

Pea Ridge (AR001)

Location	Benton County
Campaign	Pea Ridge Campaign
Battle Date(s)	March 6-8, 1862
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis [US]; Major General Earl Van Dorn [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Southwest [US]; Army of the West [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	<p>9,834.22 acres</p> <p>The Study Area was revised to more precisely reflect the nature and constraints of the battlefield terrain. The Confederate approach route from Camp Stevens was changed slightly to accommodate the Bentonville Detour's path as documented by the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.</p> <p>The ABPP, in consultation with the staff of Pea Ridge National Military Park, made extensive changes to the Core Area. The single Core Area mapped in 1993 by the CWSAC was divided in two, one to represent the fighting at Elkhorn Tavern and the other to represent the fighting at Lee Town.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	8,063.74 acres
Protected Lands	4,300.00 acres National Park Service, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	4,300.00 acres National Park Service, Pea Ridge National Military Park
Management Area	Pea Ridge National Military Park
Friends Group(s)	Pea Ridge Military Park Foundation (1994) http://www.pearidgefoundation.com/
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 http://www.nps.gov/peri/

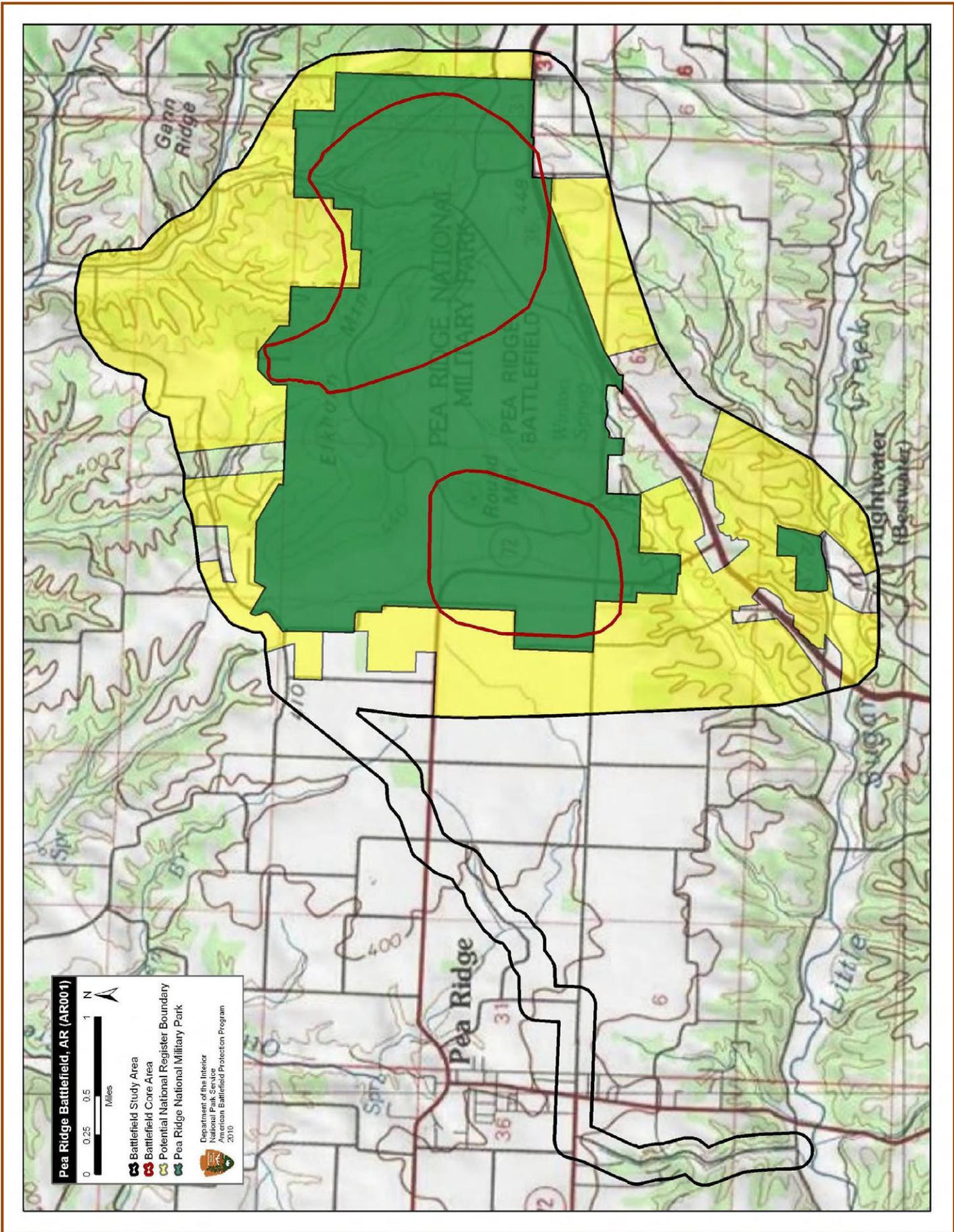
- ✓ Other
Ongoing programs and events

Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Pea Ridge has the most protected land of any Civil War battlefield in Arkansas. The 4,300 acres protected by the National Park Service include many of the battlefield's character-defining features and half of the historic landscape. Private holdings within the Study Area, particularly along US Route 62, however, have been converted to residential and institutional uses. Additional preservation efforts are needed to stem the destruction of the historic landscape beyond the National Park Service boundaries.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Pea Ridge National Military Park, 1966)



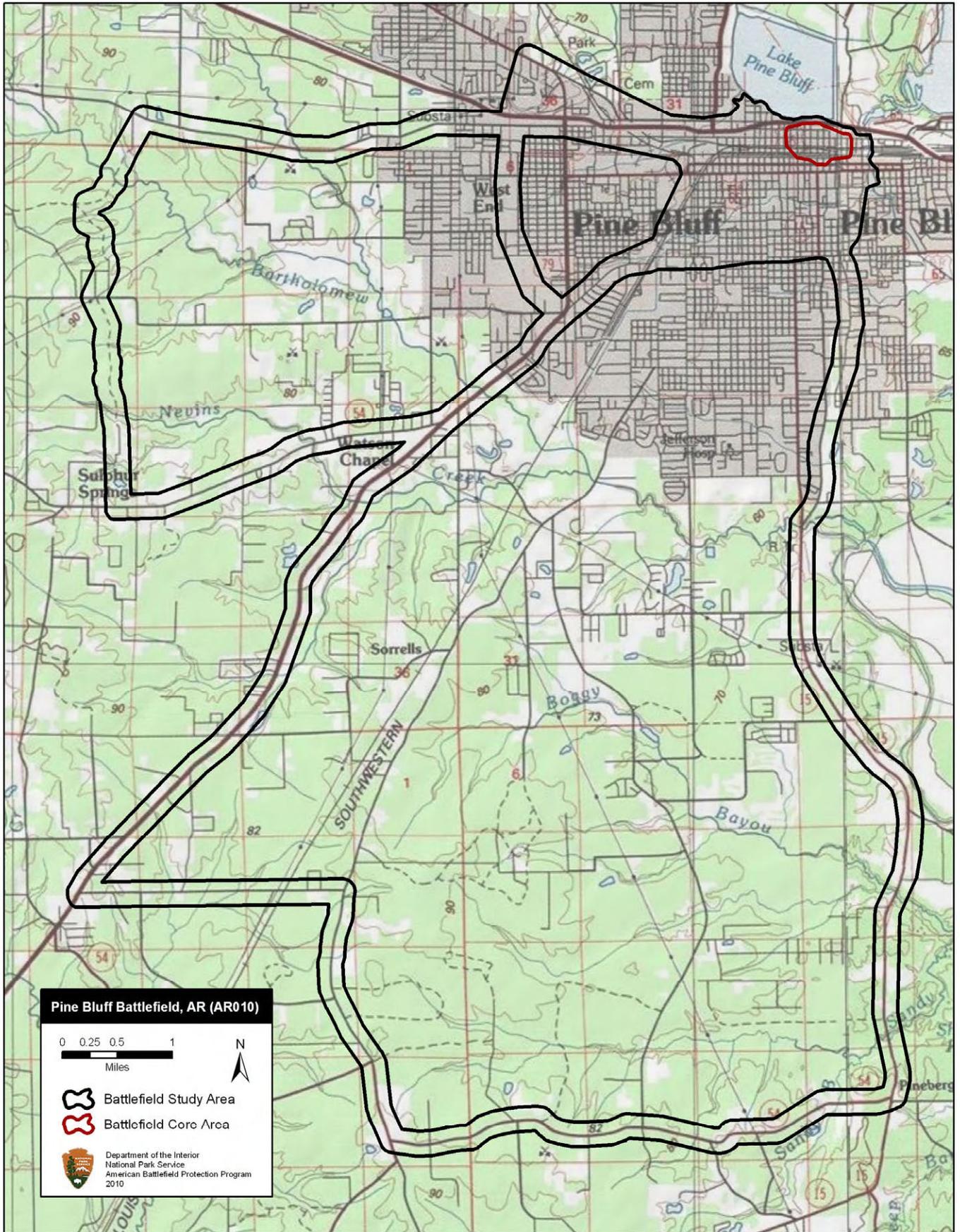
Pine Bluff (AR011)

Location	Jefferson County
Campaign	Advance on Little Rock
Battle Date(s)	October 25, 1863
Principal Commanders	Colonel Powell Clayton [US]; Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke [CS]
Forces Engaged	5 th Kansas Cavalry, 1 st Indiana Cavalry, one company of Missouri State Militia, and 300 freedmen volunteers [US]; Marmaduke's Cavalry Division [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	7,633.37 acres The ABPP revised the Study Area to better represent the battlefield terrain and to illustrate the routes taken by the Confederate cavalry (from where the various brigades broke off on their individual attack routes). The Study Area was also revised to include areas where looting, burning, and skirmishing occurred throughout the city of Pine Bluff. The Core Area was reduced to the primary area of action around Pine Bluff Court House and the surrounding city blocks.
Potential National Register Lands	0.00 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	0.00 acres
Management Area	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 Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail
Condition Statement	The landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition and no longer retain historic integrity. The battlefield terrain and

character-defining features have been destroyed by the growth of the City of Pine Bluff since the time of the battle. Although meaningful landscape preservation opportunities no longer exist, commemorative and interpretive opportunities are possible and appropriate.

Historical Designation

None



Poison Spring (AR014)

Location	Ouachita County
Campaign	Camden Expedition
Battle Date(s)	April 18, 1864
Principal Commanders	Colonel James M. Williams [US]; Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke and Brigadier General Samuel Bell Maxey [CS]
Forces Engaged	1st Kansas Volunteer Infantry (Colored) and the 18th Iowa Infantry; 6th Kansas, 2nd Kansas, and 14th Kansas Cavalry regiments; and two guns of the 2nd Indiana Battery [US]; Marmaduke's Cavalry Division and Maxey's Cavalry Division [CS]
Results	Confederate victory
Study Area	<p>11,628.13 acres</p> <p>The 1993 Study Area boundary was a generic polygon that did not accurately reflect the size and character of the battlefield landscape. The ABPP significantly reduced the Study Area to more accurately reflect troop movements, areas of fighting, and historic road alignments. The Study Area was revised to include the location of camps from which the Confederates marched north to intercept the Federal wagon train; the route to Poison Spring; and the location where Federal reinforcements met Williams' troops near White Oak Creek and began moving east. The eastern arm of the Study Area represents the route taken by the portion of Williams' force that was able to retreat in order toward Union-occupied Camden.</p> <p>The Core Area was reduced slightly to better reflect actual troop movements and areas of fighting.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	11,374.27 acres
Protected Lands	102.02 acres Arkansas State Parks, leased (from Arkansas State Forestry Commission), 84.54 acres Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, fee simple, 17.48 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	102.02 acres Arkansas State Parks, Poison Spring State Park, 84.54 acres Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, Poison Springs State Forest Sand Barren & Oak-Pine Forest Preserve, 17.48 acres
Management Area	Poison Springs State Forest Sand Barren & Oak-Pine Forest Preserve Poison Spring State Park
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Arkansas' Battlefields (2010) http://groups.yahoo.com/group/FriendsofArkansasBattlefields/
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ AdvocacyCultural Resource Surveys and InventoriesFundraising✓ Interpretation ProjectsLand or Development Rights PurchasedLegislationPlanning 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

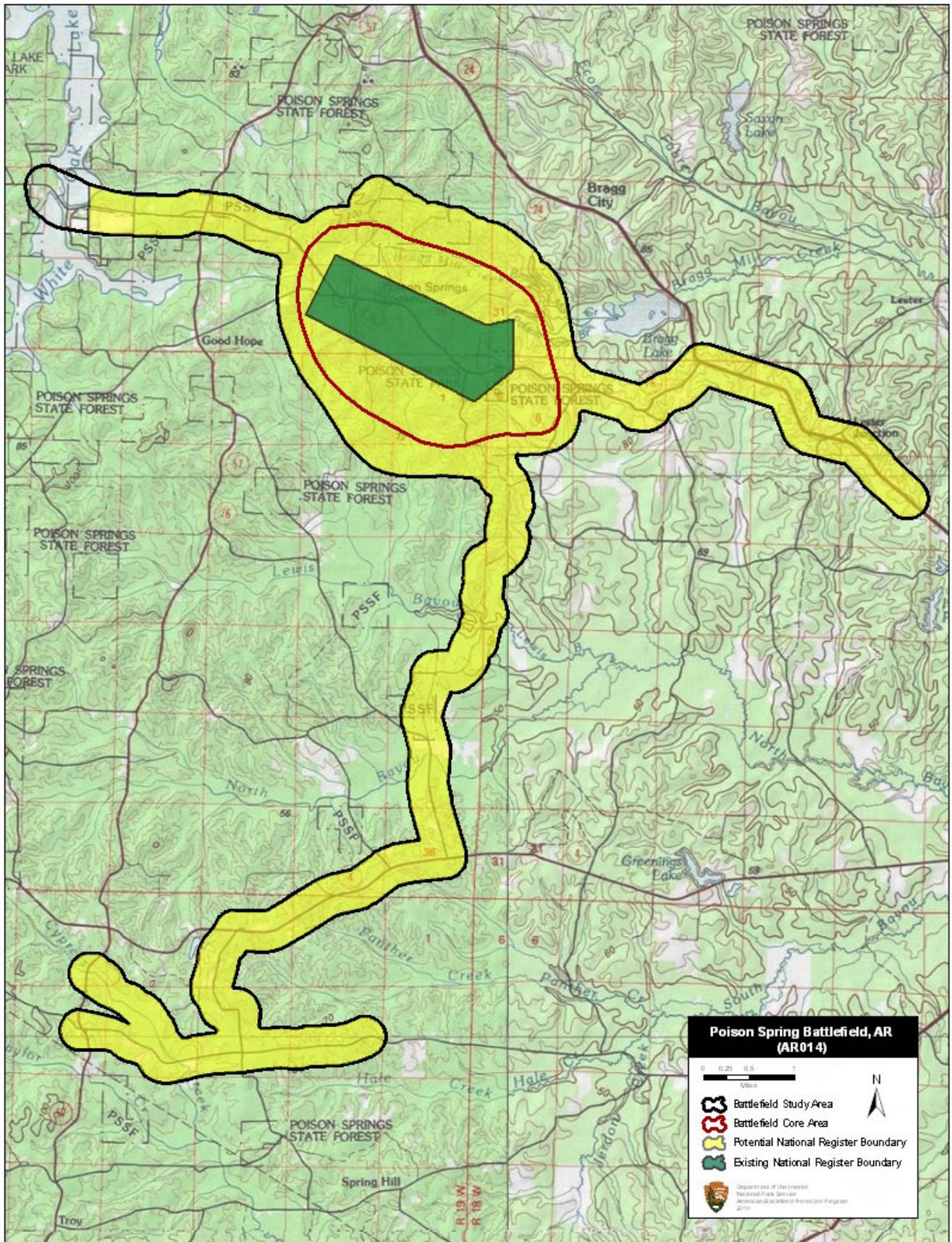
Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Like other battlefields associated with the Camden Expedition of 1864, Poison Spring offers a tremendous opportunity for preservation and interpretation of the entire historic landscape.

More than 1,400 acres of the battlefield lie within the Poison Spring State Forest and are intensely managed for timber production. Clear-cutting operations have and continue to damage historic terrain and disturb archeological features associated with the battle. The Arkansas Forestry Commission (AFC) can avoid further damage to the battlefield by conducting archeological and cultural landscape surveys of its holdings, including appropriate treatment recommendations for battlefield features in its forest management plan. The AFC can also ensure that forestry work in historically sensitive areas is carried out according to those recommendations.

Preservation efforts should also focus on either amending the current National Historic Landmark to include other lands within the Study Area that retain integrity, or creating a separate listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the battlefield landscape.

Historical Designation

National Historic Landmark (Camden Expedition Sites-Poison Spring State Park, 1994)



Prairie D'Ane (AR013)

Location	Nevada County
Campaign	Camden Expedition
Battle Date(s)	April 9-13, 1864
Principal Commanders	Major General Frederick Steele [US]; Major General Sterling Price [CS]
Forces Engaged	Third Division, VII Corps, Department of Arkansas [US]; District of Arkansas [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	17,318.69 acres <p>The 1993 Study Area was a generic polygon that, while encompassing the battle, did not accurately reflect the battlefield or its topography. The ABPP revised the Study Area to reflect more accurately troop movements, lines of battle, locations of Confederate earthworks, approach and withdrawal routes, and the landscape of the Prairie D'Ane. Routes added include Steele's approach from the north from his encampment on the Cornelius Farm; Price's approach from the west from Washington (he also withdrew along this route); Steele's withdrawal to the east toward Camden; and Brigadier General John Marmaduke's withdrawal route to the south towards Prairie De Rohan. All routes saw skirmishing among various elements of both forces.</p> <p>The larger Core Area was shifted to the west along the historic road alignment. It was also widened to encompass lines of battle over several days as well as the Confederate earthworks near present day Midway. The smaller Core Area represents "The Battle of Moscow," a rearguard engagement around and in the town of Moscow.</p>
Potential National Register Lands	14,201.03 acres
Protected Lands	0.00 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	3.00 acres Moscow Cemetery Association
Management Area	None
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Arkansas' Battlefields (2010) http://groups.yahoo.com/group/FriendsofArkansasBattlefields/
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ AdvocacyCultural Resource Surveys and InventoriesFundraising✓ Interpretation ProjectsLand or Development Rights PurchasedLegislation✓ 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

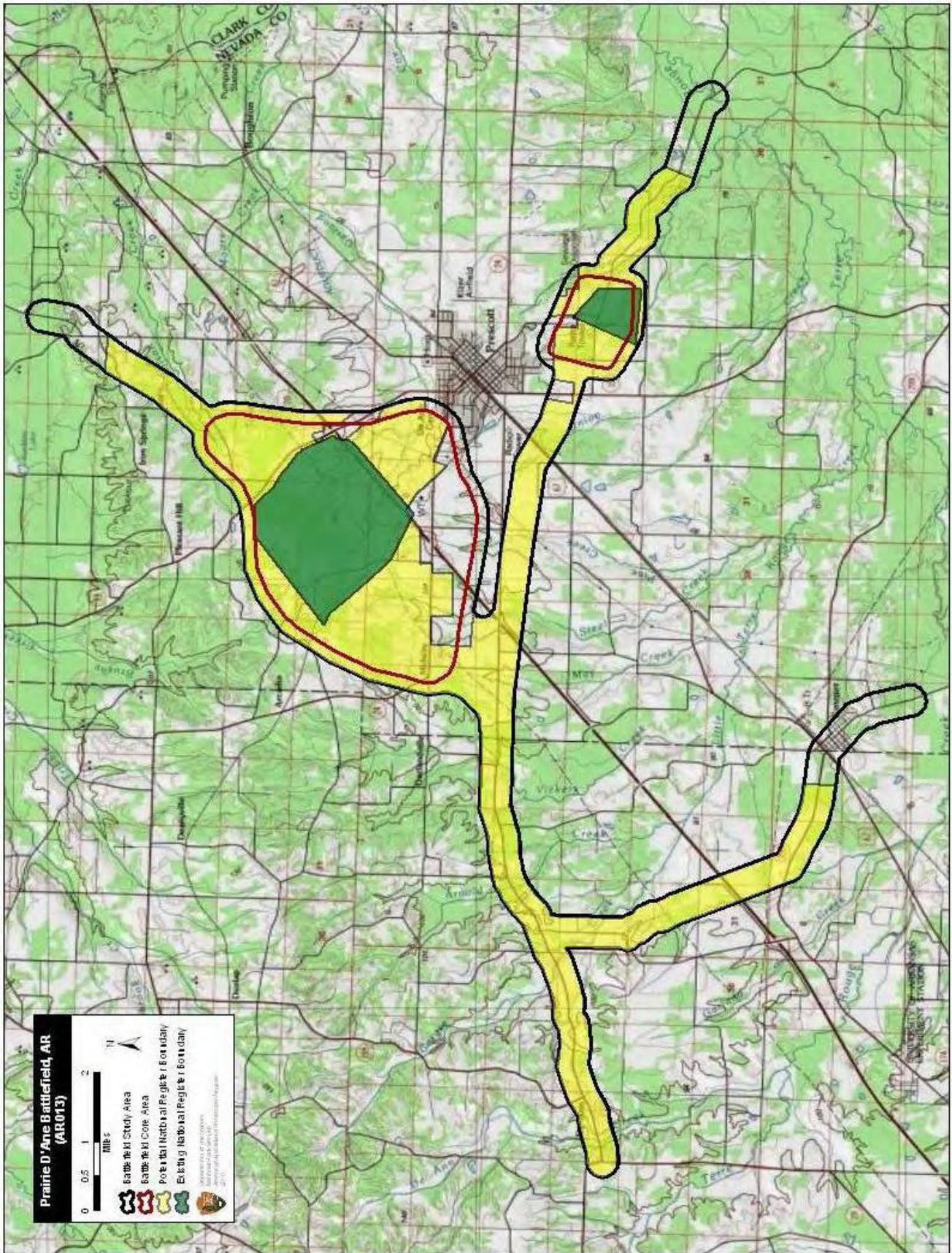
Nevada County Depot and Museum, <http://www.depotmuseum.org>

Condition Statement

While portions of the battlefield have been altered by road construction and growth around the town of Prescott, most of the historic landscape retains good integrity. Prairie D’Ane, like Bayou Meto, will continue to suffer from development pressures if preservation of the landscape does not occur in the near future. Prairie D’Ane should be viewed as the highest priority for protection among the Camden Expedition battlefields given its current good condition and the continuing threat of development.

Historical Designation

National Historic Landmark (Camden Expedition Sites-Prairie D’Ane, 1994)



Prairie Grove (AR005)

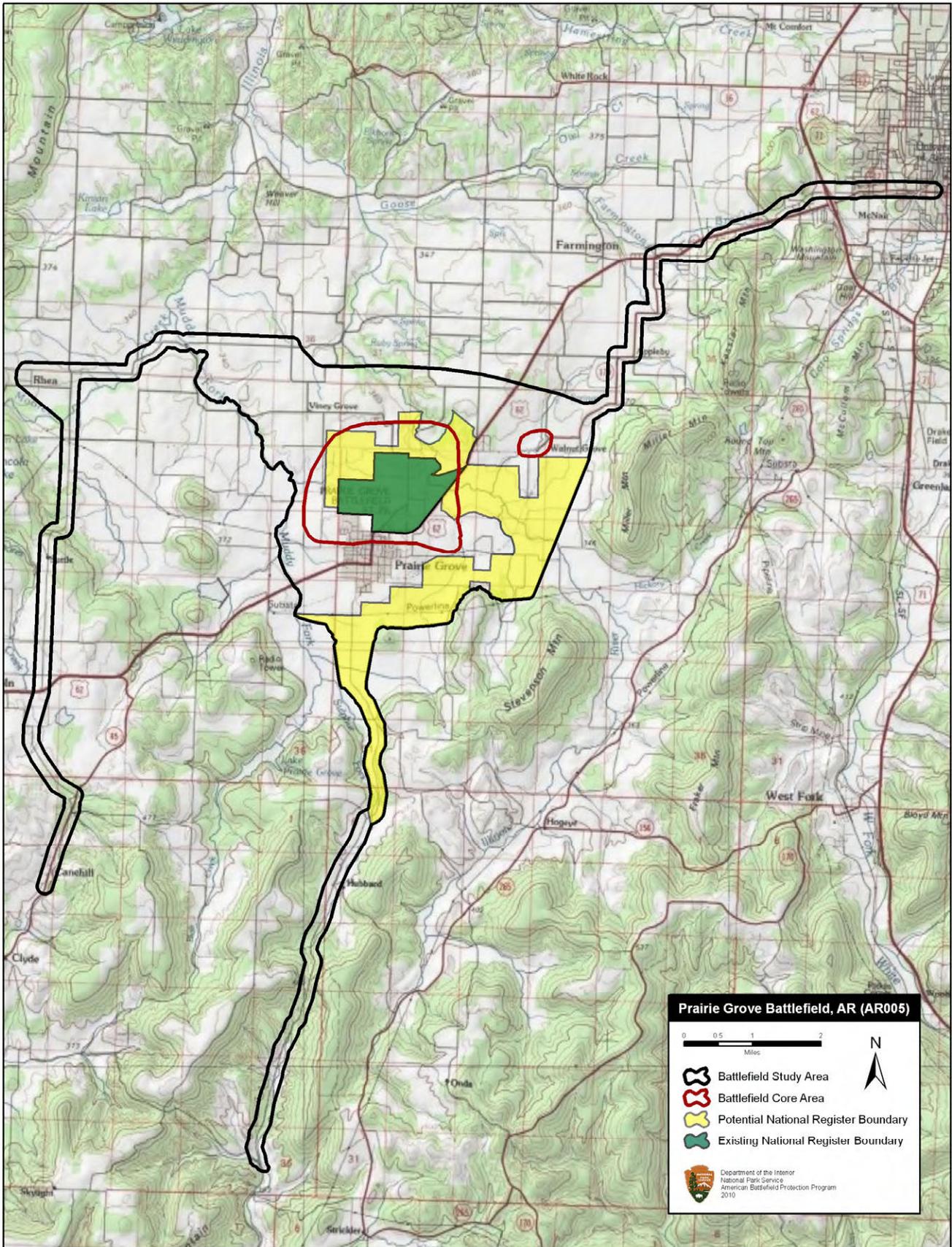
Location	Washington County
Campaign	Prairie Grove Campaign
Battle Date(s)	December 7, 1862
Principal Commanders	Brigadier General James G. Blunt and Brigadier General Francis J. Herron [US]; Major General Thomas C. Hindman [CS]
Forces Engaged	Army of the Frontier [US]; Army of the Trans-Mississippi [CS]
Results	Union strategic victory
Study Area	14,708.69 acres The Study Area was expanded to include the Confederate approach route from Morrow and the Federal advances from Cane Hill and Fayetteville. The Study Area was also revised to conform to the high ground around Crawford's Prairie. The Core Area was reduced to firing ranges of the artillery employed during the battle. The ABPP added a new Core Area at Walnut Grove to represent the cavalry fight that preceded the general action.
Potential National Register Lands	4,410.01 acres
Protected Lands	837.76 acres Arkansas State Parks, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	837.76 acres Arkansas State Parks, Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park
Management Area	Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Prairie Grove Battlefield (ca. 1991)
Preservation Activities Since 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advocacy✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and InventoriesFundraising✓ Interpretation Projects✓ Land or Development Rights PurchasedLegislation✓ 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 http://www.arkansasstateparks.com/prairiegrovebattlefield/Other

Condition Statement

Much of the historic landscape has been altered and fragmented by development associated with the growth of the City of Prairie Grove, however, some essential features remain. Thanks to the State of Arkansas and local preservation advocates, 34 percent of the Core Area is protected in the Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park. Ongoing protection efforts are needed, however, to keep future growth from destroying historic terrain around the park. Local, state, and national preservation partners should consider immediate preservation of lands to the north and east of the existing park boundary.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Prairie Grove Battlefield Park, 1970, with boundary increases in 1992 and 2005)



Saint Charles (AR002)

Location	Arkansas County
Campaign	Operations on the White River
Battle Date(s)	June 17, 1862
Principal Commanders	Commander Augustus H. Kilty and Colonel Graham N. Fitch [US]; Captain Joseph Fry (CSN) [CS]
Forces Engaged	Flotilla of the Mississippi River Squadron (USS <i>Mound City</i> , USS <i>Saint Louis</i> , USS <i>Lexington</i> , USS <i>Conestoga</i> , two transports, and a tug) and the 46th Indiana Infantry [US]; Saint Charles batteries [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	1,830.99 acres Southeast of the town of Saint Charles, the Study Area was narrowed to the historic width of the White River. The Study Area was widened approximately 2.5 miles below the location of the Confederate batteries in Saint Charles; this is approximately where the 46th Indiana disembarked and proceeded on foot toward the town. The Core Area was revised to illustrate the firing ranges of the Union gunboats, which fired onto the river shore two miles below the Confederate batteries. The gunboats continued to fire onto the shore until they reached and attacked the batteries.
Potential National Register Lands	1,735.05 acres
Protected Lands	1,508.18 acres US Fish and Wildlife Service, fee simple, 1,454.04 acres Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, fee simple, 54.14 acres
Publicly Accessible Lands	1,508.18 acres US Fish and Wildlife Service, White River National Wildlife Refuge, 1,454.04 acres Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission, Striplin Woods Natural Area, 54.14 acres
Management Area	Striplin Woods Natural Area White River National Wildlife Refuge
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 a portion of the landscape around the town of Saint Charles has been compromised, the battlefield retains a high degree of integrity overall. More than 82 percent of the battlefield is protected from development by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. An additional 10 percent of the battlefield that retains integrity, however, needs further protection. Because the terrain has such a high degree of integrity, preservation advocates should focus efforts on both protecting the remaining 10 percent of the battlefield and listing it in the National Register of Historic Places as a battlefield landscape.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Saint Charles Battle Site, 1974)

