

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

WARNING

THE LOCATION OF THIS PROPERTY IS RESTRICTED INFORMATION.
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CHIEF OF REGISTRATION'S PERMISSION.

* WHEN PHOTOCOPYING OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCING THIS
DOCUMENT, BE CERTAIN TO COVER ALL LOCATION INFORMATION,
INCLUDING THE ADDRESS BLOCKS, VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIP-
TION, UTM COORDINATES, MAPS OR ANY SECTIONS IN THE TEXT
DESCRIBING LOCATION.

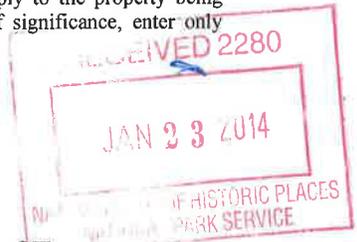
Property Name Beattie's Prarie
State OKLAHOMA
County Delaware
Reference Number 14000050

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

50

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Beattie's Prairie

Other names/site number: Fort Wayne II, 34 DL 227, New Fort Wayne

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: [REDACTED]

City or town: [REDACTED] State: OK County: Delaware

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

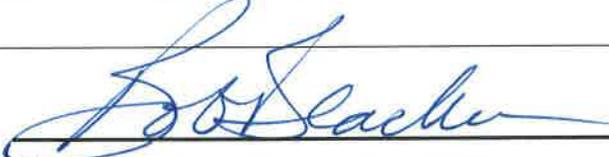
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A B C x D

 Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>1/21/14</u> Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Joe Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

3-11-24
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/military facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Field

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Beattie's Prairie is approximately [redacted], Arkansas and lies in a roughly 100x100 m area of pasture and woodland along a creek shown on historic maps. Contributing resources include subsurface remnants of the fort as seen through archaeological remote sensing. A Late Archaic prehistoric component and logs associated with a mid-to-late nineteenth-century cabin are noncontributing resources. Even after nearly two centuries, the environs of the Beattie's Prairie retain a strong degree of integrity.

Narrative Description

Beattie's Prairie [redacted] Delaware County, Oklahoma. It is located approximately [redacted], Arkansas and approximately 10 miles southeast of Jay, Oklahoma, [redacted] flows east-west and north-south near the property. Trees line the creek. Fields and interspersed woodland surround the property on all sides. The location is at an elevation of approximately 1040 feet above mean sea level.

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The property consists primarily of hay and grass planted for livestock grazing. It is delineated by [REDACTED] to the west and north and by an erosional feature associated with the creek to the east. This erosion is present on historic maps, although it is somewhat larger today. A spring lies 0.2 miles east of the site. A patch of trees is located along the eastern edge of the site, but does not obviously impact the remains. The ruins of a mid-to-late nineteenth-century cabin lie within these trees (Photographs 0005-0009). The cabin is approximately 5 m (16 ft) on a side and consists solely of three logs marking the outer walls, two logs in the interior (perhaps internal supports), and two stones that were probably used as foundation supports. The logs of the cabin are V-notched, a common style in eastern Oklahoma (Townsend 1993). V-notching on the corners suggests a 1840-1890 construction date (likely post-dating the fort). Artifacts (but no features) indicating a Late Archaic prehistoric component are present at low densities across the entire landform. Neither the cabin nor the prehistoric site are contributing resources.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Native American

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1839-1842

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Cherokee

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Beattie's Prairie¹ is significant under Criterion A as a site that is associated with the Cherokee Trail of Tears and its immediate aftermath. The site is linked to the arrival and resettlement of the Cherokees in today's Oklahoma at the end of their Trail of Tears. In 1839 Cherokee parties completing the Trail of Tears disbanded at this site.

The fort at Beattie's Prairie (and its predecessor, First Fort Wayne), were part of a line of forts stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes that protected settlers of the frontier in times of danger (Littlefield and Underhill 1976). However, prior to the fort's construction this site served as a dispersal and rations site for five confirmed Cherokee detachments. Baptist Mission was soon founded nearby, and beginning in 1841 missionary Evan Jones and Cherokee minister Jesse Bushyhead made the area a center for Cherokee Christian evangelism, church organization, education, and publishing.

Beattie's Prairie is also significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information. Minimal archeological testing revealed the fort location. While no further excavations are planned, the site has the potential to yield information about the activities of the Cherokee on the land as well as further information on the garrison period. Consequently, the period of significance for Beattie's Prairie is 1839 when the Cherokee disbanded at this location to 1842 when the fort closed. It is significant at the state level because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history as it relates to Ethnic Heritage, specifically Native American.

The location of Beattie's Prairie is much as it was upon the fort's abandonment in 1842. The land today remains in pasture and woodlands. The site has not been extensively disturbed and retains the characteristics in place during its 1839 to 1842 occupation. Non-contributing resources include the remnant of a mid-to-late nineteenth-century log cabin and a Late Archaic prehistoric component.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Archaeological testing at the site was undertaken at the request of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office for the purpose of this nomination, which covers the period of 1839 to 1842 at Beattie's Prairie. An earlier Late Archaic prehistoric component is also present at this location, as is a mid-to-late nineteenth century cabin remnant. However, neither of these components is considered a contributing resource because no subsurface features or intact deposits were encountered through archaeological remote sensing and shovel testing

¹ King (2005) used "New Fort Wayne" to describe this site. However, Littlefield and Underhill (1976, 1977) used "Second Fort Wayne." Moravian mapping and documents from the 27th Congress, February 25, 1843 refer to the area as Beattie's Prairie. Given the variety of names for this one location, Beattie's Prairie will be used for the site when speaking in generalities; "fort" will be used when referring to the garrisoned occupation.

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In 1836, the James and Franklin Thompson families settled at Beattie's Prairie. The site included a natural spring that provided fresh water (Figure 1) which allowed the families to operate large farms as well as a blacksmith shop and a store (*History of Adair County*). The Thompson family holdings were large enough to "necessitate" numerous slaves and slave quarters (Delaware County Historical Society 1979:726). James Thompson, along with many other members of the Thompson and Edmondson families, is buried in the Thompson-Edmondson cemetery which is located north of Beattie's Prairie on the opposite side of Hog Eye Creek. Today, members of the Thompson (and related Edmondson) family own both the cemetery and Beattie's Prairie property.

In 1838-1839 Cherokees still living in their old eastern homeland were forced to remove permanently to the new "Cherokee Nation" in today's Oklahoma, then the Indian Territory. Five confirmed Cherokee detachments finished their westward migration at Beattie's Prairie, Indian Territory, but the other seventeen detachments finished farther south: at Woodhall's (), at Mrs. Webber's (), and elsewhere.

The United States Army constructed the first Fort Wayne in 1838 near present-day Watts, Oklahoma as part of a line of defense for residents of Arkansas against newly relocated Cherokees along the western frontier. It consisted of a number of buildings arranged to form a rectangular block. These included three blockhouses, living quarters, and storerooms. Between 50 and 300 men were stationed at the fort at various times. Due to sickness and sporadic violence, the fort was never actually completed and was abandoned in 1840 (Littlefield and Underhill 1976). Remnants of this fort still exist such as the dressed limestone blocks, piles of stone and depressions (Albert and Townsend 1996:78).

By 1840, the garrison was relocated to the edge of Beattie's Prairie, which was 19 miles north (), AR). The site was selected because it was on a level area overlooking Creek and near the spring (Figure 1). Hay and building materials were locally abundant, specifically from the Thompson Farms, and it was only about 25 miles from the navigable Grand River. The fort itself was constructed just one year after the Cherokee arrival. The fort was built at Beattie's Prairie despite petitions by the Thompsons and other residents who wanted it to be constructed elsewhere, as they felt they had invested too much in their homes and farms to have them taken by the government (Littlefield and Underhill 1976, 1977). However, their appeals were unsuccessful and James Thompson was forced to move his store and his home (which was located near the spring) north to the other side of the creek.

The fort originally consisted of ten to twelve log cabins and was occupied by approximately 50 men; as many as 240 men were stationed there at one point. By 1842, Fort Wayne consisted of blockhouses, barracks, officers' quarters, and stables (Figure 2) (Littlefield and Underhill 1977). Major Ethan Allen Hitchcock, a special commissioner sent to assess the frontier and evaluate the necessity of the existing forts, visited in 1841 and again in 1842. In January of 1842, Hitchcock described it as:

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...one two story framed house finished intended for two companies of Dragoons, with a kitchen at each end and the foundation for a similar house for two other companies; but the finished building is occupied as a store house and the men live in very low and rude log huts with dirt floors, etc. These are picketed in... Besides the buildings named there are frames erected for two story buildings with piazzas for officers (sic) quarters. These have been standing uncovered several months, all work being suspended until the Government can decide upon the question as to the location permanently of the Fort (Foreman 1930:77-78).

Hitchcock spoke to both military commanders and Cherokees about the fort. He found that the Cherokees were displeased about the presence of the fort within their territory since, with the exception of Fort Towson, there were no other US Army posts within the territory of the Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws. On December 21, 1841 and again on January 9, 1842, Hitchcock wrote to J.C. Spencer, the Secretary of War, and recommended that the fort be abandoned since it was no longer needed for military purposes and it was his opinion that the Cherokees were not inclined to attack white settlers (Foreman 1930:235-236, 245-248). The fort was abandoned on May 26, 1842 and the garrison moved to a new location, Fort Scott, in present-day Kansas (Littlefield and Underhill 1977; US Congress, Senate 1844).

After the fort was abandoned in 1842, at least one building was dismantled and moved by the Thompson family in 1843. The Cherokee Nation used the remaining buildings during the mid-1840s but before long, the buildings had fallen into neglect and had begun to collapse (Adair County History Committee 1991:111; Littlefield and Underhill 1977). On September 22, 1842, all remaining public property at the site, including building materials and blacksmith shops, was sold at auction for \$122.30½ (Littlefield and Underhill 1977:18). During the Civil War, the abandoned fort served as a temporary base for the Confederate regiment lead by Stand Watie who were engaged at the nearby Battle of Fort Wayne on October 22, 1862. Watie and his regiment were defeated at this battle and the site was never again occupied by the US military. However, the location of Beattie's Prairie/Second Fort Wayne remained important due to its proximity to the supply route that was south of Fort Leavenworth (Littlefield and Underhill 1977).

Most of the dressed stone used in the fort's construction was scavenged in 1896-97 when Turner Edmonson built a barn and house on the north side of [REDACTED] (Delaware County Historical Society 1979:719). Some of this stone was also likely used in the construction of the Thompson-Edmonson Cemetery, which lies west of the Edmonson house and north of Beattie's Prairie on the north side of [REDACTED]. Beattie's Prairie has been owned by the Thompson and Edmonson families since removal. The Thompson brothers farmed the land at the time of the Trail of Tears and members of the family continue to use the tract as a pasture today. The property retains much of its rural integrity.

Despite the relatively short duration of the activities at Beattie's Prairie associated with the Cherokee Trail of Tears, they are important locations in Oklahoma's past. As Littlefield and Underwood state, "The very briefness of Fort Wayne's existence is significant, for it reflects the frequency with which military priorities changed during the 1830s and 1840s" (1977:30).

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Archaeological investigations (remote sensing and shovel testing) of 11,600 m² (2.87 acres) conducted by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in 2013 revealed remnants of the fort. As part of these investigations, the nearby spring and Thompson-Edmonson cemetery were visited. The spring was an important factor in the selection of the site for the Thompson Farm, disbandment location, fort (Littlefield and Underhill 1976) and undoubtedly was important to the prehistoric inhabitants as well, although no artifacts were found near it. While Thompson/Edmonson family members, including James Thompson, are buried there, the cemetery has no direct connection to the disbandment site or fort.

Twenty-nine 20x20 m grids were surveyed using a gradiometer, and ephemeral traces of the north wall and southeastern corner of fort were noted (Figure 3). The alignment of these anomalies matches the orientation of the fort as seen in historic maps (Figures 2 and 4). The magnetic signature of these areas is very low and is consistent with the interpretation that posts and other architectural features were removed after abandonment. As described by Hitchcock, much of the fort was made up of cabins with dirt floors and otherwise unfinished buildings that may not be readily detected (Foreman 1930:77-78; Littlefield and Underhill 1977).

Fifty-three shovel tests were excavated. In most cases, these were excavated to a depth of 30 cm or less before the extremely cherty soil prevented further digging. A total of 801 artifacts were recovered. However, the majority of these were prehistoric and included flakes, a Late Archaic projectile point, a few scrapers/utilized flakes, and a drill. Only 91 historic artifacts were found; 24 of these could possibly date to the 1840s. Of these 24, 13 are machine-cut nails/nail fragments, 6 are thin, flat glass fragments, 3 are ceramics (1 blue sponge decorated whiteware, 1 blue transfer-printed whiteware, 1 black transfer-printed whiteware), and one is a shutter pintle. The remaining 67 historic artifacts (glass, wire nails, and ceramics) probably date to the 20th century. At this time, a report has not been prepared. The site has been visited by people with metal detectors for many years, and items dating to the fort's occupation (including dragoon buttons) have been reported (Delaware County Historical Society 1979:375-378). It is likely that the individuals with metal detectors have removed most, if not all, of the diagnostic material.

The site is eligible under Criterion D because there remains the potential to yield further information about the use of the property. As mentioned, two of the walls are visible as anomalies in the gradiometer data, but the low magnetic signature suggests that posts were removed; this is a scenario consistent with historic accounts of fort construction and dismantling. Shovel tests were excavated directly into several of these anomalies with no artifacts or intact subsurface deposits noted. Some recent mechanical leveling has occurred to the east of the fort but there is no obvious impact to the fort itself.

While the fort occupation is later than 1839, and therefore is not addressed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "The Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears, 1837-1839," the registration requirements in the MPDF that outline integrity for "Fort Sites" remain applicable. These registration requirements are as follows:

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Location: Historic documentation and archaeological research confirm that this section of Beattie's Prairie is the location of the fort. The creek, spring, and an erosional draw are all present on historic maps of the fort and can be seen today in their proper locations. The property retains its integrity.

Design/Materials/

Workmanship: Because Beattie's Prairie has no standing structures, integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are not applicable for this property type.

Feeling/Setting/

Association: Integrity of feeling is conveyed through a fort site's ability to reflect the sense of its 19th century use. The landscape of Beattie's Prairie has not been disturbed and remains in pastureland (Figures 5-8). Neither [REDACTED] nor the spring have been dammed or otherwise impeded.

Beattie's Prairie retains sufficient integrity and significance to meet National Register criteria for its association with the Cherokee Trail of Tears and its immediate aftermath. As a known fort site, it retains its sense of time and place of the 1840s.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Adair County History Committee. *History of Adair County, Including Flint and Goingsnake Districts*. ARC Press, Cane Hill, Arkansas, 1991.

Albert, Lois E. and Russell G. Townsend. *An Archeological Survey of Early Cherokee Settlements in Eastern Oklahoma*. Report submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman, 1996.

Delaware County Historical Society. *Heritage of the Hills: A Delaware County History*. Delaware County Historical Society, Jay, Oklahoma, 1979.

Fitzgerald, David G., and Duane H. King. *The Cherokee Trail of Tears*. Portland, Ore.: Graphic Arts Books, 2007.

Foreman, Grant (editor). *A Traveler in Indian Territory: The Journal of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, late Major-General in the United States Army*. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1930.

Jordan, Terry G. *Texas Log Buildings: A Folk Architecture*. University of Texas Press, Austin, 1978.

King, Duane. Ending Points of the Cherokee Trail of Tears. Presented at the Trail of Tears Annual Conference, 2005.

Littlefield, Daniel F., Jr. and Lonnie Underhill. Fort Wayne and the Arkansas Frontier, 1838-1840. *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 35:334-359, 1976.

_____. Fort Wayne and Border Violence, 1840-1847. *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 36:3-30, 1978.

Mahnken, Norbert R. "Old Baptist Mission and Evan Jones." *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* 67 (number 2, summer 1989): 174-193.

Parker, Sara, and Philip Thomason. "Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2003, F-9.

Townsend, Russell G. *The Study of Cherokee Log Houses in Eastern Oklahoma*. Unpublished master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Tulsa, 1993.

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U.S. Congress, Senate. The Evacuation of Fort Wayne, Arkansas, edited by Department of War,
pp. 1-4. vol. 136, 1844.

U.S. Congress, Senate. Frauds upon Indians: Right of the President to Withhold Papers. 27th
Congress, 3rd Session, February 25, 1843.

Woodward, Grace Steele. *The Cherokees*. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1963.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archeological Survey

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.47 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The creek forms the north and west boundaries. An erosional draw forms the east boundary. The south boundary is more ambiguous, but is roughly 100 m south of the creek.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The north, west, and east boundaries were selected because they appear on historic maps showing the location of the fort. The south boundary was selected because remote sensing did not detect remnants of the fort more than 100 m south of the creek.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Scott Hammerstedt/Archeologist III & Lynda Ozan/NRHP Coordinator
organization: Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma & OK/SHPO
street & number: 111 E Chesapeake St. & 800 Nazih Zuhdi Dr.
city or town: Norman & Oklahoma City state: OK zip code: 73019 & 73105
e-mail swh@ou.edu & lozan@okhistory.org
telephone: (405) 325-7207 & 405-522-4478
date: 8/23/2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Figure 1 Redacted

Figure 1. Beattie's Prairie on the [REDACTED] quadrangle. The entire area subjected to archaeological survey is outlined in red; Beattie's Prairie extends no further than 100 m south of the creek. Photographs 0001-0004 were photographed from the [REDACTED] point shown here. Photographs 0005-0009 were photographed from the cabin location marked here. Note the presence of the spring and the erosional draw (seen in Figure 2) just to the east of the fort's location.

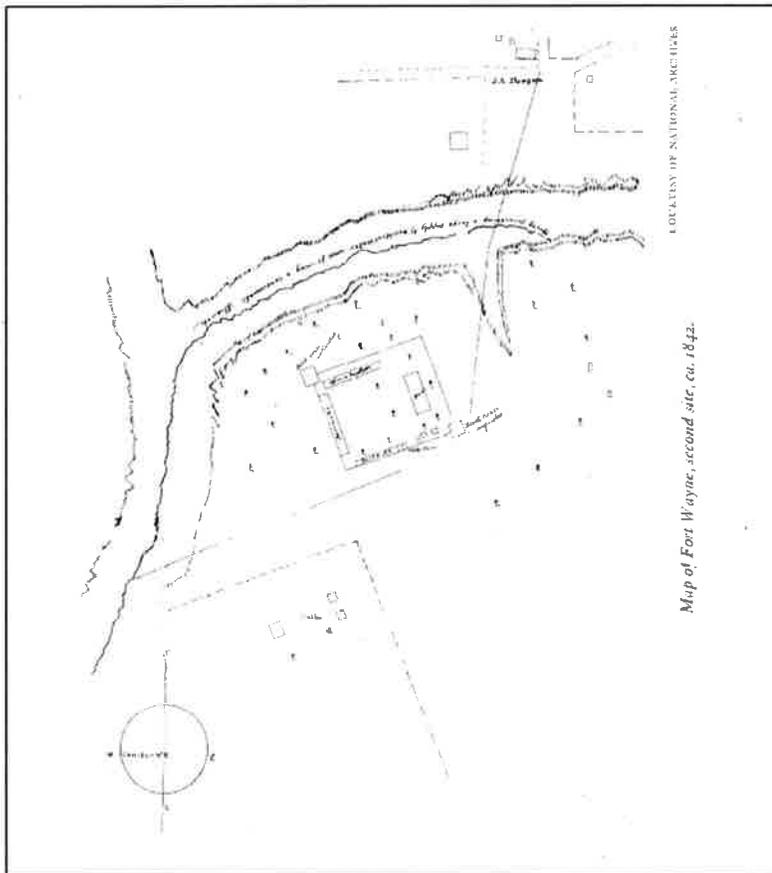


Figure 2. Fort Wayne in 1842. Note creek and erosional draw. From Littlefield and Underhill 1977.

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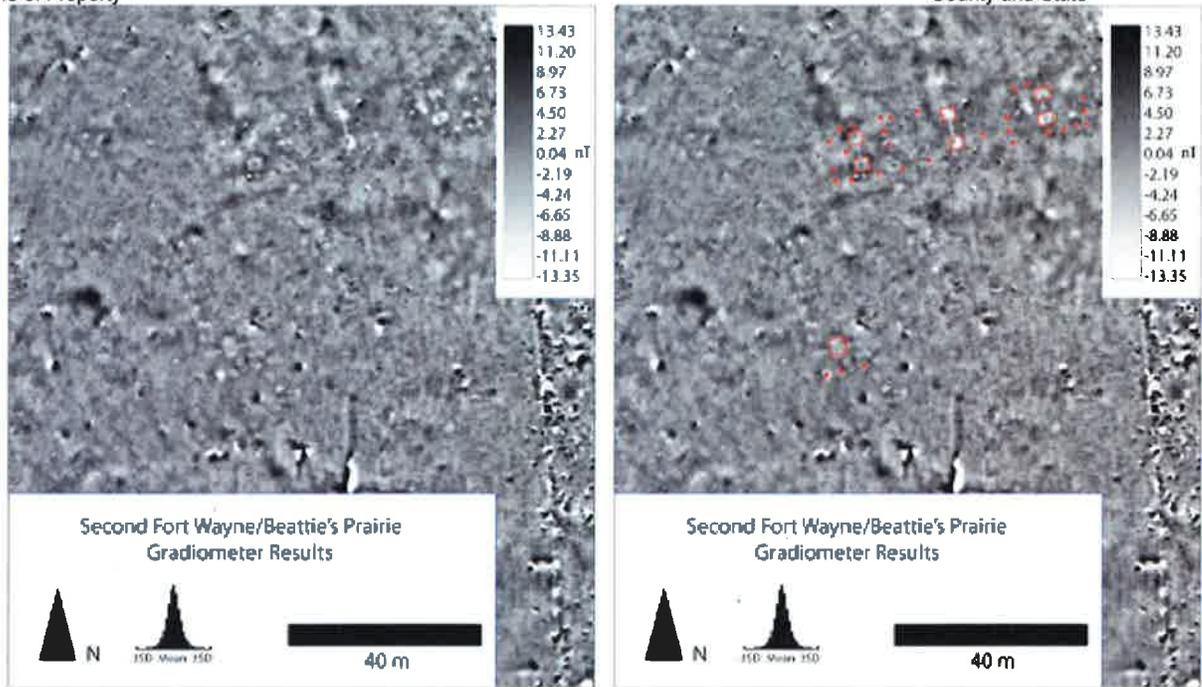


Figure 3. Gradiometer results. The images are identical; fort remnants are highlighted in red to the right. Note the alignment of the anomalies compared to the drawing in Figure 2. The linear feature at bottom right is the remnant of a modern fence.

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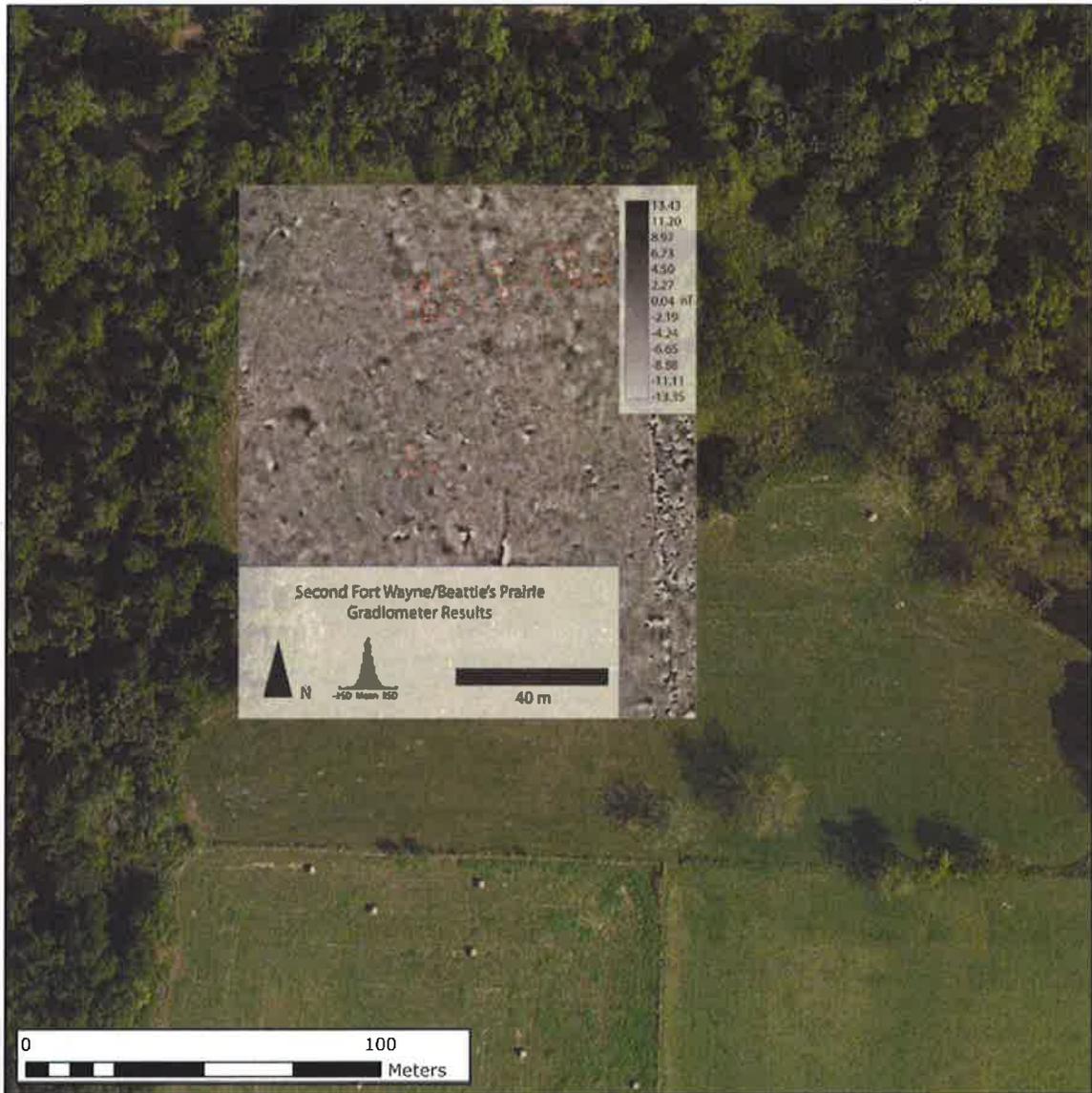


Figure 4. Gradiometer data overlain on aerial photo. Fort remnants highlighted in red. The creek is in the trees to the west and north; the erosional draw is at the far right (east) of the photo.

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Beattie's Prairie

City or Vicinity: [REDACTED], OK vicinity

County: Delaware State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Scott Hammerstedt

Date Photographed: May 1, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph	Subject	Direction
0001	Beattie's Prairie location from [REDACTED] grid point (see Figure 1 for location of this point).	South
0002	Beattie's Prairie location from [REDACTED] grid point (see Figure 1 for location of this point).	Southwest
0003	Beattie's Prairie location from [REDACTED] grid point (see Figure 1 for location of this point).	West
0004	Beattie's Prairie location from [REDACTED] grid point (see Figure 1 for location of this point). Erosional draw at background, edge of ravine containing [REDACTED] at left.	East
0005	North wall of 19 th century cabin.	East
0006	East wall of cabin with possible foundation stone.	North
0007	Northeast corner of cabin.	South
0008	Northwest corner of cabin. iPhone 5 (5" long) used for scale.	North
0009	V-notch at northwest corner of cabin. iPhone 5 (5" long) used for scale.	North

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.