

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:

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Original Dedication Date JULY 2026 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

The Memorial is *currently* located at: 7 MILES WEST OF DAVIS. ALONG HIGHWAY 7 & INDIAN MERIDIAN
 Street/Road address or site location 7.

32968 INDIAN MERIDIAN ROAD GPS Coordinates 34 DEG 31.291' NORTH 97 DEG 14.858' WEST

City/Village &/or Township DAVIS

County GARVIN State OKLAHOMA Zip Code 32968

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 _____

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.) _____

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 points42 _____ Height 44 _____ Width _____ 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.

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL ROAD SIDE CAST ALUMINUM SIGN ON POLE - WITH THICK RAISED BORDER FRAMING BOTH SIDES - SUPPORT POST IS A STURDY, GALVANIZED ALUMINUM 7 FOOT MOUNTING POLE.- TOP CENTER OF PLATE IS THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA. - PLATE HAS A DARK GREEN PAINTED BACKGROUND. WITH RAISED METALLIC SILVER LETTERING AND BORDERS INSCRIPTION: FORT ARBUCKLE -- ESTABLISHED ON WILDHORSE CREEK IN JUNE 1851 BY CAPT. RANDOLPH MARCY. FORT ARBUCKLE WAS FOR A TIME THE WESTERNMOST US MILITARY POST IN INDIAN TERRITORY. THE INSTALLATION WAS PRECEDED BY CAMP ARBUCKLE. WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN AUGUST 1850 ON THE CANADIAN RIVER IN PRESENT MCCLAIN COUNTY AND ABANDONED IN APRIL 1851. BOTH POSTS WERE NAMED FOR BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW ARBUCKLE. A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND COMANDING OFFICER OF THE SEVENTH MILLITARY DISTRICT. WHO DIED OF CHOLERA ON JUNE 11, 1851. ALONG WITH FORT WASHITA TO THE SOUTHEAST AND FORT COBB TO THE NORTHWEST. FORT ARBUCKLE SOUGHT TO FULFILL TREATY OBLIGATIONS TO PROTECT THE CHICKASAW NATION AGAINST PLAINS TRIBES SUCH AS THE COMANCHE, CHEYENNE, AND KIOWA. THE FORT ALSO PROVIDED A SECURE LOCATION TO RECEIVE MILITARY EXPEDITIONS, INCUDING THE 1852 EXPEDITION LED BY MARCY TO LOCATE THE HEADWATERS OF THE RED RIVER. US SOLDIERS EVACUATED FORT ARBUKLE AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR WITH ASSISTANCE FROM BLACK BEAVER (SUCK-TUM-MAH-IWAY) A DELAWARE GUIDE AND INTERPRETER. FORCES ALIGNED WITH THE CONFEDERACY HELD THE FORT DURING THE WAR. US FORCES, INCLUDING TWO COMPANIES OF AFRICAN AMERICAN BUFFALO SOLDIERS REOCCUPIED FORT ARBUCKLE IN 1866. THE FORT LOST STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT SILL AND WAS ABANDONED IN JUNE 1870

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 PULLOUT

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*]

Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 8-9-2026Your Name SANDRA COLE FLORES

Address _____

City OKLAHOMA CITYState OKLAZip Code 73150Telephone () _____ 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 #18 OKC ----- WRC MAL ----- LGAR NIM

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.

	Sculpture	Base
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? (Look for signs of exterior rust)	_____	_____
Any evidence of structural instability? (Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	_____	_____
Any broken or missing parts? (Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	_____	_____
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	_____	_____

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base
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...	_____	_____

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? _____ Yes ☒ No _____ Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ☒ Yes _____ 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?

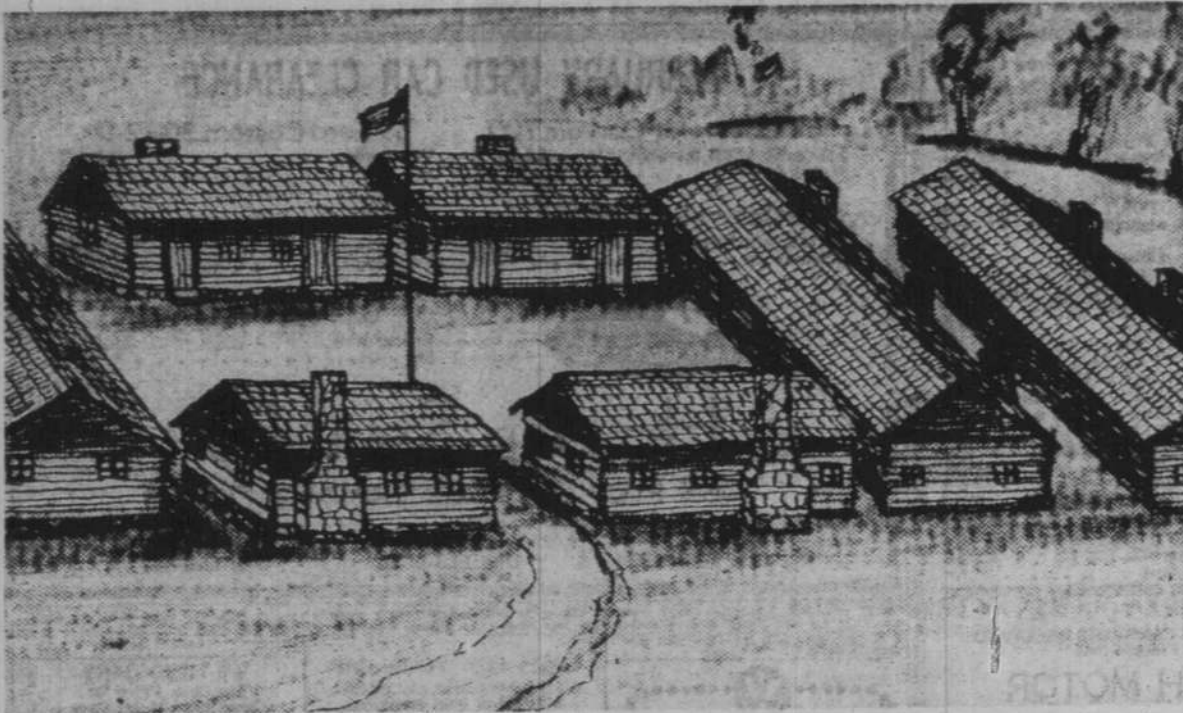
☒ Well maintained _____ Would benefit from treatment _____ In urgent need of treatment _____ Unable to determine

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

BRAND NEW MARKER WITH POST SECURED WELL WITH CEMENT

Inspector's Name SANDRA COLE FLORES

Date 8/09/26



Artist's conception of Fort Arbuckle, built 80 miles east of Lawton by Army troops in 1851.

Historical Sites No. 26—

Fort Arbuckle Abandoned When Sill Constructed

(Editor's Note: The following article was written by Hugh D. Corwin, secretary of the Great Plains Historical Association. It is another in a series on points of interest near Lawton.)

By HUGH CORWIN

EIGHTY miles east from Lawton is the site of Old Fort Arbuckle, established in April, 1851, by Capt. Randolph B. Marcy, of the United States Army. It was named for the veteran general, Matthew Arbuckle, who had died a short time before of cholera, at Fort Smith, Ark.

Capt. Marcy had been ordered to establish an outpost, to protect the Chickashaw Indians from the wild plains tribes. Marcy first established a camp near the present Purcell, Okla., on the South Canadian River, but on the advice of the Army surgeon, Dr. R. Glisan, decided to move further south and away from the river bottom land. The location selected for the new Post was on Wild Horse Creek, about eight miles west of the present site of Davis, Okla.

Dr. W. B. Morrison wrote an excellent account of the early history of Fort Arbuckle for the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, in 1928. He says the new fort was constructed with considerable care, with the buildings erected in the shape of a rectangle. A line of barracks was on either side, with the commissary and Quartermaster's quarters at one end and the officer's quarters at the other. Outside of the rectangle there was another long one-story building, suitably divided, and used as dispensary and

steward's room, hospital and kitchen. One hundred yards north of the commissary was the sutler's store. The houses were all well built of hewn logs, chinked with wood and clay, and had stone chimneys. Company D of the Fifth Infantry, under the direction of Capt. Marcy built most of Fort Arbuckle. However, in June 1851, they were ordered to Texas, and Companies G & H of the Seventh Infantry, under command of Maj. George Andrews arrived at the fort and finished the buildings during the summer.

Capt. Marcy explored the upper waters of Red River during 1852 and visited Fort Arbuckle in July of that year. Life at the Fort must have been rather dreary in those days, as 16 desertions were reported for the month of March, 1853. Occasionally a party of travelers on their way to California came past the Fort. In June, 1853, a Col. Lander from Kentucky passed the Fort on his way to California, with 425 head of the finest cattle ever seen in that region. It is interesting to speculate, whether or not he ever reached California with the cattle. A party of Mormons en route from Texas to Salt Lake City spent several days at the Fort during this same summer.

WHEN Fort Towson, some 100 miles to the east, was abandoned in 1854 its garrison was sent to Fort Arbuckle. Only a small body of troops was kept at the Post up to the time of the Civil War. While they tried to keep watch on the

Plains Indians they seldom saw them, unless they came in to visit the Fort.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Col. W. H. Emory was in command at Fort Arbuckle. Two troops of Cavalry were stationed there. The post was hastily abandoned May 3, 1861, when Col. Emory started for Kansas with all the troops of the area under his command. Arbuckle was then occupied by forces of the Chickasaw Nation who were Confederate affiliates.

At the close of the War, federal troops again occupied the post. Gen. Phil Sheridan made Fort Arbuckle his supply center for the campaign against the plains Indians in 1868. The construction of Fort Sill in 1869 meant the death of Fort Arbuckle. Sill was about 100 miles further west and from there, troops could watch the Comanches and Kiowas who were given lands in that area by the Medicine Lodge Treaty.

One of the last commanders at Fort Arbuckle was Lt. Richard T. Cobb, who, with a detachment of 100 men guarded the Fort during 1869. Maj. James E. Yard arrived at Arbuckle late in the fall of 1869 with four companies of the 10th Cavalry and stayed there until 1870, when the Fort was finally abandoned. Records of the post were removed to Fort Sill, where many of them are preserved in the library and in the Artillery and Missile Center Museum.

Several years after the fort was abandoned, the 320-acre tract of land which comprised the military reservation, was sold to Tom

Grant, a civilian, who had come to Fort Arbuckle with the first troops. The old reservation is described on land records are:

"THE southeast ¼, and parts of the northeast ¼ and the southwest ¼, of Section 25, 1, township north, 1 township west I.M."

Actually the initial point from which all of Oklahoma, except the Panhandle, was surveyed, is just one mile south of the site of the Old Fort.

Tom Grant, from North Carolina, was the grandfather of the three Grant brothers, present owners of the former Military Reservation. Today, (1963) the area which was the site of Fort Arbuckle, is the home of C. W. Grant and his two brothers. All have fine, ranch type homes, and the old parade ground is as well kept as a city park. Only a stone chimney remains to mark the locations of the old buildings. C. W. Grant was born in the last remaining officer's dwelling on the site, marked by the stone chimney. The writer first visited this site in 1934, and at that time one or more log buildings were still to be seen.

To visit this historic site, drive east from Lawton on SH 7 to Duncan, then east from Duncan on SH 7 for about 45 miles, to a store on the right, or south, called "Hoover." From here drive north on a country road one fourth of a mile and turn left and drive through the spacious lawn of the Grant Brothers. This was the Old Fort Arbuckle site, and building area.



OKLAHOMA

FORT ARBUCKLE

Established on Wisteria Creek in June 1855 by Capt. Randall Harris, Fort Arbuckle was for a time the westernmost U.S. military post in Indian Territory. The installation was preceded by Camp Arbuckle, which was established in August 1853 on the Canadian River to protect McKee County and abandoned in April 1855. Both posts were named for Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Arbuckle, a relative of the Gen. at Fort and Arkansas officer of the Seventh Military District, who died of cholera on June 15, 1851. Along with Fort Stanton to the southeast and Fort Cobb to the northwest, Fort Arbuckle served to isolate enemy attempts to protect the Chickasaw Nation against Plains tribes such as the Comanches, Cheyennes, and Kiowas. The fort also provided a secure interior to receive military supplies, including the 1862 expedition led by Harris to locate the headquarters of the Red River U.S. soldiers, renamed Fort Arbuckle after the outbreak of the Civil War, with assistance from Black Seminoles (Seminole-Michuchee). A Delaware police and infantry troops stayed with the Comanches and the fort during the war. U.S. troops, including two companies of African American "buffalo soldiers," renamed Fort Arbuckle in 1866. The fort lost strategic importance after the establishment of Fort Sill and was abandoned in June 1875.

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



OKLAHOMA

FORT ARBUCKLE

Established on Wildhorse Creek in June 1851 by Capt. Randolph Marcy, Fort Arbuckle was for a time the westernmost U.S. military post in Indian Territory. The installation was preceded by Camp Arbuckle, which was established in August 1850 on the Canadian River in present McClain County and abandoned in April 1851. Both posts were named for Brig. Gen. Matthew Arbuckle, a veteran of the War of 1812 and commanding officer of the Seventh Military District, who died of cholera on June 11, 1851. Along with Fort Washita to the southeast and Fort Cobb to the northwest, Fort Arbuckle sought to fulfill treaty obligations to protect the Chickasaw Nation against Plains tribes such as the Comanche, Cheyenne, and Kiowa. The fort also provided a secure location to receive military expeditions, including the 1852 expedition led by Marcy to locate the headwaters of the Red River. U.S. soldiers evacuated Fort Arbuckle after the outbreak of the Civil War with assistance from Black Beaver (Suck-tum-mah-kway), a Delaware guide and interpreter. Forces aligned with the Confederacy held the fort during the war. U.S. forces, including two companies of African American "Buffalo Soldiers," reoccupied Fort Arbuckle in 1866. The fort lost strategic importance after the establishment of Fort Sill and was abandoned in June 1870.

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

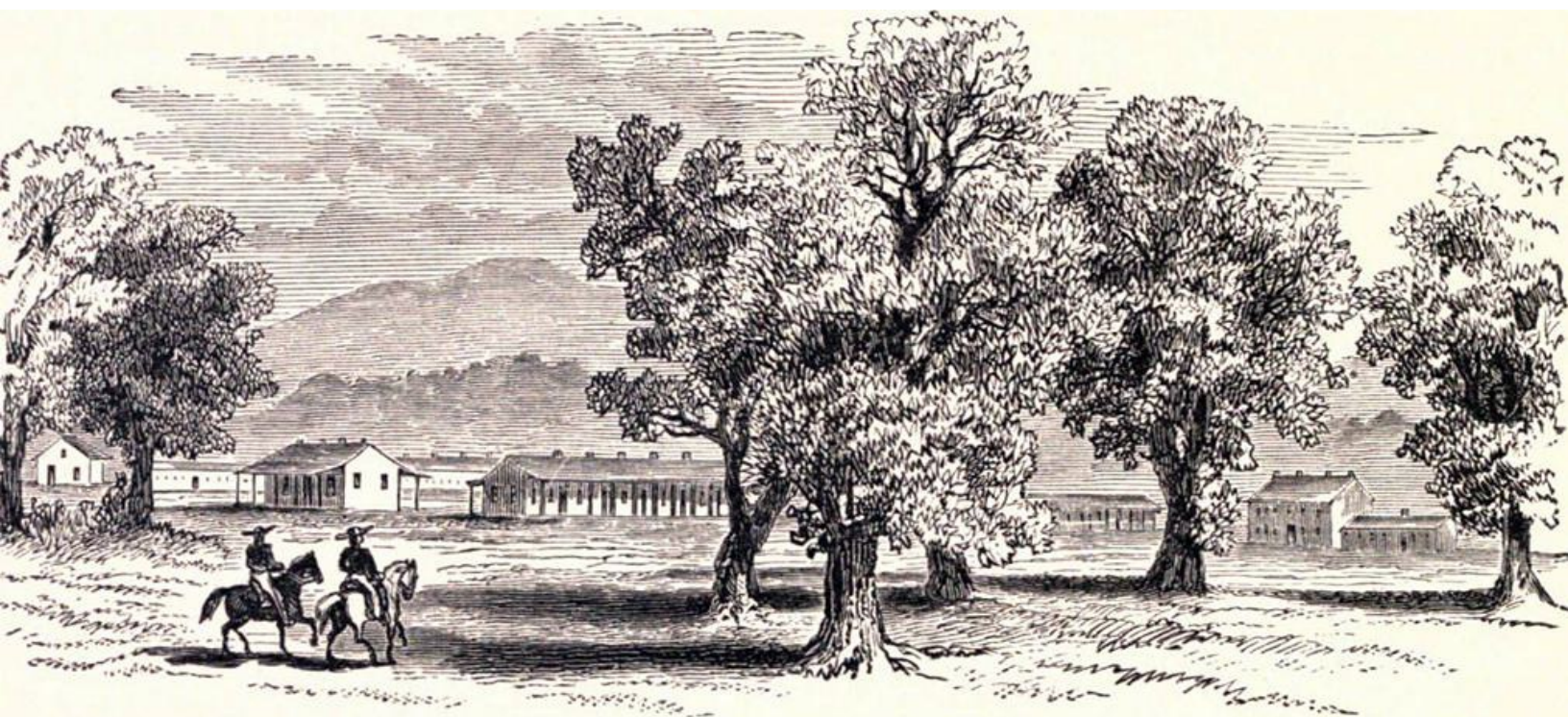


OKLAHOMA

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FORT ARBUCKLE.

Abandoned Fort Arbuckle



Description

Photograph of the rear of the Grant homestead, Fort Arbuckle, near Davis, OK.

Physical Description

1 photograph : b&w

Creation Information

Fink, John B. December 24, 1937.

Context





Museum of Tulsa History

VINCE LACKY