made plans for a monument, and a granite monument over six feet tall appropriately inscribed has been constructed for. The cost of the granite, its concrete base, a gravel drive, parking area, fence, and landscaping, will cost \$12000.00.

In this public service our society has the support of the Davis-Lee Chapter (2080) of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Cimarron Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Since this particular battle is of statewide importance you are invited to contribute to the monument fund. Any amount you desire to give will be appreciated. If you pay by check make it payable to the Payne County Historical Society. Mail It Today! Do It Right Now! Thank You!

Sincerely Yours,
Payne County Historical Society
B. B. Chapman, President
J. H. Melton, Director of Research.

TWIN GIRLS



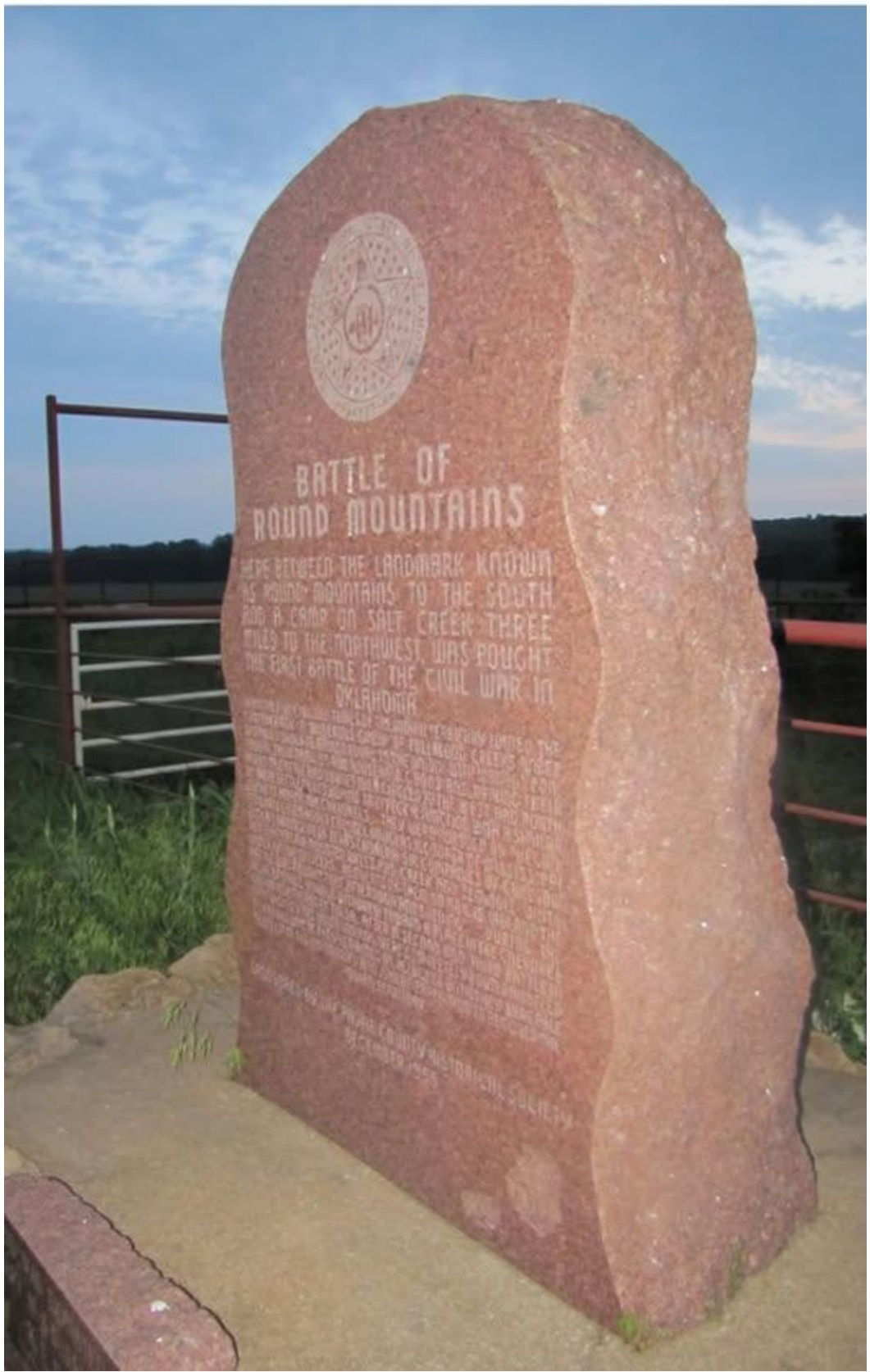


BATTLE OF
ROUND MOUNTAINS

AT THE PLACE WHERE THE
KENTUCKY MILITIA
STOOD AGAINST THE
MOUNTAIN MEN

1776

THE BATTLE OF ROUND MOUNTAINS
WAS FIGHTED ON DECEMBER 19, 1776
BETWEEN THE KENTUCKY MILITIA
AND THE MOUNTAIN MEN
THE MILITIA WERE LEADED BY
GENERAL ROBERT HENRY
AND THE MOUNTAIN MEN BY
GENERAL SEYMOUR
THE BATTLE ENDED IN A
DRAW
POTSDORF BY THE PAVILION HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DECEMBER 19, 1976



BATTLE OF ROUND MOUNTAINS

HERE BETWEEN THE LANDMARK KNOWN AS ROUND MOUNTAINS TO THE SOUTH AND A CAMP ON SALT CREEK THREE MILES TO THE NORTHWEST WAS FOUGHT THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR IN OKLAHOMA

ON APRIL 19, 1876, THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL PHILIP H. KNEVELL, CAPTAIN JOHN W. BROWN, AND MAJOR GENERAL JOHN W. MURPHY, MET THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL M. M. REID AT ROUND MOUNTAINS, OKLAHOMA. THE BATTLE WAS A DECISIVE VICTORY FOR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES WAS DEFEATED AND THE TERRITORY WAS OPENED TO SETTLEMENT BY THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.



