



Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States

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The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
The Committee on Resources
United States House of Representatives

Prepared by
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Front Cover

*Brandywine Battlefield (PA200), position of American forces
along Brandywine Creek, Chester County, Pennsylvania.*

Photo by Chris Heisey.

Authorities

The Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Act of 1996

(P.L. 104-333, Section 603; 16 USC 1a-5 Notes).

Congress, concerned that “the historical integrity of many Revolutionary War sites and War of 1812 sites is at risk,” enacted legislation calling for a study of historic sites associated with the two early American wars. The purpose of the study was to: “identify Revolutionary War sites and War of 1812 sites, including sites within units of the National Park System in existence on the date of enactment of this Act [November 12, 1996]; determine the relative significance of the sites; assess short and long term threats to the integrity of the sites; provide alternatives for the preservation and interpretation of the sites by federal, state, and local governments, or other public or private entities, including designation of the sites as units of the National Park System; and research and propose land preservation techniques.” The legislation defined “site” as “a site or structure situated in the United States that is thematically tied with the nationally significant events that occurred during the Revolutionary War... [and] the War of 1812.”

The American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996, as amended (P.L. 104-333, Sec. 604; 16 USC 469k).

Congress authorized the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service to assist citizens, public and private institutions, and governments at all levels in planning, interpreting, and protecting sites where historic battles were fought on American soil during the armed conflicts that shaped the growth and development of the United States, in order that present and future generations may learn and gain inspiration from the ground where Americans made their ultimate sacrifice. ABPP encourages, supports, assists, recognizes, and works in partnership with citizens, federal, state, local, and tribal governments, other public entities, educational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations in identifying, researching, evaluating, interpreting, and protecting historic battlefields and associated sites on a national, state, and local level.

National Park Service Study Team Washington, D.C.

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Executive Summary

This report reflects the results of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study. The Congress of the United States of America authorized this study because it found, in the late 1990s, that:

- *Revolutionary War sites and War of 1812 sites provide a means for Americans to understand and interpret the periods in American history during which the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 were fought;*
- *the historical integrity of many Revolutionary War sites and War of 1812 sites is at risk because many of the sites are located in regions that are undergoing rapid urban or suburban development; and*
- *it is important, for the benefit of the United States, to obtain current information on the significance of, threats to the integrity of, and alternatives of the preservation and interpretation of Revolutionary War sites and War of 1812 sites.*¹

Congress defined “Revolutionary War site” to mean “a site or structure situated in the United States that is thematically tied with the nationally significant events that occurred during the Revolutionary War,” and defined “War of 1812 site” to mean “a site or structure situated in the United States that is thematically tied with the nationally significant events that occurred during the War of 1812.”²

At the direction of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, prepared this study of Revolutionary War sites and War of 1812 sites. In accordance with the authorizing legislation, the National Park Service addressed and completed the following tasks.

- *Identify Revolutionary War sites and War of 1812 sites, including sites within units of the National Park System in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;*
- *determine the relative significance of the sites;*

- *assess short and long term threats to the integrity of the sites;*
- *provide alternatives for the preservation and interpretation of the sites by Federal, State, and local governments, or other public or private entities, including designation of the sites as units of the National Park System; and*
- *research and propose land preservation techniques.*³

Identifying Sites and Determining Relative Significance

The charge from Congress for this study was the same as for a Civil War sites study of the early 1990s: study the sites associated with significant events of the wars. However, while the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission limited itself to sites of battle, the National Park Service chose in this case to include additional sites associated with significant events other than battles. The result is a much more thorough survey that represents twice the field effort undertaken for the Civil War study.

The National Park Service identified the sites of nearly 3,000 events associated with the two wars, including 60 sites within the National Park System. The National Park System Advisory Board then convened an advisory committee of recognized scholars of the two wars. The committee developed a relative scale of significance for those sites, and assigned the sites to Classes A, B, C, or D, with Class A being the most historically significant. The 677 sites in Classes A, B, and C are associated with events that had a demonstrable influence on the course, conduct, and results of the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. For the purposes of this study, these 677 sites are considered “thematically tied with the nationally significant events that occurred during the Revolutionary War . . . [and] the War of 1812,” as required by the authorizing legislation.⁴

This study is perhaps the broadest federal effort ever undertaken to determine the status of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 resources. The 677 “Principal Sites” are the focus of this

1. P.L. 104-333, Section 603; 16 USC 1a-5, Notes.

2. Ibid., Section 603(c).

3. Ibid., Section 603(d)(2).

4. The National Historic Landmarks Program and the National Register of Historic Places have more stringent and extensive criteria and review processes for determining national significance of cultural resources. See 36 CFR 60 and 36 CFR 65 generally for National Register and National Historic Landmark requirements.

study. They are located in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. They include 243 battlefields and 434 associated historic properties, such as individual buildings and structures, historic districts, underwater resources, and archeological sites. While the nearly 2,000 Class D sites are worthy of further examination by local advocates, they are not the focus of this study. (See “Other Sites of Interest” at the end of this report.)

Threats to the Sites

In order to “assess short and long term threats to the integrity of the sites,”⁵ the National Park Service directed field surveys of the Principal Sites. The surveys provided information about each site’s characteristics, condition, ownership, current use, interpretation, registration, and potential boundaries. Surveyors also identified threats, if applicable, to each site. The National Park Service then analyzed the survey data to determine relative preservation priorities among the sites.

Almost 70 percent of all battlefields studied lie within urban areas as denoted in the 2000 U.S. Census. Not surprising, then, are the findings that of the 243 battlefields studied, 141 are lost or extremely fragmented, and that residential and commercial development are chief threats. One hundred other battlefields retain significant features and lands from the period of battle, although on average these battlefields retain only 37 percent of the original historic scene. Of these 100 surviving but diminished battle landscapes, 82 are partially owned and protected by public and nonprofit stewards, although the extent of that protection varies from site to site. Eighteen are without any legal protection. The paucity of existing battlefield landscapes necessitates preservation and maintenance of what precious little remains today. The condition of two battlefields is unknown. Additional research and survey is required to determine their exact location and condition.

Of the 434 associated historic properties studied, 192 are destroyed or survive only as archeological sites. The protection status of six is unknown and should be determined through additional research and study. Two hundred thirty-six associated historic properties survive. Of these, 168 are primarily in permanent, protective ownership but may require additional or

ongoing preservation measures, and 68 are primarily in private ownership and require preservation action in the next 10 years.

Some sites need immediate help and others will benefit from ongoing, long-term care. In an effort to categorize the preservation needs at each Principal Site in the United States, the National Park Service established a tiered priority system. The priorities indicate which sites, in the opinion of the National Park Service, merit immediate preservation action, which need ongoing preservation action, which require additional study, and which may be commemorated rather than preserved.

To determine preservation priorities, the National Park Service analyzed three factors: level of historic significance as determined by the study committee; current site condition and integrity as determined by field surveys; and short-term and long-term threat levels as evaluated by the National Park Service.

The **Priority I** category includes Class A and B sites with medium or high short- or long-term threats. These sites need immediate preservation or may be lost by 2017. The **Priority II** category includes Class A and B sites with low short- or long-term threats and Class C sites with high or medium short- or long-term threats. Priority II, Class A and B sites present opportunities for comprehensive, planned protection within the next 10 years. Priority II, Class C sites need immediate preservation or may be lost by 2017. The **Priority III** category includes Class C sites with low short- or long-term threats. These sites also present opportunities for comprehensive, planned protection of the site within the next 10 years. In cases where the location, condition, integrity, or threats to a site are unknown, the site falls under the **Needs Further Study** category. Because these sites may be threatened but remain undocumented, additional studies should be carried out as soon as possible. Finally, where a site is highly fragmented with low threats or where the site is destroyed, the site falls within the **Commemorative Opportunity** category. Preservation of surviving historic lands, features, and fabric may be an appropriate way to commemorate the history of the event. Surviving remnants, such as structural ruins and isolated fields, and even locations of now lost Principal Sites, can provide focal points for commemorative activities, memorialization, and interpretation.

5. P.L. 104-333, Section 603(d)(2)(C).





TABLE 1. Preservation Priority Summary for the Principal Sites in the United States

| | Priority | | | Needs Further Study | Commemorative Opportunity |
|--|----------|-----|-----|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | I | II | III | | |
| Revolutionary War Battlefields (165) | 29 | 53 | 13 | 20 | 50 |
| Revolutionary War Associated Historic Properties (258) | 26 | 98 | 65 | 32 | 37 |
| War of 1812 Battlefields (78) | 14 | 30 | 8 | 10 | 16 |
| War of 1812 Associated Historic Properties (136) | 14 | 47 | 13 | 26 | 36 |
| Sites Associated with Both Wars (40) | 6 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 6 |
| All Sites (677) | 89 | 245 | 109 | 89 | 145 |

Alternatives for Preservation and Interpretation

As many as 170 Principal Sites⁶ of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 (25 percent), especially those located in rapidly developing areas, will face injury or destruction in the next decade. To address the continuing loss of historic ground and structural fabric, public agencies, preservation organizations, and individuals will need to act swiftly and sustain protection efforts for the next 10 years. The National Park Service suggests the following “alternatives for the preservation and interpretation of the sites by federal, State, and local governments, or other public or private entities...”:⁷

- Public agencies and nonprofit organizations should evaluate their current Revolutionary War and War of 1812 holdings to identify historically important but unprotected lands and resources. Where additional preservation and protection is needed, work with willing sellers and donors and other

partners to legally and permanently protect historically significant lands and features.

- Apply and build upon available federal, state, local, and private funding sources (such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund, state conservation programs, and local Purchase of Development Rights programs).
- Forge new partnerships and build new constituencies at the national, state, and local levels. A national advocacy group dedicated to full and permanent protection and interpretation of early American historic sites could be especially useful in facilitating preservation work among all levels of government, site-specific friends groups, and private landowners.
- Promote and expand federal, state, and local tax incentives that encourage private owners to donate easements or property for conservation purposes.
- Continue to research, survey, and document sites with archeological components to clarify site locations and boundaries, to determine their preservation potential, and to begin interpretive planning.
- Continue to research, survey, and document sites that could not be located during this study, especially significant sites historically associated with Native Americans and naval activities, to determine their preservation potential. Consult and collaborate with appropriate and interested tribes when projects affect sites associated with Native Americans.
- For sites that retain integrity, update or develop National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks documentation using current scholarship and resource evaluations.
- For the more than 400 Principal Sites or their locations that have little or no interpretive programs or media, develop on-site and virtual interpretation that contributes to public understanding and appreciation of the site, interest in

6. Indicates total sites listed as Preservation Priority I and Preservation Priority II, Class C. These sites retain integrity and face medium or high threats.

7. P.L. 104-333, Section 603 (d)(2)(D).

preserving the site, and marketing of the site for heritage tourism.

- Where appropriate to the story of the site, research and develop objective interpretation about the history of African Americans, Indians, and women, the international scope of and participation in the wars, and causes and results of internecine conflicts.

The authorizing legislation directs the National Park Service to comment on “designation of the sites as units of the National Park System.”⁸ This may be an appropriate alternative for a select few Principal Sites. A site is eligible for inclusion in the National Park System only if it is nationally significant, retains a high degree of integrity, represents a theme not already adequately represented in the system, is of sufficient size and appropriate configuration to ensure long-term site protection and to accommodate public use, and has potential for efficient administration at a reasonable cost.⁹

Twenty-six Principal Sites not currently within the National Park System may meet the criteria for inclusion within the National Park System. Table 9 lists the most significant Principal Sites that have experienced little or moderate alteration since either the Revolutionary War or War of 1812, and that are largely unprotected by other public historic preservation agencies or nonprofit organizations. Whether these sites meet all of the criteria for inclusion in the National Park System would need to be determined through future studies authorized by Congress. Such studies would also evaluate other management alternatives and would not normally recommend National Park Service administration if other alternatives offer adequate protection for the site.



Land Preservation Techniques

Each level of government and the private sector has its own tools and techniques for preserving land. Among the most effective are programs that generate funds for governments to purchase lands and easements from willing sellers. These include the U.S. Department of Transportation’s transportation enhancement programs, state conservation and green space programs, and local Purchase of Development Rights programs. Tax incentives are also excellent tools. Income tax and property tax incentives, such as federal income tax deductions worth the value of a qualified donation,¹⁰ encourage private owners to sell or donate historic properties or easements. Local use value property assessments can result in significantly lower real property taxes.

The more a historic site is recognized, documented, interpreted, and made accessible, the more likely it is to be protected in the long term. Programs that help lay the groundwork for permanent protection of historic properties include grants from the National Park Service that fund historical research, archeological studies, National Register of Historic Places documentation, structural stabilization and maintenance, and site advocacy and promotion; state commissions that help promote preservation, commemoration, and heritage tourism activities at historic military sites; and local regulatory ordinances that identify historic areas as important to the community and set out rules for maintaining historic properties. Both permanent protection techniques and assistance programs may be used in different combinations depending on the character of the historic site in question, the will of local landowners and communities, and the opportunities afforded them by state and federal programs.

8. Ibid., Section 603 (d)(2)(D).

9. A site is considered nationally significant if it meets all four of the following standards: 1) it is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource; 2) it possesses exceptional value of quality illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our nation’s heritage; 3) it offers superlative opportunities for recreation for public use and enjoyment, or for scientific study; 4) it retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled

example of the resource. National Park Service, *Management Policies*, 2006 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 2006), 8-9; Division of Park Planning and Special Studies, National Park Service, January 2003, <<http://www.nps.gov/legacy/criteria.html>> (March 2004).

10. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, Section 170(h), Qualified Conservation Contributions, as amended (Public Law 96-541; 26 USC 170(h)).

Consultation

In carrying out the research and field work that led to this report, the National Park Service contacted and worked with state historic preservation offices, tribal governments, scholars specializing in these two wars, and national patriotic and preservation organizations. The authorizing legislation for this study also required the Director of the National Park Service to consult with “the Governor of each affected State; each affected unit of local government; state and local historic preservation organizations; scholarly organizations; and other interested parties as the Secretary considers advisable.”¹¹ Accordingly, the National Park Service provided a draft of this report to more than

900 entities or individuals for review and comment in August 2006.¹² As a result, the National Park Service received more than 330 comments from 64 agencies and individuals. Many of those comments were incorporated into this final report.

This study comes as the nation celebrates the 225th anniversary of the Revolutionary War (2000-2008) and prepares to commemorate the bicentennial of the War of 1812 (2012-2015). Through partnerships and a tireless commitment to history and the future, the resources that reflect the roots of American freedom, sacrifice, and sovereignty can be saved for future generations through prompt and focused action today.



11. P.L. 104-333, Section 603 (d)(3).

12. The “Consultation Draft” was provided to the following: 32 governors, more than 250 local governments, 33 state historic preservation officers, 96 Indian tribes, nearly 100 state historic park sites, nearly 200 local organizations affiliated with sites in this report, 8 other federal agencies that manage sites in this report,

the 13 scholars who initially determined the relative significance of the sites in this report, 17 additional scholarly organizations, 19 other preservation or patriotic organizations, and more than 220 Members of Congress representing areas in which the sites in this report are found.



Introduction

The Revolutionary War (1775-1783) launched a new nation—the United States—which appeared to the world a novel experiment in self-government that might as easily fail as succeed.

Not only did American colonists sever bonds with the mother country of Great Britain, they sought also to overthrow an imperial system that many viewed as oppressive. A revolution, indeed, but not one every colonist supported. In a very real sense, the Revolution was also a civil war. Thousands of colonists remained loyal to King George and fought beside his soldiers against those who had been their friends and neighbors. During and after the war, many loyalists fled the American colonies to seek haven in Canada and Great Britain. If the war brought the colonies closer together, eventually to form a nation, it also unraveled and rewove the social fabric that predated the surrender of a British army at Yorktown.

The Revolutionary War also was a war of many sides. For its own purposes, the French government allied itself with the colonies and tipped the scale toward victory. Hessian and German troops fought shoulder-to-shoulder with British regulars. Promised emancipation, many slaves of African descent joined the Loyalist cause, hoping to escape bondage. Tribal nations allied with colony or Crown, each seeking an advantage in a complex and changing society. For soldiers and civilians, men, women, and children, the military and political outcome of the conflict was not certain. Lives and life ways were at stake; some were destroyed, some were improved, all were affected directly or indirectly. The intricate forces unleashed by revolution—civil war, social upheaval, local and international politics—lie at the very root of our nation's existence.

The War of 1812 (1811-1815) has been called America's forgotten war. Following the Revolution, a seemingly endless stream of settlers pushed America's frontiers westward beyond the limits established by the Treaty of Paris. As a matter of policy, the British continued to oppose American sovereignty by urging and arming tribal nations to resist encroaching settlement. These were years of nearly constant and vengeful frontier warfare. Finally, at the battles of Fallen Timbers (1794), Tippecanoe (1811), and the Thames (1813), American armies with native allies of their own broke the spine of organized tribal resistance in the Northwest Territory and extended the reach of a brash young

nation to the Canadian border. The Revolution had by no means resolved every issue that lay between Great Britain and the United States.

Against this backdrop of agitation on the frontier, Great Britain's trade choking Orders-in-Council and its impressments of American seamen prompted the United States, amidst exhortations from the War Hawk faction in Congress, to war. To force Great Britain to cease its aggressive behavior, the United States invaded British Canada, a hostile neighbor the United States perceived it could not ignore, and one that could potentially be annexed if occupied. Historians now largely agree that the United States' principal goals for the War of 1812 were to assert American sovereignty and expand the national territory.

The United States declared war on Great Britain in June 1812 and within a month, an American army had set out to conquer the Canadian provinces. While some today can call to mind the burning of Washington, the valiant defense of Fort McHenry, the naval battles on Lake Erie, or Andrew Jackson and the battle of New Orleans, few are aware that many of this war's pivotal battles—Fort George, The Thames, Chrysler's Farm, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane—were fought on British (now Canadian) soil where Britons, French-speaking Canadiens, and Indians made common cause to repel the "Yankee" invaders. Even fewer recognize that many of the war's important battles—Burnt Corn, Fort Mims, Tallussahatchee, Emuckfau Creek, and Horseshoe Bend—were fought in what was then the Mississippi Territory against a faction of the Creek Nation.

Why is the War of 1812, unlike the Revolution, not better understood as fundamental to the United States' national identity? Historians found aspects of the War of 1812 inglorious or troubling—broken treaties and displaced native peoples north and south, aggressive designs on Canada, a string of disappointing military defeats, and a seemingly shallow pretext for such a bitter struggle—all of these factors contributed in one way or another to the war's relative obscurity in modern memory. This war had no Founding Fathers, no formative political documents, and

A marked segment of the Crown Point Road (VT1001), which carried troops and supplies across Vermont during the Revolutionary War. Photo by Ben Ford.

few ennobling ideals of independence and equality to sear it into the national consciousness. Nonetheless, it was a formative and sobering episode. Even while British ships bombarded Fort McHenry and a defiant Star Spangled Banner, stunned residents of the nation's capital prodded still-smoking embers of public buildings torched by British regulars. The young nation's demoralized government was scattered across the countryside. Yet, despite this low point in its brief history, the United States managed to affirm its sovereignty and retain its borders at war's end. The War of 1812 established the northern limit of our nation's frontier and opened much of its southern territory to American settlement. Ultimately, the "forgotten war" did much to forge a national identity as the Republic began to expand rapidly in the early 19th century.

Why Save Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites?

This is a study of historic sites and site preservation alternatives. It is not a review of the evolving interpretations of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Historians will continue to reinterpret these wars and their consequences in light of the scholarship of their generation. Despite a mountain of publications, many stories from these wars remain untold. As examples, past historians found it painful to address the anguished lives of people caught up in warfare where neighbor attacked neighbor and marauders preyed on the survivors—an apt description of how the Revolution played out in the Southern colonies. Historians have only recently begun to evaluate the devastation wrought on the tribal nations of America; the roles of free and enslaved persons of African descent who fought as members of the American, British, and Canadian armed forces; or the attitudes of Spanish soldiers, who struggled to maintain a precarious foothold in the Gulf of Mexico that dated from the 1500s. These stories humanize the broad saga of American history. Their inclusion helps move the accepted history of these wars from the realm of legend and myth into that of reality and critical understanding.

In these wars, Americans—men and women, free and enslaved, immigrant and native—faced personal, political, and economic crises. Many survived to savor victory or grimace at the bitter taste of defeat; others did not. More than 25,700 combatants gave their lives or were wounded in the Revolutionary War, with an American casualty rate second only to the Civil War when measured as a percentage of the American population. More than 10,000 combatants perished or sustained wounds in the War of 1812.¹³ Beyond even these numbers were the untallied losses of Native Americans and of civilians killed by soldiers and warriors, those who died at the hands of their neighbors, or those who succumbed to deprivation. Their sacrifice enabled the country to survive, grow, and mature.

Since its inception, the National Park Service has relied on the authenticity of place to interpret America's past. Beyond written histories, documents, novels, songs, and epic poetry, it is the preserved battlefield or historic site that provides visitors with their most compelling and tangible link to the past. At Concord Bridge, one comes to terms with a simmering frustration that finally exploded in a volley of musketry. In the assembly room of Independence Hall, a respectful hush allows the mind to evoke the scrawl of quills on a parchment espousing opinions that changed the course of world history. The authentic place has power to establish and revitalize the bond between citizen and national history.

In times when our nation faces troubling challenges in the world, Americans instinctively seek the authentic fabric of history. Historic places provide a kind of physical reassurance, akin to the comforting "touch of elbows" often described by comrades who faced combat in line of battle. It is true that not every battlefield or historic site can be protected, nor do all sites deserve equal preservation. It is also true that every loss, every bulldozed acre of battlefield, every razed structure, diminishes our ability to commune with our nation's past. Without these places of pilgrimage, we are left with words and fading memory. We preserve these sites so that our national history may continue as a living presence.

13. Casualty figures compiled from 243 battlefield surveys undertaken during this study. Numbers represent total British, American, and allied casualties resulting from military action. In addition, more than 31,500 combatants were listed as missing in the Revolutionary

War and more than 10,600 listed as missing in the War of 1812. These data do not account for additional casualties from smaller actions not surveyed as part of this study.

Previous Preservation Efforts

Two centuries of commemoration and preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites preceded this study. In fact, the preservation movement in the United States stems from efforts to commemorate the luminaries and sites associated with the two wars. The Continental Congress itself authorized the first battlefield monument in 1781 to mark the American and French victory at Yorktown, Virginia. In 1817, the first private monument in the young nation was raised to honor patriots who fell during the 1777 battle of Paoli in Pennsylvania. Private efforts to purchase battlefield land and important places associated with the Revolutionary War began as early as the 1820s. William Ferris Pell purchased 546 acres containing the ruined site of Fort Ticonderoga in 1820. By 1825, private investors and the Bunker Hill Monument Association controlled 18 acres of battlefield at Breed's Hill. The State of Indiana acquired 16 acres of the Tippecanoe Battlefield from a private landowner and battle veteran in 1836, perhaps the earliest public effort to protect the site of a battle in the United States. In 1850, the Hasbrouck House, General Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, New York, became the first historic house museum in the United States.¹⁴ In 1875, the site of the 1814 Battle of Mackinac Island became the first battlefield protected within a national park, Mackinac National Park in Michigan.¹⁵ After the divisiveness of the Civil War, the 1876 national centennial of the American Revolution gave North and South an opportunity to celebrate a shared past. The centennial celebrations sparked renewed interest in the people and places of the country's earliest struggles to create and secure a free and independent nation.

From the 1880s to the turn of the 20th century, the Federal Government debated numerous commemoration and

preservation bills concerning historic sites from the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War, and other military conflicts. In the 1890s, Congress authorized the creation of four national military parks at the Civil War battlefields of Chickamauga, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Gettysburg. Establishing such parks required federal acquisition of large land areas to protect the battlefields. Congress recognized that numerous other battlefields from other wars were worthy of federal attention, but real estate acquisition costs caused concern.

In 1902, Brigadier General George B. Davis, former chairman of the Commission for the Publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion and the officer responsible for marking battle lines at Antietam with commemorative tablets, proposed that the U.S. Government reduce real estate acquisition costs by purchasing only narrow lanes along the lines of battle where monuments and tablets could be erected. Speaking specifically of the Antietam battlefield, Davis said the battlefield land would, "continue, probably for several centuries, to be an agricultural community, as it is now and as it was in 1862." This proposal, which proved shortsighted, influenced battlefield preservation philosophy through much of the 20th century.¹⁶

The years following World War I saw an increase in public enthusiasm for establishing additional national military parks. Congress considered 14 bills to establish national military parks with proposed appropriations approximating \$6 million and another 14 bills asking for markers on battlefields or studies of others. In June 1925, the Army War College provided Congress with a memorandum outlining "a comprehensive system for classifying battles according to their importance, and proposed preservation action corresponding to the relative importance of each category."¹⁷ The memorandum addressed 31

14. A general history of preservation efforts concerning Revolutionary War and War of 1812 historic sites in the United States is available from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), Washington, DC. Fort Ticonderoga National Historic Landmark. "Gardens and Grounds," n.d., <<http://www.fort-ticonderoga.org/gardens/default.htm>> (2004); Frank B. Sarles Jr. and Charles E. Shedd, "Colonials and Patriots, Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, Bunker Hill Monument," in Volume VI, *Historic Places Commemorating Our Forebears, 1700-1783*, ed. John Porter Bloom and Robert M. Utley, National Park Service, 1964, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/colonials-patriots/sitec8.htm> (January 2005).

15. Congress created Mackinac National Park, America's second national park, for its historic and natural qualities. In 1895, Congress transferred the federal lands, including the park and the former military post at Fort Mackinac, to the State of Michigan. The park is now Mackinac Island State Park.

16. Edmund B. Rogers (comp.), "History of Legislation Relating to the National Park System through the 82nd Congress," (a collection of photostats in 108 volumes, deposited in the Departmental Library, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, 1958), Vol. VII.

17. Ronald F. Lee, *The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea* (Washington, National Park Service, 1973), 47.

Revolutionary War battlefields and 11 War of 1812 battlefields.¹⁸ The Army War College recommended that two—Saratoga, New York, and Yorktown, Virginia—be commemorated as national military parks. It recommended that the rest be declared national monuments, which would require limited land protection and varying types and degrees of interpretation and commemoration.¹⁹ With numerous and piecemeal proposals before it, Congress passed legislation in February 1926 directing the War Department to conduct a general study of battlefields in the United States to determine what action Congress should take to preserve or commemorate the sites. This was the first federal effort to conduct a national survey of historic sites.²⁰

While the Federal Government sought to protect and commemorate historic battlefields, private preservation efforts also flourished. Private historic house museums, most heavily concentrated in the northeast, were the predominant form of preservation by the mid-1920s. Many of the museums preserved and commemorated the homes of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 luminaries and buildings where important events occurred during the two wars.²¹

As the bicentennial of the American Revolution approached, Congress created the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Reconstituted as the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, the Commission coordinated international, national, state, and local events and projects

commemorating the Revolution.²² All levels of government, national, statewide, and local nonprofit organizations, patriotic societies, and private contributors supported and financed events and projects for the bicentennial.²³ In 1977, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration reported more than 113,000 programs nationwide, including parades, historic site commemoration and monumentation, historical symposia, historic building restorations, designation of new public parks, reenactments, and new facilities at parks and museums.²⁴

The bicentennial had a lasting but diffuse effect on historic preservation in this country. Study of the Revolution flourished. Many states and counties prepared histories of the war, some of which included lists of battle sites and other significant resources gleaned from documentary sources. Interest in and appreciation of local historic sites were reflected in the increase of total listings in the National Register of Historic Places, which “grew from fewer than 400 entries in 1969 to more than 13,000 in 1976.”²⁵ State, local, and private restoration and rehabilitation projects were also popular, although in no way limited to Revolutionary-period buildings and structure.²⁶ These important efforts invigorated the historic preservation movement in the United States, but did not address historic preservation needs of battlefield landscapes and historic properties of the Revolution in a comprehensive, methodical manner. The Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study attempts to do just that.



18. Lary M. Dilsaver, ed., *America's National Park System: The Critical Documents* (Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 1994), 66. For the Army War College memorandum, see this book online at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/anps/anps_2d.htm.

19. The Antiquities Act of 1906 gave the president power to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” located on federal land to be national monuments and to “reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected” (16 USC 433; 34 STAT 225).

20. Lee, 47; House Committee on Military Affairs, *Study and Investigation of Battlefields*, 1926, 1; Barry Mackintosh, *The Historic Sites Survey and National Historic Landmarks Program: A History* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1985), 2.

21. John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s Colonial Williamsburg, which Rockefeller financed in 1926, reflected public interest in the Colonial period and the private house museum trend.

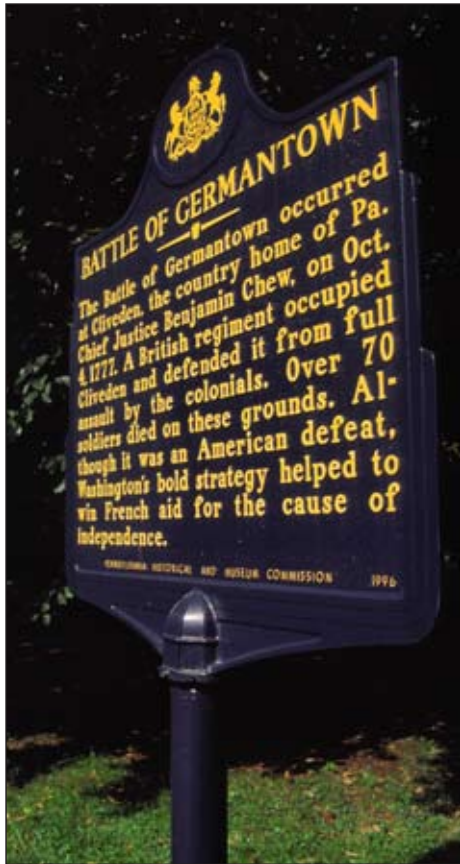
22. American Revolution Bicentennial Commission Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-491); American Revolution Bicentennial Administration Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-179). ARBC operated from 1966 to 1974; ARBA operated from 1974 to 1977. American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, *The Bicentennial of the United States of America: A Final Report to the People* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1977).

23. Eleven million dollars in federal funds were granted to each state for various historical and commemorative projects. Revenues from the sale of commemorative medals generated another \$8.75 million to support state and local projects. The states committed more than \$25 million, and local governments and private contributors shouldered costs approximating \$97.6 million.

24. American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, *Final Report*, 261.

25. *Ibid.*, 122.

26. For example, Lucy the Margate Elephant near Atlantic City, New Jersey, an iconic late 19th-century structure, was restored as part of the Bicentennial.



State historical marker, Germantown, Pennsylvania. Photo by Chris Heisey.

Taking Another Look at the Turn of the 21st Century

This study is the most extensive assessment of the significance and condition of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields and historic sites ever undertaken in the United States. The National Park Service evaluated 677 sites in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and considered another 58 sites in three Canadian provinces.²⁷ Some of these Principal Sites have been researched, documented, and protected to some degree for years. Many more have never received the level of attention accorded here. Yet, the Principal Sites represent only a fraction of the places, buildings, structures, and landscapes that survive today to tell the stories of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. As we continue to learn more about the two wars, our understanding of the participants, their motives, and their actions will no doubt lead to the identification of additional historic sites and increased appreciation for historic places already known to us.

The Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study builds upon work from early 20th-century Congressional studies, Bicentennial activities, numerous state and local initiatives to research and locate historic resources, and National Park Service programs and projects, such as the 1960 National Historic Landmarks thematic study of the War for Independence. The chief progenitor of this study, however, is the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's work with Civil War battlefields.²⁸

The Congressionally chartered Civil War Sites Advisory Commission completed its survey and evaluation of 384 battlefields in 1993. Its recommendations about those sites have led to many important national, state, regional, and local preservation initiatives. Much of the work has been at more

than 150 Civil War battlefields, with the 50 most significant and endangered battlefields receiving the greatest attention. Battlefield friends groups and local and state governments have led most of these efforts with support from national organizations such as the Conservation Fund and the Civil War Preservation Trust and federal agencies such as the National Park Service and the Federal Highway Administration. The commission's work engendered numerous additional studies of Civil War battlefields and related sites in 20 states, such as the Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment in Tennessee and Georgia, the Vicksburg Campaign Corridor Study in Louisiana and Mississippi, and the Red River Campaign Battlesites Project in Texas.

Because of the commission's study and ongoing preservation advocacy for the Civil War sites, Congress has taken steps to create federal preservation opportunities for Civil War battlefields. In 1992, Congress authorized the U.S. Treasury Department to mint and sell Civil War Commemorative Coins, the sale of which generated \$5.9 million for land acquisition. Coin funds were used to purchase more than 5,200 acres of endangered land at significant Civil War battlefields.²⁹

In 1996, Congress formally authorized the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), which Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan had launched administratively in 1990 to assist state and local battlefield proponents.³⁰ ABPP provides grants and technical assistance for battlefield research, survey and evaluation, planning, advocacy, and interpretation at battlefields on American soil. More than \$5.4 million in ABPP project grants has been given to Civil War sites named by the commission.

Since 1998, Congress has made available to state and local governments a total of \$31.9 million from the Land and Water

27. Significant Canadian events and sites were identified and researched but were not surveyed or evaluated as part of the NPS study, which investigated only sites situated in the United States (Public Law 104-333, Section 603(c)).

28. Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Act of 1990, as amended (Public Law 101-628 and Public Law 102-166).

29. Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coin Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-379). Acreage statistics courtesy of the Civil War Preservation Trust, September 2004.

30. American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996, as amended (Public Law 104-333, Section 604; 16 USC 469k). The ABPP had operated as a Department of the Interior initiative from 1990.

Conservation Fund to purchase and permanently protect land at battlefields studied by the commission.³¹ To date, federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies have helped save more than 11,800 acres of land at battlefields named in the commission's report. In addition to the federal response, numerous state and local governments, and national nonprofit organizations, such as the Civil War Preservation Trust, use the commission's findings to guide their battlefield preservation efforts and inform their decisions about allocating organizational resources.

Although it employs similar methods, this study goes beyond the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's work. While still focused on the important landscapes of battle, this study also looks at sites where important political, economic, and social events influenced the course of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. These sites include individual buildings and structures, historic districts, underwater resources, and archeological sites.

To complete this extensive study, the National Park Service engaged scholars, State Historic Preservation Officers, tribal governments, local governments, private landowners, patriotic societies, cultural resource consultants, and private citizens to ask five critical questions about Revolutionary War and War of 1812 historic resources.

- Which sites are the most significant, historically?
- Where are they?
- What is their current condition?
- What threats may damage or destroy them by 2017?
- What can be done to save them?

The answers to these questions demonstrate the far-reaching and complex history of the two wars. The answers bring renewed awareness that the wars influenced events from Castine, Maine, to Astoria, Oregon, pitted loyalists against patriots, Native Americans against Native Americans, Canadians against Americans, and embroiled governments and soldiers from around the world. For example, the study revealed that at least 49 tribes participated in 90 battles during the two wars and that the Spanish government, soldiers, or citizens played roles in at least 10 important battles and 18 other significant events during the two wars.

Most importantly, the study data reveal the precarious status of many battlefields and historic sites. Of the 677 sites studied, 341 are destroyed or fragmented. The other 336 sites survive, for the most part, intact. Public and nonprofit entities protect all or portions of many surviving sites, while others face serious degradation or utter destruction in the next decade.

Now is the time to act to preserve the places that link us to these momentous conflicts and the Nation's founding principles. This study comes as the National Park Service and its partners celebrate the 225th anniversary of the Revolutionary War (2000-2008) and as the nation prepares to commemorate the bicentennial of the War of 1812 (2012-2015). Through partnerships and a tireless commitment to making the past meaningful, these historic resources can be saved for future generations.



31. Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-83; 111 STAT. 1543); Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999 (Public Law 105-277; 112 STAT. 2681); Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-63; 115 STAT. 414); House, "Making Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes," 108th Cong., 1st sess., 2003, H. Rept. 108-330, 106; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005

(Public Law 108-447), Conference Report 108-792, 1056; Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-54) and House, "Making Appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and for Other Purposes," 109th Cong., 1st sess., 2005, H. Rept. 109-188, 88; and Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110-5).

Study Methods

The study legislation called for an evaluation of sites “thematically tied with the nationally significant events that occurred during the Revolutionary War... [and] the War of 1812.” To determine the scope of this requirement, the National Park Service faced several important questions. How should the periods of the two wars be defined? What constitutes a nationally significant event for those periods? What historical themes represent the nationally significant events? Finally, what sites contribute to the nationally significant themes?

Periods of Significance

Determining beginning and end dates for the two wars continues to spark debate among historians. Reasoned arguments have differed and will differ. In 1997, the National Park Service hosted three regional meetings in preparation for this study. During each meeting, scholars, state and tribal representatives, and National Park Service staff debated several issues. Did political or military actions define the commencement and conclusion of each war? Where would one draw a line in a continuum of history that included provocative events that led to war, such as the Boston Massacre in March 1770 and the *Chesapeake* affair in June 1807? The Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board also debated the issue when it met in 2000 (see Figure 1).

Ultimately, the National Park Service and the study committee decided on dates that take in all major military and political events commonly understood to be part of the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. Antecedents and repercussions, though important historically, were excluded in order to maintain focus on the wars themselves. For the purposes of this study, the period

of the Revolutionary War is April 19, 1775 to September 3, 1783,³² and the period of the War of 1812 is November 1, 1811, to June 30, 1815.³³

Geographic Boundaries

The study, commissioned by the United States Congress, is limited to the lands and territorial waters of the United States (although some Canadian sites are noted, the United States government has no authority to bring about the preservation of Canadian sites or those of any other sovereign nation). However, any student of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 understands that many important events took place on foreign soil and in international waters during both conflicts. One type of historic resource over which the United States does have authority is shipwrecked or sunken U.S. naval vessels. Any such shipwreck is U.S. Navy property, unless specifically transferred or abandoned by the Navy, regardless of where it is found in international waters. For example, the sunken USS *Bonhomme Richard* is U.S. property, and, if found, must be treated as such. Although not further addressed in this study, United States shipwrecks in foreign or international waters are subject to U.S. law and international agreements on the preservation and status of those underwater resources.

Defining Nationally Significant Events

For the purpose of this study and in accordance with its Congressional mandate, the National Park Service interprets “nationally significant events” as those that had a direct, demonstrable influence on the course, conduct, and results of

32. On April 19, 1775, the Battles of Lexington and Concord signaled the first major offensive military act by the British to suppress the colonists that resulted in fighting and bloodshed. Scholars generally agree that those events ignited the atmosphere of rebellion and ushered in a military and political state of war. The American and French victory at Yorktown in October 1781 ended major campaigning during the Revolutionary War, although small, isolated engagements continued through 1782. In April 1782, the British government called for its military forces to refrain from offensive action and prepare to withdraw from the American colonies. In April 1783, Congress ratified the provisional peace treaty. American and British diplomats signed the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783, finalizing the peace.

33. The start date takes into account the significant fighting on the frontier in late 1811—most notably the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811, in what is now Indiana—which led in part to Congress’s official declaration of war on June 18, 1812. Although the War of 1812 officially ended when the United States and Great Britain exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Ghent on February 17, 1815, news of the treaty spread slowly and fighting continued. The last known battle of the war, a naval engagement on the Indian Ocean, occurred on June 30, 1815.

the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. Single events, such as seminal battles that changed the course of the war in a single day, meet this definition. Series of smaller events that cumulatively influenced the conduct or results of war may also meet this definition.

The National Park Service recognizes that thousands of other events influenced communities and individuals during the wars. Minor skirmishes, violence among neighbors, food shortages, property seizures, and persuasive sermons affected everyday efforts to survive physically, economically, politically, and emotionally. While these circumstances are often notable in community histories, they do not necessarily meet the definition of “nationally significant events” as outlined above.³⁴

The National Historic Landmarks Program and the National Register of Historic Places have more stringent and extensive criteria and review processes for determining national significance of cultural resources. Preservation advocates seeking official designation for sites noted in this report should review the regulations and guidance defining those programs before preparing nominations for National Historic Landmarks or National Register properties with national significance.³⁵

Historical Themes

At the start of the study, the National Park Service developed a list of historical themes to determine how “thematically tied” sites contributed to the “nationally significant events of the two wars.”³⁶ The themes provide a contextual framework within which the significance of the individual sites may be examined and compared.³⁷

FIGURE 1. Historical Themes

Theme I – Military (554 sites). Sites directly associated with military forces on land or sea.

Theme II – Government, Law, Politics, and Diplomacy (44 sites). Sites associated with decision-making, policy creation, political process, and diplomatic relations during the wars.

Theme III – Intellectual History (8 sites). Sites associated with the publication or propagation of ideas and values that influenced the social, political, economic, and military actions and policies during the wars.

Theme IV – Economics of War (40 sites). Sites associated with economic activities that contributed to the war effort.

Theme V – Society (9 sites). Sites associated with home front, civilian conduct during wartime. This theme includes sites associated with cottage industries and with social unrest or discord, where private citizens, acting without military or government sanction, caused disturbances or took arms themselves.

Theme VI – Transportation (22 sites). Sites associated with moving people, goods, and information during the wars.



34. See “Other Sites of Interest” at the end of this report.

35. See 36 CFR 60 and 36 CFR 65 generally for National Register and National Historic Landmark requirements. See also National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, revised 1997) and National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999).

36. Staff from the National Historic Landmarks Program, National Register of Historic Places, American Battlefield Protection Program, and Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems Program initially developed the list of themes.

37. A detailed list of the themes, sub-themes, and examples of property types is available from the National Park Service’s American Battlefield Protection Program, Washington, DC.



Privateer Brigantine Defence shipwreck site (ME1011), near Castine, Maine. Photo by Arthur Spiess.

Determining Which Sites to Study

Once the study's periods of significance and themes were established, the National Park Service began to identify sites associated with each theme. Two factors made that task difficult. First, while there is ample published research on the battles of these two wars, there is no equivalent to the Civil War's Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, no one place to go for a reliable compilation of the military campaigns and engagements. Second, no previous national historic preservation effort has ever attempted to study, at one time, sites that have attained significance not for their association with military engagements, but for their association with other types of events of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Therefore, the process of identifying the sites is inductive and ongoing. A "complete" list of all places associated with the two wars is not the goal of this study, although many professional and avocational historians are working and will continue to work toward that goal.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, given two years to report to Congress on the status of Civil War sites in the United States in the early 1990s, faced the latter issue. The commission was unable to study the thousands of hospitals, prison sites, towns, industrial sites, farms, and other significant resources in such a short time. The commission therefore "devoted its principal effort toward battlefields because of their great historical importance and contemporary preservation challenges" facing those historic landscapes.³⁸

Moving beyond the "battlefields only" precedent of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, the National Park Service established two categories of sites for this study: "Battlefields" and "Associated Historic Properties." The National Park Service views each as a distinct set of historic sites. Each required the use of customized survey techniques. Each has its advocates and constituents. Together, the battlefields and the associated historic properties represent a more complete story of the historic events that shaped the nation during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

For the purposes of this study, battlefields are defined as the sites of battles, skirmishes, and other military engagements of various intensities between regular and irregular (partisan) British and American forces and their allies. Buildings and structures that derive their significance solely from their association with a battle are included as part of the battlefield. For example, the British scuttled or lost ships during the siege of Yorktown in 1781. The shipwrecks derive their sole significance from events and actions related to the siege. Therefore, the underwater archeological site of the Yorktown shipwrecks is part of the Yorktown battlefield.

Associated historic properties are historic sites, other than battlefields, that have tangible, documented connections to the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. Seventy-two percent of the associated historic properties fall within Theme I: Military. These include sites of military endeavors such as tactical maneuvers that resulted in the occupation or evacuation of territory or position, as well as sites of military facilities such as cantonments, fortifications, and prisoner-of-war camps. The remaining 28 percent of the associated historic properties account for all resources associated with other aspects of the wars (Themes II through VI). These sites include statehouses, hospitals, and manufacturing facilities.

In addition to studying published materials, the National Park Service took the following steps to identify historic sites associated with the two wars. Staff searched National Register of Historic Places files,³⁹ sought information from State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers about sites in their inventories, worked with colleagues at Revolutionary War and War of 1812 national parks, and developed an interactive webpage to provide information to and solicit information from the interested public. Finally, the National Park Service convened a committee of recognized scholars to review the compiled list and assist in classifying sites associated with the two wars.

38. Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1993), 12.

39. As a standard data set, the National Register was especially useful for identifying associated historic properties, since there are countless

places associated with the events of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. As a result, the list of associated historic properties favors National Register sites.

FIGURE 2. The Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Committee

National Park System Advisory Board Chairman Dr. John Hope Franklin called upon a group of scholars to identify the most significant Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites. The members of the board's Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Committee are experts in 18th- and early 19th-century American and Canadian military history, maritime history, architectural history, material culture studies, and historical cartography.

Thomas B. Williams, M.A., Study Committee Chairman, National Park System Advisory Board

Brian Leigh Dunnigan, M.A., Clements Library, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor

R. David Edmunds, Ph.D., University of Texas at Dallas

Donald E. Graves, M.A., Ensign Heritage Consulting, Ottawa, Canada

Ira Gruber, Ph.D., Rice University

Bernard Herman, Ph.D., University of Delaware

Donald Hickey, Ph.D., Wayne State College

Christopher McKee, A.M.L.S., Grinnell College

Michael Steinitz, Ph.D., Massachusetts Historical Commission

Camille Wells, Ph.D., University of Virginia

Patrick A. Wilder, B.A., Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission

Virginia Steele Wood, M.S.L.S., Library of Congress

Robert K. Wright, Ph.D., U.S. Army Center of Military History

The Study Committee

Chairman Dr. John Hope Franklin appointed 13 advisors to the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board. The committee convened in Washington, DC, in August 2000 and again in December 2000. National Park Service historians from parks associated with the two wars joined the committee in its deliberations. The scholars helped compile a thorough list of battles and other events that fell within the study's established themes. They then helped determine which sites were associated with the wars' nationally significant events and provided expert analysis of the relative historical significance of the individual sites.

The committee first produced a working list of more than 2,700 sites (including more than 100 sites in Canada) associated with events of the two wars. The committee then established categories to evaluate the relative historical significance of battlefields and associated historic properties.

Four categories were used to evaluate the relative significance of battlefields and a second, parallel set of categories used to rank the relative significance of associated historic properties. Sites ranked in the top three categories—Classes A, B, and C—are associated with events that had, to varying degrees, a demonstrable influence on the course, conduct, or results of the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. For the purposes of this study, these are the “Principal Sites” of the two wars.⁴⁰

The committee recommended classifying nearly 2,000 sites in the fourth category, Class D. These sites were deemed to be associated with locally significant events that did not have a demonstrable influence on the course, conduct, and results of

FIGURE 3. Significance Categories for Battlefields

Class A. Site of a military or naval action with a vital objective or result that shaped the strategy, direction, outcome, or perception of the war.

Class B. Site of a military or naval action with a significant objective or result that shaped the strategy, direction, or outcome of a campaign or other operation.

Class C. Site of a military or naval action that influenced the strategy, direction, or outcome of a campaign or other operation.

Class D. Site of an incident or military or naval encounter that did not affect the course of a campaign or other operation but that did have local repercussions.

the two wars. Consequently, while Class D sites are worthy of further examination by local advocates, they are not the focus of this study. (See list of “Other Sites of Interest” at the end of this report.)

Sites not associated with the significant events of the two wars were excluded. Examples of excluded sites follow.

- Battle monuments dedicated during post-war commemorative efforts.
- Sites significant solely for association with prominent persons but not otherwise associated with significant events of the two wars.
- Sites significant solely for architectural or design qualities.

Since the intent of the study was to identify, locate, and document *sites and structures*, the study also does not include museum objects and collections.

40. The study's authorizing legislation, P.L. 104-333, Section 603, defines “site” as “a site or structure situated in the United States that is thematically tied with the nationally significant events that occurred

during the Revolutionary War... [and] the War of 1812.” This report uses the term “site” or “Principal Site” generally to mean a building, structure, site, or district.

FIGURE 4. Significance Categories for Associated Historic Properties

Class A. Sites associated with events that shaped a Class A military action but that were not part of the action itself. -OR- Sites associated with government or citizen actions or the dissemination of significant thoughts, values, or ideas that had a direct and prevalent influence on social, political, economic, diplomatic, or military activities and policies during the war.

Class B. Sites associated with events that shaped a Class B military action but that were not part of the action itself. -OR- Sites associated with government or citizen actions or the dissemination of significant thoughts, values, or ideas that helped shape social, political, economic, diplomatic, or military actions and policies during the war.

Class C. Sites associated with events that shaped a Class C military action but that were not part of the action itself. -OR- Sites associated with government or citizen actions or the dissemination of significant thoughts, values, or ideas that had a limited influence on social, political, economic, diplomatic, or military actions and policies during the war.

Class D. Sites associated with events that shaped a Class D military action but that were not part of the action itself. -OR- Sites associated with individual decisions and actions not sanctioned by government or military entities that resulted in localized incidents of civil unrest. -OR- Sites associated with government or citizen actions or the dissemination of thoughts, values, or ideas that did not have an influence on the social, political, economic, diplomatic, or military actions and policies during the war.



The committee's preliminary list of Principal Sites (Classes A, B, and C) included sites in the United States and Canada. The sites in the United States were further researched to determine more definitively if they each were truly associated with significant historic events and in what way they contributed to those events. For example, some buildings had been incorrectly documented with pre-war construction dates. Deed research and other investigations helped the National Park Service determine that the buildings traditionally thought to be sites of historic events were not in existence at the time in question. In other cases, folklore surrounding a particular site was disproved through research. The National Park Service noted the historical significance of the sites in Canada but did not research them extensively.

When historical research revealed that a site on the committee's list had no direct association with either war, it was removed. Associated historic properties found to derive their historical significance solely from their relationship to a battle (for example, a building used as a headquarters or as a hospital during the action) were removed as individual sites and included as contributing elements of the battlefield. If a "site" was a historic district having significance beyond the period of the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812, individual resources were culled to more accurately reflect the resources of the two wars that remain within the district. During the field survey portion of the study, surveyors nominated other sites to the list. The National Park Service reviewed the documentation for the proposed additions against the committee's significance categories and accepted two battlefields and 61 associated properties.

Field Surveys: Assessing Condition, Integrity, and Threats

Part of Congress' charge to the National Park Service was to assess short and long term threats to the integrity of the sites. To fulfill that assignment, the National Park Service determined that site surveys were necessary. The National Park Service designed its survey methods to gather consistent data about site history, interpretation, registration, historic features, conditions, integrity, and threats.⁴¹

To survey the Principal Sites on the committee's list, the National Park Service contracted with and trained a corps of colleagues, partners, and consultants to conduct the fieldwork. From January through March 2001, the National Park Service conducted regional training sessions in New Jersey, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Indiana. The training introduced surveyors to the required methods for research, identification, and evaluation of the Principal Sites in the United States. After completing the National Park Service training, 72 surveyors performed field investigations and produced site documentation for this study.

The field surveys began in summer 2001 and ended in summer 2004. The surveys entailed historical research, on-the-ground documentation and assessment of site conditions, identification of impending threats to each site, and site mapping. The surveys did not include archeological investigations for reasons of time and money. However, the surveyors did indicate their expectations for finding archeological resources at each site.

Surveys of associated historic properties assessed whether standing buildings or structures dated from the time of their respective wars, and whether they played the role historically attributed to them. Surveys of battlefields focused on pinpointing sites based on historical battle accounts and existing cultural and topographic features. Surveyors used Global Positioning Systems to map each resource and used Geographic Information Systems software to draw site boundaries based upon historical information and current land use practices. The National Park

Service retains all final survey materials, which include survey forms, photographs of important site features, site boundaries described on United States Geological Survey topographic maps, and digital spatial coordinates of important site features and boundaries.

Field Surveys: Determining Site Boundaries

An important part of the field survey was the determination of site boundaries. The National Park Service required surveyors to establish three separate boundaries for each battlefield in this study. The National Park Service followed the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's method for determining study area and core area boundaries for battlefields. These boundaries have proven invaluable in the decade since the commission's report by helping to focus local land and resource preservation efforts at Civil War battlefields, with the core area usually seen as a preservation imperative. However, the study area and core area boundaries are historical boundaries; neither indicates current integrity of a site.

The term integrity, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, is "the ability of a property to convey its significance." For battlefield landscapes, "the most important aspects of integrity... are location, setting, feeling and association."⁴² The site of a historic battle on open farmland that is now cityscape does not retain integrity: the field of battle cannot be precisely located, the setting is dramatically changed, a visitor cannot conjure an image of the historic battlefield landscape from the paved streets and towering buildings, and certainty of the site's association with the battle is academic. The site of a historic battle in and around an 18th-century town may have integrity if enough period buildings, streets, roads, and terrain features survive to testify to the location of the action and convey the character of the historic town setting, if more recent development and modern land uses do not interfere with the historic feeling of the site, and if a visitor can readily associate surviving features with historical accounts of the battle.

41. The National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program retains all site surveys (forms, photographs, maps, and other materials), survey guidelines, and a list of surveyors and their affiliations in its Washington, DC, office.

42. National Park Service, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, 1992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), 10.



FIGURE 5. Boundary Definitions

The **study area** represents the historic extent of the battle as it unfolded across the landscape. The study area contains resources known to relate to or contribute to the battle event: where troops maneuvered, deployed, and fought immediately before, during, and after combat. Historic accounts, terrain analysis, and feature identification inform the delineation of the study area boundary. The study area indicates the extent to which historic and archeological resources associated with the battle (areas of combat, command, communications, logistics, medical services, etc.) may be found and protected. Surveyors delineated study area boundaries for every battle site that was positively identified through research and field survey, regardless of its present integrity. Study areas were not assigned when battlefields could not be definitively located.

The **core area** represents the main area of fighting on the battlefield. Positions that delivered or received fire fall within the core area. Frequently described as “hallowed ground,” land within the core area is often the first to be targeted for protection. The core area lies within the study area. The core area is assigned to all battlefields, regardless of present integrity, unless historical and archeological documentation is insufficient to identify the precise area of fighting.

Unlike the study and core areas, which are based only upon the interpretation of historic events, the **potential National Register boundary** represents an assessment of a Principal Site’s current integrity (the remaining area and features that survive to convey the site’s historic sense of place). Battlefields and associated properties assigned potential National Register boundaries are considered worthy of further attention, although future evaluations of these sites may reveal more or less integrity than indicated by the surveys undertaken as part of this study.

Federal, state, and local governments, citizens, and historic preservation advocates need site integrity information when making funding, treatment, and management decisions about historic sites. For this reason, the National Park Service required each surveyor to establish a boundary indicating integrity (if any) of each battlefield. The method for determining integrity boundaries followed National Register of Historic Places guidelines.⁴³ Therefore, the resulting boundary is in effect a potential National Register boundary for battlefields that retain integrity.

In the case of associated historic properties, study and core area boundaries, which represent the extent of military engagement, were not relevant. Only the potential National Register boundary was assigned for associated historic properties, and again only if the site retained integrity. Depending on the history and nature of the associated property, integrity exists if the property can convey its sense of historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

If the surveyor could not conclusively identify the location of a battlefield or an associated property through historical research and field survey, or if the surveyor determined the site had lost integrity, no boundaries were given.

As with all survey data, the National Park Service and the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers reviewed and refined the boundaries for each Principal Site. The data from which the boundaries are drawn are preliminary and do not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal National Register nomination. Similarly, a **potential National Register boundary does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.**⁴⁴ For sites previously listed in the National Register, surveyors were asked to reassess the existing documentation based on current scholarship and resource integrity, and, when appropriate, to update the documentation and propose new site boundaries on the survey form. The potential National Register boundaries therefore indicate which Principal Sites are *likely*

eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and *likely* deserving of future preservation efforts.

For battlefields, the potential National Register boundary eliminates from the study area all land that no longer meets National Register integrity criteria. The potential National Register boundary falls along or within the study area boundary, but may include all, some, or none of the core area boundary. Battlefields entirely compromised by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features did not receive potential National Register boundaries. In the case of associated historic properties, the potential National Register boundary represents the application of the National Register criteria for significance and integrity. For the purposes of this study, the National Register criteria were applied to a narrow period of significance, namely the specific events or ongoing uses of the property during the Revolutionary War (1775-1783) or the War of 1812 (1811-1815). Although a property may be eligible for or listed in the National Register for events of other periods or for architectural qualities, that evaluation is outside the scope of this study. Severely compromised or razed historic buildings or structures did not receive potential National Register boundaries.

Potential National Register boundaries are based on an assessment of aboveground historic features. The surveys did not include a professional archeological inventory or assessment of subsurface features or indications. In some cases, future archeological testing is needed to determine whether subsurface features remain, whether subsurface features convey important information about a battle or historic property, and whether that information may help to refine site boundaries. Future archaeological investigations may alter boundaries determined by historic studies and terrain analysis. Some site boundaries may be expanded, others contracted, and yet other sites may be found in entirely different locations than suggested by documentation or oral tradition. The establishment of site boundaries for this study should be recognized as provisional until more extensive and complete analysis can be accomplished using multidisciplinary methods.

43. For general National Register guidance, see National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, revised 1997). The survey evaluations do not necessarily meet the more stringent integrity standards for National Historic Landmark designation. See National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark*

Nominations (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999), 36-37.

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

The result of the field surveys was a one-of-a-kind inventory of the Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. In the opinion of the National Park Service, the field surveys represent the minimum baseline needed to make preliminary decisions about the preservation and interpretation needs at the Principal Sites in the United States. The survey information should be reassessed during future compliance processes such as the Section 106 process required by the National Historic Preservation Act⁴⁵ and Environmental Impact

Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.⁴⁶ Likewise, more detailed research and integrity assessments should take place when any Principal Site is formally nominated to the National Register or proposed for designation as a National Historic Landmark. New research and later intensive-level surveys of these sites will enlighten future preservation and compliance work. Agencies should continue to consult local and state experts for up-to-date information about these sites.

FIGURE 6. Example of Battlefield Survey Boundaries - Fort Stephenson Battlefield (OH402)

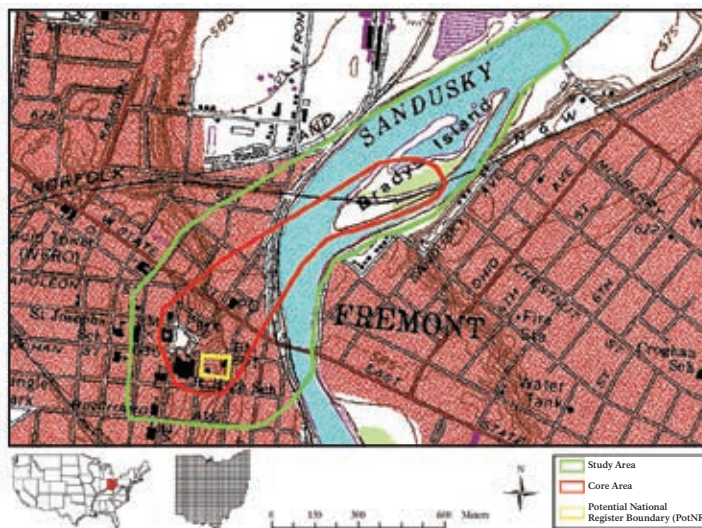


FIGURE 7. Example of Potential National Register Boundary for an Associated Historic Property - Boston Common (MA1007)



45. 16 USC 470f.

46. 42 USC 4331-4332.

FIGURE 8. Site Codes

For administrative purposes, the National Park Service assigned a unique identification code to each Principal Site. The National Park Service uses these codes to reference all survey data and other information collected about the sites. Each code begins with the two-character state abbreviation of the state in which the site can be found, followed by a series of numbers: battlefields of the Revolutionary War have three-digit numbers beginning with “2,” battlefields of the War of 1812 have three-digit numbers beginning with “4,” and all associated historic properties have four-digit numbers beginning with “1.” For example, the siege and battle of Yorktown is identified as VA207, the battle of Lake Erie is identified as OH403, and the Fort of Pensacola is FL1006.

Review and Adjustments to Survey Information

After receiving the site surveys, National Park Service staff reviewed the survey data for completeness and accuracy. When National Park Service staff found inconsistencies with the field data, they sought additional information (such as planning and zoning information) from the surveyors and other authorities about the sites. Based on responses to those inquiries, the National Park Service staff adjusted the survey data to reflect more accurately the character and status of the sites. The National Park Service also adjusted its own approach to associated historic properties that represent large landscapes with component buildings, structures, and features. These adjustments, carried out in consultation with the original surveyors, caused a reduction in the overall number of associated historic properties as provided by the committee.⁴⁷

The Principal Sites

The total number of Principal Sites in the United States, as determined through research, field survey, and post-survey adjustments is 677.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Revolutionary War battlefields | 165 |
| Revolutionary War associated properties | 258 |
| War of 1812 battlefields | 78 |
| War of 1812 associated properties | 136 |
| Properties associated with both wars | 40 |
| | ----- |
| Total | 677 |

47. For example, the committee’s original list of properties to study and survey at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, included 21 sites. The National Park Service determined that the listed sites were more appropriately viewed as contributing resources to the cultural landscape at Valley

Events outside of the boundaries of the United States, such as France’s entering into the Treaty of Alliance with the United States in 1778 and the Battle of Chippewa in 1814, were important to the histories of both wars. The committee recommended that international sites, particularly those in Canada, be considered. The Canadian sites were not surveyed as part of this study, but remain on the list of Principal Sites in order to call attention to their historical significance and potential preservation needs.

The total number of Principal Sites in Canada, as determined through research, field survey in the United States, and other adjustments is 57.⁴⁸

| | |
|---|-------|
| Revolutionary War battlefields | 8 |
| Revolutionary War associated properties | 3 |
| War of 1812 battlefields | 32 |
| War of 1812 associated properties | 12 |
| Properties associated with both wars | 2 |
| | ----- |
| Total | 57 |

The 677 Principal Sites in the United States are located in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The 57 Principal Sites in Canada are located in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec.

Forge, and combined the survey information and other data to establish a single listing for the famous Continental cantonment area.

48. For example, field surveys revealed that one site thought to be located in New York State was in fact located in Ontario.



Findings: Assessing the Principal Sites

The 463 Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War include 165 battlefields and 298 associated historic properties.⁴⁹ They represent the most significant events of the Revolution, from major battles such as Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina to citizen action at such places as Boston's Old North Church. The Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War are found in 27 states and the District of Columbia.

The 254 Principal Sites of the War of 1812 include 78 battlefields and 176 associated historic properties.⁵⁰ They represent the most significant events of the war, from famous military engagements such as the Battle of Lake Erie to lesser-known sites such as Hickory Ground, the capital of the National Council of the Creek Indian Nation during the war. The Principal Sites of the War of 1812 are found in 28 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.⁵¹

Condition and Integrity

More than two centuries of change have affected the landscapes and buildings of the Revolutionary War, and 190 years have passed and altered sites from the War of 1812. The state of historic features or *condition*, and the ability of the site to convey its historic significance or *integrity*, are important factors in determining an appropriate preservation course for the resources.

In the case of battlefields, the field surveys' condition and integrity assessments include information about the historic features still visible on the landscape, elements of the historic

landscape that remain to tell the story of the battle, and non-historic changes to the landscape that detract from understanding the battle. For associated historic properties, the condition and integrity assessments address the survival or loss of historic fabric of historic buildings and structures and the retention or loss of the historic interrelationships of buildings, structures, features and open space within the cultural landscape. All surveyed sites received an overall rating of condition and integrity informed by historical research, the surveyor's visual, subjective assessment of the site, and other information available to the National Park Service.⁵²

FIGURE 9. Condition and Integrity Evaluation Ratings

- Minimal change from the period of significance; resource is intact.*
- Moderate change from the period of significance; resource retains most historic features.
- Substantial change from the period of significance; resource is altered or fragmented but retains some essential features/retains some archeological potential.
- Severe change from the period of significance; resource is highly fragmented or destroyed.

*Reversible changes were deemed to have little impact on site integrity. For example, many battles raged over historic agricultural fields which are now wooded but retain original terrain and archeological and cultural features.

49. Includes the 40 sites associated with both wars.

50. Id.

51. Twenty-five states and the District of Columbia include Principal Sites from both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Arkansas and New Jersey include only Principal Sites from the Revolutionary War. Iowa, Mississippi, Oregon, Wisconsin, and the U.S. Virgin Islands include only Principal Sites from the War of 1812. Therefore, Principal Sites are located in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

52. For battlefields, these assessments represent the overall condition of the study area. In cases where field observations did not adequately reflect conditions within the entire study area, the National Park Service undertook independent analysis to provide a more accurate picture of the entire study area. Integrity evaluations followed the National Register of Historic Places guidance for evaluating integrity. Surveyors did not apply the "high degree" of integrity standard required for National Historic Landmark designation (see note 43).

The John Johnston Farm (OH1005), part of the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial, Miami County, Ohio, is associated with the Delaware, Mingo, Shawnee, and Wyandot tribes. Photo by Todd Tucky.

FIGURE 10. Distribution and Concentrations of Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War in the United States

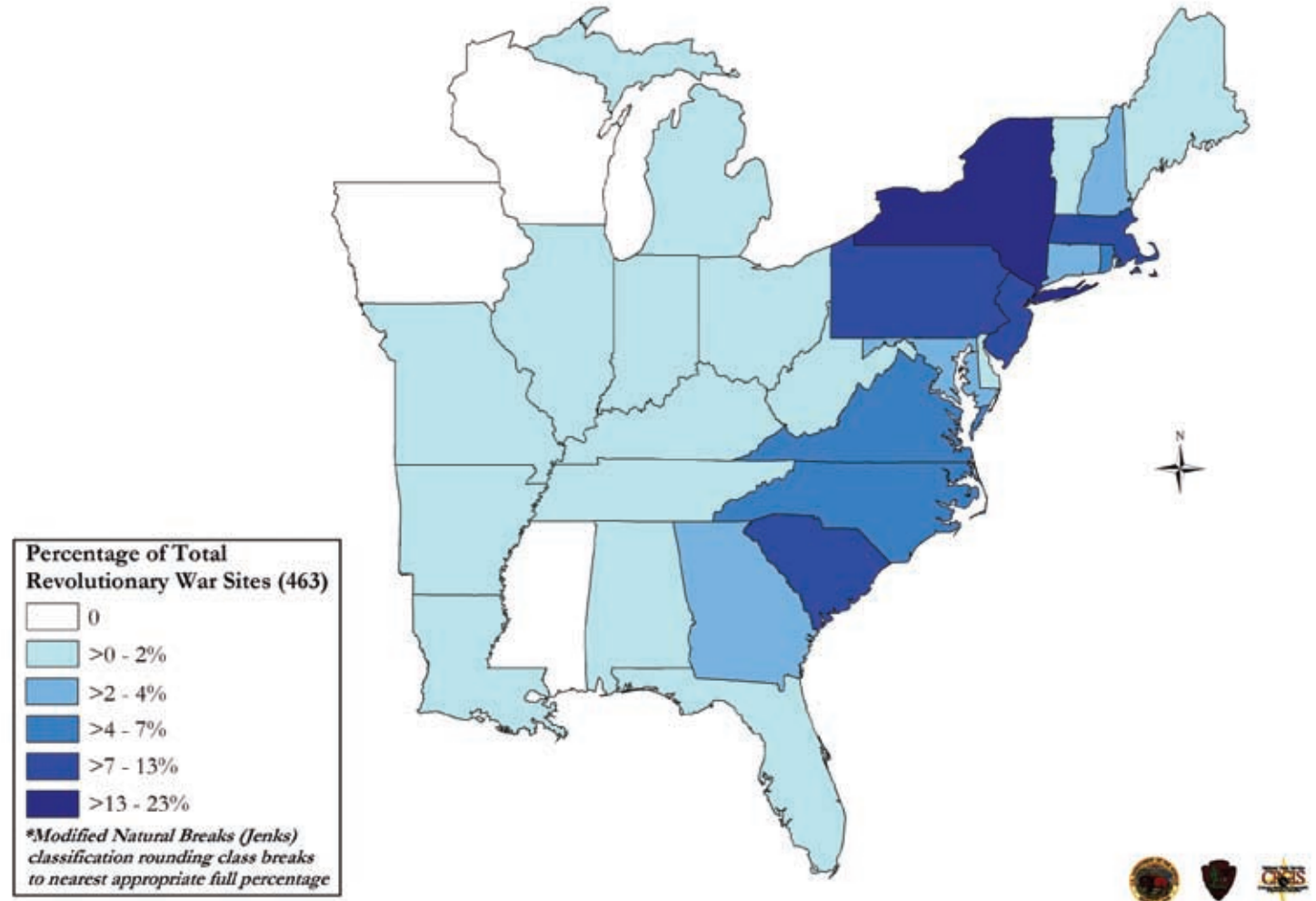


FIGURE 11. Distribution and Concentrations of Principal Sites of the War of 1812 in the United States

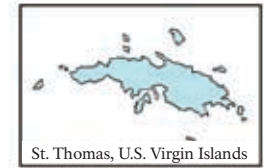
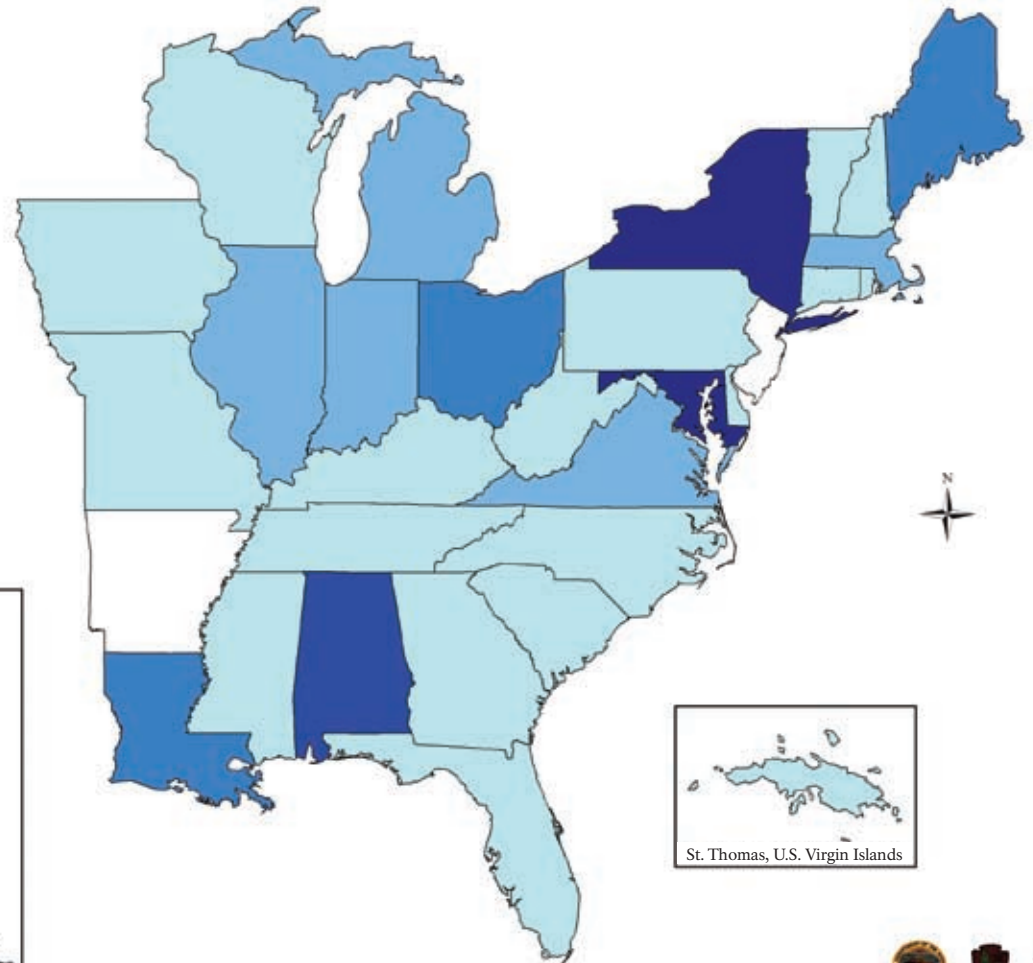
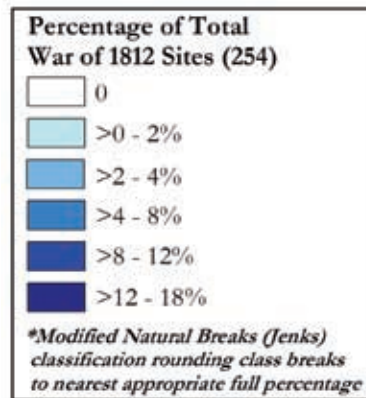


FIGURE 12. Condition Assessments - All Battlefields

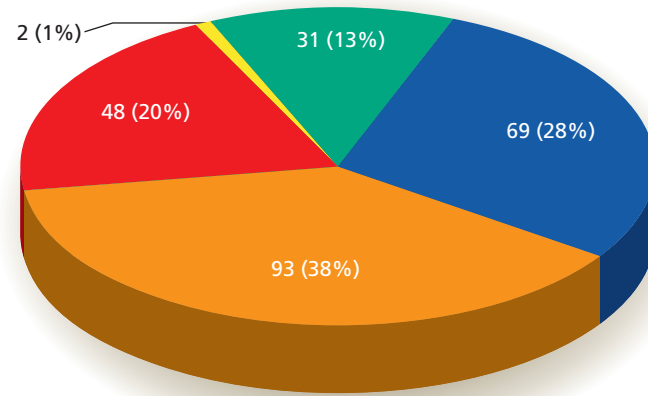
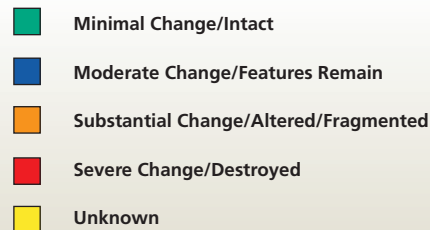
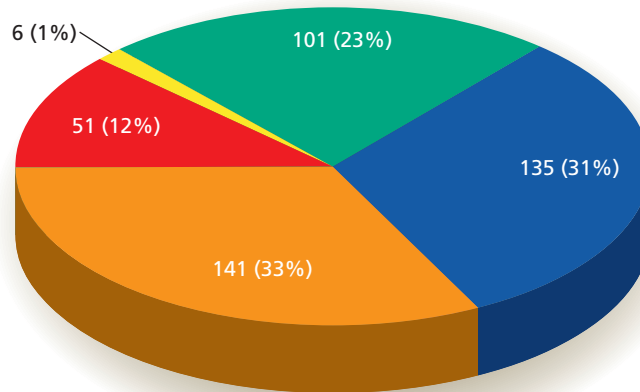


FIGURE 13. Condition Assessments - All Associated Historic Properties



Study data indicate that 100 battlefields (41 percent) of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 remain intact or are only somewhat diminished. More have been lost, however. One hundred forty one battlefields (58 percent) are destroyed or significantly impaired. In a few cases, surveyors were unable to identify the resource in the field and therefore unable to assess resource conditions.

Worse for wear are Revolutionary War battlefields. Only about 38 percent are in good or fair condition, with more than 60 percent in poor condition or gone completely. War of 1812 battlefields fare slightly better. Almost half, 47 percent, are in good or fair condition and just more than half, 53 percent, are in poor condition or are gone.

Condition assessments for associated historic properties indicate that a slim majority of these Principal Sites are intact or moderately changed. Only 45 percent of the associated historic properties have been destroyed or substantially altered since the end of the two wars. As with the battlefields, surveyors were unable to evaluate a handful of associated historic properties during this study.

The average condition of Revolutionary War properties is converse to that of Revolutionary War battlefields. Most, 62 percent, are in good or fair condition, and 38 percent are in poor condition or destroyed. Conditions are less favorable for War of 1812 properties: only 40 percent are intact or retain historic features, 56 percent are substantially changed or destroyed, and 4 percent need further study to determine condition. Conditions at properties associated with both wars statistically split the difference: 53 percent are in good or fair condition, 45 percent are in poor condition or already lost, and 2 percent need further study.

Registration

About 59 percent of all Principal Sites have been enrolled in established national, state, or local historic preservation registers. Registration is important because it indicates that a community, state, or the nation recognizes a place as historic, special, and culturally valuable. Registration often encourages advocacy for the preservation of a registered site.

Roughly one-third, 36 percent, of the significant battlefields of the Revolution are registered at the national, state, or local level, while most associated historic properties (78 percent) of the Revolution are registered. War of 1812 battlefields are registered at a slightly higher ratio than their Revolutionary War counterparts; 37 percent are listed in federal, state, or local historical registers. Registration ratios for War of 1812 associated historic properties include more than half their number (57 percent). Almost all associated historic properties (85 percent) related to both wars are registered.⁵³

The Secretary of the Interior has designated 100 Principal Sites as National Historic Landmarks, nationally significant historic

sites that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Another 248 Principal Sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Nation’s official list of sites worthy of preservation. Thirty-nine more are state landmarks. An additional 12 are local landmarks or historic areas.⁵⁴

While past efforts to identify and register Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites are important, more work is needed. Study data concerning integrity indicate that another 162 Principal Sites are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.⁵⁵

The data also indicate that the battlefields listed already in the National Register may include only a portion of the entire eligible site. The average acreage within National Register boundaries for principal battlefields is 849 acres. The average potential National Register acreage calculated during this study for the same battlefields is 1,108 acres.⁵⁶ This discrepancy suggests that there may be a case for expanding the boundaries of some of the listed battlefields. Part of the reason for the difference is the previous registration of small commemorative areas or public holdings rather than registration of entire battlefield landscapes.



TABLE 2. Site Registration

| | NHL | NRHP | State | Local | All Levels | Not Registered |
|--|-----|------|-------|-------|------------|----------------|
| Revolutionary War Battlefields | 21 | 26 | 9 | 3 | 59 | 106 |
| Revolutionary War Associated Historic Properties | 51 | 141 | 5 | 3 | 200 | 58 |
| War of 1812 Battlefields | 6 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 29 | 49 |
| War of 1812 Associated Historic Properties | 17 | 41 | 13 | 6 | 77 | 59 |
| Sites Associated with Both Wars | 5 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 34 | 6 |
| Total Sites | 100 | 248 | 39 | 12 | 399 | 278 |

53. The National Park Service relied heavily on the National Register of Historic Places when it initially identified historic properties associated with the two wars for possible inclusion in the study. The high registration levels for the properties reflect that predisposition.

54. The statistics presented reflect the highest level of registration a site enjoys. For example, a National Historic Landmark is automatically listed in the National Register and may be registered at the state and local level as well. Of the 399 Principal Sites registered, 223 are registered at more than one level. One Principal Site, Independence Hall, is also a World Heritage Site (1979).

55. Based on research and field surveys, 96 battlefields and 66 associated historic properties area potentially eligible lands for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but are not currently listed.

56. Sixty-two battlefields had been listed in the National Register prior to field work for this study (2000-2004). Using Geographic Information Systems, the National Park Service compared the average area of the existing National Register boundaries and the average area of potentially eligible lands as determined by field surveys.

Ownership

In the United States, property owners most often determine the fate of historic resources. Whether historic property owners are private citizens, private companies, nonprofit organizations, or governments, they control the disposition of the historic resources on their land. Each type of property owner can be a sensitive and effective steward. Generally, governments and nonprofit owners preserve and maintain historic sites for perpetual preservation, commemoration, and interpretation. Private owners, however, have much more varied interests in their properties. Many private owners take it upon themselves to be good stewards of their historic properties, but they are not legally obligated to take steps necessary to ensure permanent preservation of historic resources.



Public agencies help protect portions of many Principal Sites. Local governments own land and resources at 224 sites, state agencies own land and resources at 196 sites, and federal agencies own land and resources at 110 sites.⁵⁷ Some Principal Sites have more than one public owner, such as the Charlestown Navy Yard, owned by the National Park Service and the Boston Redevelopment Authority. Despite the apparent quantity of public investment in the Principal Sites, however, substantial portions of these sites remain in private control. Fortunately, public ownership may provide a foundation upon which further protection efforts can build.

Some public agencies own or control Principal Sites but do not have as their central mission the preservation of historic resources. For example, the U.S. Coast Guard and the Louisiana State Levee Board each own a Principal Site. While public ownership in these cases does afford protection from private development and use, permanent protection of individual historic resources is not assured, as these types of public agencies may act in accordance with their primary mission to the detriment of the historic resource. However, all federal agencies and many state

agencies are required to inventory, document, and mitigate threats to historic resources under their control per Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act⁵⁸ and parallel state laws.

Nonprofit organizations dedicated to preserving, maintaining, and interpreting their historic properties own all or portions of 100 Principal Sites. Ownership of four Principal Sites is unknown currently. Private owners still control most of the Principal Sites, especially the battlefields and associated properties made up of large land areas. Privately owned sites or portions of sites are without any known form of enforceable legal protection.⁵⁹ Many private owners maintain and care for their historic properties, but without legally mandated protection, the properties could be damaged or destroyed at any time.

The National Park Service did not attempt to obtain precise parcel ownership data for the usually large battlefield landscapes. Figure 14 indicates the general breakdown of ownership at the battlefields as reported in field surveys. About 62 percent of the battlefields are primarily privately owned and substantially unprotected. Public and nonprofit entities own some, but not all, of the land at 37 percent of the battlefields. Ownership of a few battlefields is unknown because their precise location and extent are unknown at this time. The “unknown” battlefields, all from the Revolutionary War, are Chickamauga Indian Towns, Tennessee; Cherokee Towns, Georgia; Six Nations, New York; and Lower Cherokee Towns (Oconee), South Carolina.

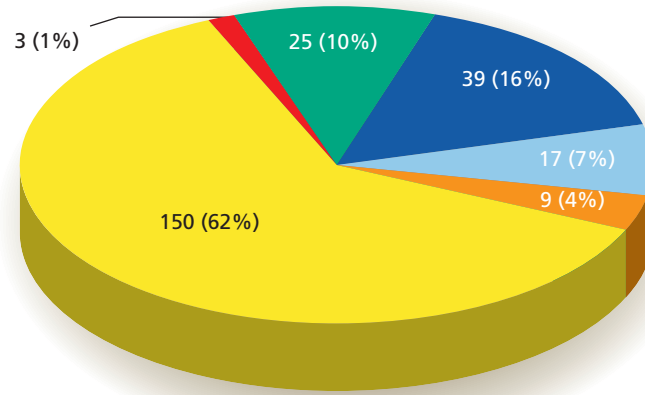
Very few battlefields are completely in private control or, conversely, completely in public or nonprofit control. Multiple owners control different portions of most of the battlefields. A good example is the Prairie du Chien battlefield in Crawford County, Wisconsin. The City of Prairie du Chien, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and private landowners all own and manage portions of the July 1814 battlefield.

57. Public ownership statistics are based on reported ownership percentages at battlefields and individually identified public owners of associated historic properties.

58. 16 USC 470h-2.

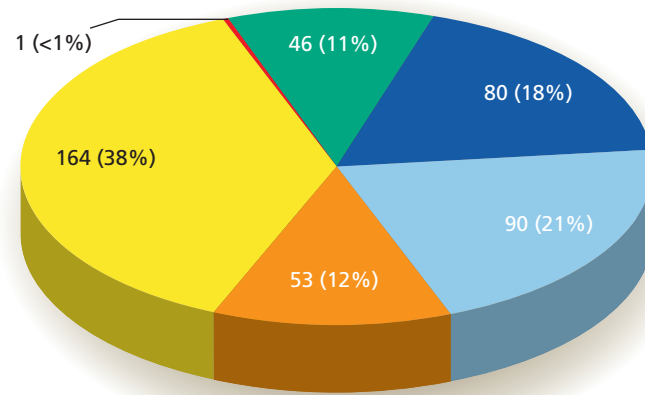
59. This study did not investigate the extent to which landowners employ private land use controls, such as deed restrictions and conservation or historical easements. At a few Principal Sites, however, surveyors did note if easements or deed restrictions were in place.

FIGURE 14. Majority Ownership - All Battlefields



It was possible to collect data about ownership of associated historic properties, many of which contain single parcels of land. As Figure 15 indicates, fewer associated historic properties remain in private, unprotected ownership as compared with battlefields. One possible explanation for this difference may be that these sites—buildings, structures, or archeological features within small parcels—make public and nonprofit management more feasible than at the sprawling battlefield landscapes. Public agencies and nonprofit organizations are majority owners of 62 percent of the associated historic properties. Private individuals or entities own all or most of the real estate at 38 percent of the associated historic properties. The precise location, extent, and owner(s) of the Bedford Hill Encampment in North Carolina are unknown, representing less than one percent of all associated historic properties.

FIGURE 15. Primary Ownership - All Associated Properties



- Federal Government
- State Government
- Local Government
- Private/Non-Profit
- Private
- Unknown



Land Use, Planning, and Zoning

During the Revolutionary War, the population of the American colonies was less than 3.89 million.⁶⁰ Apart from the handful of major cities along the Eastern seaboard, the colonial landscape was substantially agrarian and interspersed with small towns. Numerous Indian tribes occupied and controlled lands west of the Appalachian Mountains and south of major water routes through the Great Lakes, although scattered European American outposts and settlements could be found throughout the Indians' territories. French towns dotted the Mississippi River valley and related trade routes. The British territories of East and West Florida were sparsely populated, with concentrations in the formerly Spanish towns of St. Augustine and Pensacola, and along the coasts.

Although some places are little changed after more than 220 years, today's landscape is dramatically different. More than 172 million people inhabit the 27 states and the District of Columbia in which the Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War are found.⁶¹ Three hundred two (or 65 percent) Principal Sites associated with the Revolutionary War now lie within urban areas (as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau).⁶² About half of the Principal Sites within urban areas—85 battlefields and 63 associated historic properties—have been destroyed or seriously diminished.⁶³



Revolutionary War sites in rural areas fare only slightly better with 42 percent of the 138 rural sites severely altered or destroyed.

At the time of the War of 1812, the population of the United States had grown to more than 7 million.⁶⁴ The American frontier was expanding. In the growing Maine territory, tensions worsened as Americans and Canadians disputed the international boundary. Settlers continued into Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and explorers and entrepreneurs blazed trails from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

Today, more than 171 million people inhabit the 28 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands in which the Principal Sites of the War of 1812 are found.⁶⁵ One hundred fifty-two (about 60 percent) Principal Sites associated with the War of 1812 now lie within urban areas. Of these urban sites, almost two-thirds are seriously diminished or destroyed, including 35 battlefields and 55 associated historic properties.⁶⁶ Of the 85 War of 1812 sites in rural areas, little more than one-third are severely altered or destroyed.

The current rate and type of land-use change in the area of a Principal Site indicates the urgency and necessity of preservation action. For example, areas that have remained in agricultural use since the War of 1812, although farming practices themselves

60. 1790 United States Census, total population of free and enslaved persons was 3,893,874. University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, United States Historical Census Data Browser, 13 June 2005, <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>> (12 April 2007). This number is a relative indicator of population around the time of the Revolutionary War; demographic data for various populations (American Indians, French, Spanish, British) in territory beyond the 13 American colonies is uncertain.

61. Total population of the 27 states and the District of Columbia in which Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War are found was 172,070,639 in 2000. 2000 U.S. Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

62. The U.S. Census Bureau "classifies as 'urban' all territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or an urban cluster (UC). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which consists of core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile." In some cases, "less densely settled territory may be part of each UA or UC." U.S. Census Bureau. "Urban and Rural Classification," 2000 U.S. Census, 16

May 2002, <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html> (12 April 2007). There are 96 Revolutionary War battlefields and 205 Revolutionary War associated historic properties in Urban Areas.

63. Statistics concerning destroyed or seriously diminished sites reflect, for battlefields in urban areas, the difference between acres within study area boundaries and acres within potential National Register boundaries. For associated historic properties, statistics reflect the difference between the number of sites within urban areas with and without potential National Register boundary boundaries.

64. 1810 United States Census, total population of free and enslaved persons was 7,036,509. University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, United States Historical Census Data Browser, 13 June 2005, <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>> (12 April 2007).

65. Total population of the 28 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands in which Principal War of 1812 sites are found was 171,635,545 in 2000. 2000 U.S. Census, U.S. Census Bureau.

66. See footnote 63. There are 50 War of 1812 battlefields and 102 War of 1812 associated historic properties in Urban Areas.



*Industrial development on the site of Fort Wayne (IN1001), Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Photo by Frank Hurdis.*

are different, can be described as experiencing little noticeable land use change, and are therefore considered to have low threats to their survival at present. In cases where metropolitan area development pressures are driving the conversion of traditional agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses, Principal Sites within those traditional landscapes may be damaged immediately or within the decade.

The type and rate of land-use change is important to consider. Land uses that require alteration of significant portions of the historic landscape, such as major residential and commercial development projects, can rapidly destroy all or parts of a historic battlefield. So can incremental change over time. In many cases, incremental land-use change initially may appear relatively benign compared to large terrain-altering projects. However, incremental change can be equally devastating to historic resources. In particular, incremental development can first fragment a battlefield landscape then slowly overtake the entire site.

Local governments develop comprehensive plans to guide the future physical development of the county or city. Survey data and National Park Service inquiries to local planning offices indicate that 405 or 60 percent of the Principal Sites are in cities or counties with comprehensive plans in place. Of those, 200 are found in municipalities that have identified the resource specifically in the comprehensive plan or have noted the importance of historic preservation in general to the community. Advocates of Principal Sites should ensure that local planners and decision-makers are aware of the existence and importance of each site so they can make informed recommendations about land use at and near the site.

Local governments use zoning to implement concepts adopted in comprehensive plans. Zoning regulates how land may be used,

how intense that use may be, and how the physical development needed for that use may occur. Principal Sites in good condition today but zoned for commercial, residential, or industrial use are among the most endangered.

Table 3 summarizes the general categories of zoning in place at the Principal Sites in the United States. Agricultural, rural, recreational, and open-space uses are generally considered best for battlefields, as are some uses within the “Not Applicable/ Other” category. These uses allow the least amount of change to battlefield terrain and features. However, associated historic properties that survive in urban and other heavily developed areas may be preserved or protected to some degree. Although associated historic properties may now be islands of history in otherwise developed areas, land use may be stable and regulatory historic district overlay zones may protect the sites. For example, Principal Sites associated with the 1812 Baltimore Riots are now, and have always been, urban resources. Land use within the City of Baltimore is relatively stable compared with rapid suburban growth in outlying counties. Development ran its course decades ago in the city. The surviving riot sites are comparatively safe from rapid land-use changes, assuming no urban redevelopment projects are proposed nearby.

The statistics shown in the table indicate that residential and commercial uses are the most prevalent allowable uses at and near the Principal Sites assessed in this study. Nearly half of the Principal Sites are zoned currently for residential, commercial, or industrial uses. In contrast, only about 7 percent of the Principal Sites remain available for agricultural use, the historically predominant land use at many of the sites. About 20 percent of the Principal Sites are federal and state holdings exempt from local zoning and lands set aside for conservation purposes.



TABLE 3. Summary of Zoning at Principal Sites

| Prevalent Zoning* | Battlefield† | Associated Historic Properties | Totals |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Mixed Use | 82 | 39 | 121 (18%) |
| Residential | 21 | 96 | 117 (17%) |
| Not Applicable/Other | 37 | 66 | 103 (15%) |
| Commercial | 19 | 57 | 76 (11%) |
| No Zoning | 37 | 31 | 68 (10%) |
| Recreational/Open Space | 19 | 45 | 64 (9%) |
| Not Available/Unknown | 3 | 56 | 59 (9%) |
| Agricultural/Rural | 19 | 30 | 49 (7%) |
| Industrial | 6 | 14 | 20 (3%) |

* Statistics represent the primary (more than 50 percent of allowable land use) zoning category into which a Principal Site falls.

† Zoning information reported for the battlefields reflects local zoning over the general area of battle and adjacent lands.

Definitions

Mixed Use – Area includes a combination of zoning categories, no primary zoning category. Residential and commercial uses are the most common (more than 60 percent of all mixed use zoning cited) combination allowed.

Residential – Zoning allows high, moderate, or low-density residential development.

Not Applicable/Other - Includes special, institutional, or exempt zones, such as federal and state lands that cannot be regulated by local governments, or bodies of water.

Commercial – Zoning allows high, moderate, or light business/commercial development.

No Zoning – Local government does not use zoning or area of Principal Site is not zoned.

Recreational/Open Space – Zoning allows only recreational activities or open space preservation.

Not Available/Unknown – Zoning information is not available or site location is unknown.

Agricultural/Rural – Zoning allows only agricultural uses or zoning promotes preservation of rural character by allowing residential development equal to or less than one unit per acre only.

Industrial – Zoning allows light or heavy industrial development.

Some local governments use their zoning powers to help protect the character and features of historic properties. Historic district zoning ordinances encourage the protection of at least 21 Principal Sites.⁶⁷

While sensitive land use planning and preventive zoning may succeed in directing large-scale and incremental development away from unprotected historic buildings, structures, and landscapes for an indeterminate period, market forces will ultimately result in changes in land use. Especially for a resource

such as a battlefield, zoning may buy time, but it cannot provide permanent protection. With the time available, advocates for unprotected Principal Sites should work with private property owners to protect these sites through permanent legal means while market pressures are low or owners are amenable to preservation options. It is important to note that zoning cannot be used to impose a community burden on a private property owner. If a historic property lies in the path of development, zoning cannot simply strip that property of its development potential in order to protect it as a historic site for the community.

67. Historic district ordinances usually carry a requirement for architectural and archeological review of any changes proposed to a historic property within the district.



Vandalism evident at Bourbon Furnace, part of the Bourbon Iron Works (KY1000), Bath County, Kentucky. Photo by David McBride.

Threats

A major goal of this study was to assess and report on the short-term and long-term threats to the integrity of the historic sites. The National Park Service determined the type and degree of threats by studying the survey information provided for each site and identifying potential issues that could alter or destroy the historic resources.

In assessing the threats, the National Park Service first considered the type of resource being assessed—a building, structure (such as a military earthwork), archeological site, or landscape. Each type of resource is vulnerable in different ways and to different degrees. The National Park Service then looked at 1) current condition and integrity; 2) rate and type of land use change occurring on and near each Principal Site; 3) current ownership and care of the resource; 4) level of registration; 5) local planning and zoning in place at and near each site; and 6) site specific issues identified by the field surveyors. In appropriate cases, the National Park Service also weighed the cumulative effect over time of certain natural and human forces on a site. In most cases, the surveys provided the above information.

In some cases, the National Park Service considered additional documentation when assessing levels of threat, especially at sites where new threats emerged after surveys were made or where the National Park Service requested additional information from local authorities to clarify or update the surveys.

Most Principal Sites received a threat rating of low, medium, or high for both the short-term (present to 3 years) and the long-term (3 to 10 years). For example, a resource owned in

its entirety and actively managed as a historic site by a stable public or nonprofit agency would likely receive a low short-term threat rating and a low long-term threat rating. A site in private ownership, currently being farmed, but recently rezoned for residential use with development pressure expected within five years would likely receive a medium short-term threat rating and a high long-term threat rating.

Not all Principal Sites received threat ratings. Some resources could not be assessed due to following circumstances.

- The site could not be located definitively. Without a precise site location, specific threats could not be identified nor their impact on the resource determined.
- The resource is destroyed aboveground and archeologically. Since the historic resource no longer exists, a threat rating is not relevant.
- Documentary and survey data is insufficient to inform an assessment of threats.
- The National Park Service determined that the site needs further study. Such sites require considerable additional documentation and survey efforts to better define the extent and condition of the resource, as well as identify threats. Sites needing further study include naval battle sites with no land component or previous underwater survey of possible debris; extensive linear systems, such as routes of march through multiple states or municipalities; and sites associated with sparsely documented events that encompassed expansive areas, such as raids against Indian towns, crops, and livestock on the frontier. (See **Preservation Priorities** for additional information about sites needing further study.)

FIGURE 16. Threat Assessment Case Study: Green Spring Battlefield

On July 6, 1781, 800 Continental troops led by Brigadier General Anthony Wayne and the Marquis de Lafayette confronted Lord Cornwallis' British army near Williamsburg, Virginia. Both forces fought well, but the numerically superior British forced the Americans from the field in this prelude to the siege of Yorktown. Today, the Green Spring Battlefield (VA206) is highly threatened.

Major portions of the battlefield landscape, including recognizable features of the Revolutionary War period, still survive. Field survey indicates the surviving portions may be eligible

for listing on the National Register, but the battlefield is not registered currently. A nonprofit organization and the local government own about 60 percent of the battlefield. The remaining 40 percent is privately held and unprotected. In the past 10 years, land use within the battlefield has shifted from rural, agricultural uses to residential and commercial uses, especially along State Route 31 and State Route 614. This development, spurred by tourist visitation to nearby Colonial Williamsburg and Jamestown, is expected to continue and intensify. Fortunately, James City County uses zoning, and its comprehensive plan addresses historic community character, parks, and open space preservation. However, without immediate action, the battlefield will likely be significantly impaired within 10 years.

Short-Term Threat Assessment: High (The current pace of development threatens unprotected areas of a battlefield that retain most of its defining elements).

Long-Term Threat Assessment: High (Intensity of development pressure is expected to increase).

Figures 17, 18, 19, and 20 indicate the expected threat levels over the next 10 years. Projections for the long term may change if sites are severely damaged or destroyed in the short term, or if preservation efforts reduce the threats to currently endangered sites.

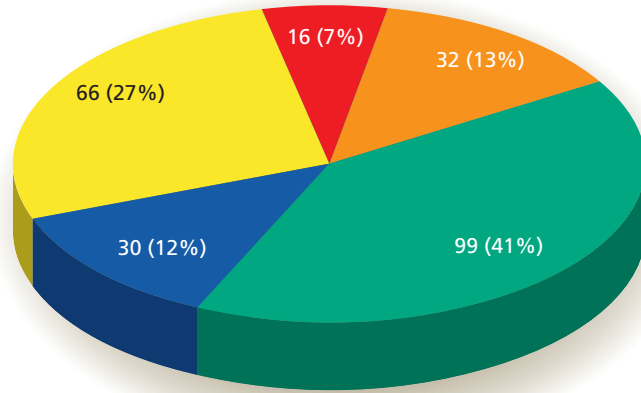
Up to 20 percent of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields will be more threatened in three years than they are today. Less than 10 percent of the associated historic properties will likely be more endangered in three years. Higher levels of protective ownership help account for the lower threats to associated historic properties



Green Spring Plantation jail ruins, Green Spring Battlefield (VA206), James City County, Virginia. Photo by John S. Salmon.

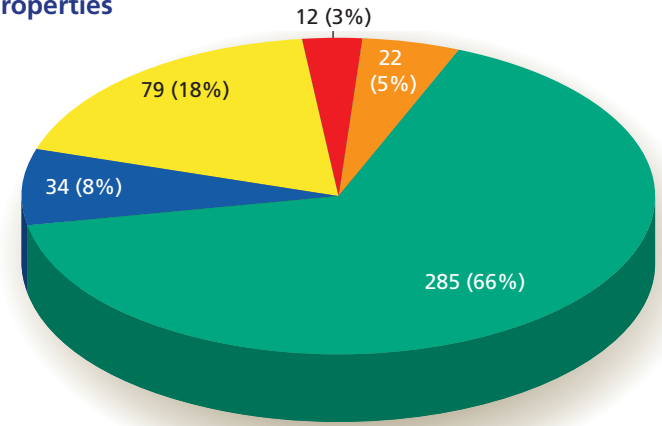


FIGURE 17. Short Term Threats - All Battlefields



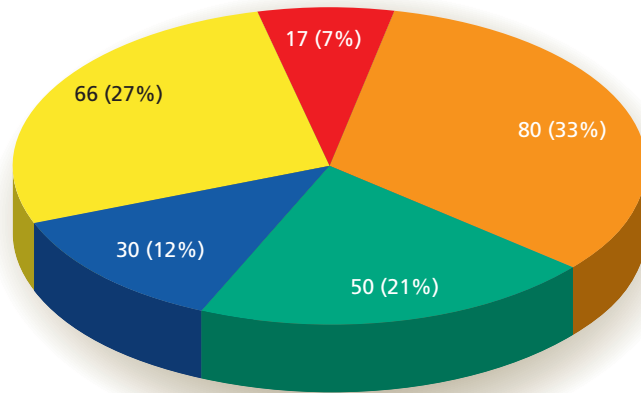
Threats Expected to Impact Site within Three Years

FIGURE 19. Short Term Threats - All Associated Historic Properties



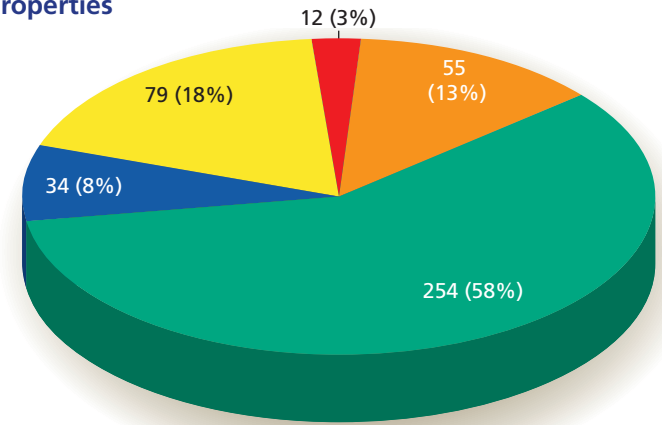
Threats Expected to Impact Site within Three Years

FIGURE 18. Long Term Threats - All Battlefields



Threats Expected to Impact Site in Three to Ten Years

FIGURE 20. Long Term Threats - All Associated Historic Properties



Threats Expected to Impact Site in Three to Ten Years



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Establishing Priorities

The 677 Principal Sites in the United States considered in this report represent approximately 25 percent of the more than 2,700 sites likely associated with two of America's earliest conflicts. Of these most significant sites, few remain unimpaired. Of the nation's 243 Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields, 141 have been severely impaired or destroyed.⁶⁸ Significant portions of 100 battlefield landscapes remain, but represent, on average, only 37 percent of the original historic scene.⁶⁹ The condition of two battlefields is unknown.⁷⁰ In better shape are the associated historic properties: 236 survive above ground⁷¹ and the locations of 141 others may yield significant archeological information. The remaining 57 associated historic properties either are destroyed or require further study to determine their condition.

Which sites need immediate help? Which sites need ongoing, long-term care? To answer those questions, the National Park Service established relative preservation priorities for Principal Sites in the United States. The priorities indicate which sites, in the opinion of the National Park Service, merit immediate preservation action, which need ongoing preservation action, which require additional study, and which are best suited for commemoration rather than preservation.

In answering these important questions, the National Park Service analyzed three factors to determine Principal Site preservation priorities: level of historical significance as determined by the committee, current site condition and integrity as determined by field surveys, and short-term and long-term threat levels as determined by the National Park Service.⁷²

The preservation priorities are intended to serve as a guide to action. Numerous means for preservation are outlined in the **Protecting the Sites** section. The preservation priorities simply indicate by whom and how quickly such means should be brought to bear to save particular sites.

Land for sale and development at the site of Fort Russell (IL1004), Madison County, Illinois. Photo by Christopher Stratton.

68. One hundred Revolutionary War battlefields and 41 War of 1812 battlefields assessed in this study have been lost or severely fragmented since the end of those wars.

69. Statistic represents difference of acres within potential National Register boundaries to acres within study area boundaries for battlefields where both sets of data are present.

Preservation Priorities I, II, and III

Priority I Principal Sites are the most historically significant and most endangered. They require immediate preservation action before they are destroyed or damaged. Threats are expected to affect these sites within the decade. All levels of government and national organizations should focus their immediate attention on these threatened Class A and B sites.

Priority II sites require one of two preservation approaches. The less threatened Class A and B sites in this category present excellent opportunities for planned, ongoing preservation. Since many of these sites are already protected to some degree by public or nonprofit organizations, additional preservation of unprotected features and lands will help protect the entire site. In cases where these very significant sites are completely unprotected, wholesale preservation may be possible as long as threat levels remain low. All levels of government and national organizations should include these sites in their preservation initiatives. The endangered Class C sites in this category should be the focus of immediate and direct preservation measures by state and local governments and organizations. These sites may not survive without immediate intervention.

Priority III sites are relatively unthreatened. Some of these sites are already partially or fully in conservation ownership. Unprotected features and lands associated with these sites present good opportunities for planned and sustained preservation. State and local governments and organizations should include these sites in their ongoing preservation programs and initiatives.

Principal Sites Needing Further Study

Several categories of historic resources will require additional investigation beyond what could be provided in this study. Some sites could not be definitively located. Additional research, field survey, and possibly archeological testing are needed to pinpoint the locations of these sites.

70. Additional study and field survey is required to determine the exact location and condition of these two battlefields.

71. Statistic represents properties that have experienced minimal change or where historic fabric and features remain.

72. See the previous section for details about threat assessments.

FIGURE 21. Preservation Priority Definitions

Priority I

Class A and B sites with medium or high short- or long-term threats

Priority II

Class A and B sites with low short- and long-term threats

and

Class C sites with high or medium short- or long-term threats

Priority III

Class C sites with low short- and long-term threats

Needs Further Study

Any site where location, condition, integrity, or threats are unknown

Commemorative Opportunities

Any site that is highly fragmented or destroyed and where threats are marginal or do not apply

Sites needing further study include Indian villages, sites of naval engagements, roads, trails, and waterways, and resources of all kinds where available documentation is limited and field surveys were impractical within the timeframe of this study. Sites needing further study may be as endangered as their well-documented counterparts, so it is imperative that these historic sites be researched, surveyed, and evaluated as soon as possible. When more information is available, appropriate steps can be taken to ensure their preservation or commemoration.

Archeological Sites Needing Additional Research and Documentation

Twenty-five Principal Sites require archeological testing to identify and evaluate historic features, and identify potential threats to the archeological record. The field surveys did not include archeological investigations; so no scientific evidence was recovered that could inform an assessment of archeological integrity or justify a potential National Register boundary.⁷³ Additional research and archeological studies are needed to determine whether sub-surface features exist that may yield significant information about these sites' Revolutionary War or War of 1812 history.

In cases where a dearth of historical material or contradictions in historical accounts lead to uncertainty about the location, extent, or integrity of a resource, archeological investigations may uncover evidence that can confirm or correct the documentary record. Buildings and structures leave subsurface footprints, battle militaria often remains buried in the ground, and cultural landscape features such as roads and fence lines leave signatures that archeologists can locate and reconcile with historic accounts. Today, archeologists use technologies and tools that minimize

ground and artifact disturbance so that the archeological features and patterns remain intact and available for future study.⁷⁴

Archeological investigations often help preservationists determine whether a property contains resources worth protecting. Only a few sources of funding for such projects exist, however. Universities and state humanities councils sometimes support such projects. Federal transportation enhancement funds are available for archeological research and planning, and some states allow archeological fieldwork under state-specific project criteria. Federal Historic Preservation Fund monies help support archeological work by state historic preservation offices, but funding is limited. The American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service does support non-invasive archeological testing of battlefields through its project grants, but the need for battlefield archeological projects far outweighs the funds available each year.⁷⁵

Sites and Campaigns Associated with Indian Tribes

Field surveyors were unable to locate conclusively 21 Principal Sites—both battlefields and associated historic properties—associated with Indian villages and lands. The paucity of historical accounts, the conflicting information about village and engagement locations, and the historically migratory nature of some Indian tribes made difficult the task of locating sites for field survey. The in-depth research and archeological study required to locate and assess these sites definitively were beyond the scope of this study. State and local preservation agencies and organizations and tribal governments may be able to locate and document these sites and establish preservation options through collaboration and consultation.

73. Surveys do record previous archeological work completed at the Principal Sites. The 25 sites needing further archeological investigation either were not tested previously or the results of previous investigations were inconclusive.

74. Examples of non-invasive archeological techniques include using proton magnetometers to locate camp fire sites, metal objects, and burned surfaces; using soil resistivity measures to locate disturbed ground such as graves and ditches; using ground penetrating radar to

locate stone walls, graves, and defensive works; conducting systematic metal detector sweeps to locate battle militaria and identify areas of engagement; and conducting aerial remote sensing to gather photographic, infra-red, and multispectral data about a site or landscape.

75. From 1992 to 2006, ABPP received 178 battlefield archeological project applications requesting more than \$4.8 million. ABPP funded 82 archeological projects costing a total of \$1.95 million.

TABLE 4. Principal Sites Associated with Indian Tribes Needing Further Study (20 sites)**Revolutionary War (7)**

| ID | Name | County | State | Property Type | Associated Tribe(s) |
|-------|---|------------|---------|---------------|------------------------|
| AL201 | The Village (Mobile) | Baldwin | AL | Battlefield | Choctaw |
| NC206 | Cherokee Middle Towns (Rutherford's Campaign) | (Multiple) | NC | Battlefield | Catawba, Cherokee |
| NY211 | German Flats | Herkimer | NY | Battlefield | Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida |
| OH205 | Lichtenau (Coshocton) | Coshocton | OH | Battlefield | Delaware |
| SC218 | Cherokee Towns | Unknown | Unknown | Battlefield | Cherokee |
| SC220 | Lower Cherokee Towns (Oconee) | Oconee | SC | Battlefield | Cherokee |
| TN201 | Chickamauga Indian Towns | Hamilton | TN | Battlefield | Cherokee |

War of 1812 (12)

| ID | Name | County | State | Property Type | Associated Tribe(s) |
|--------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|--|
| AL1001 | Federal Road | Russell | AL | AHP | Creek |
| AL1006 | Fort Deposit | Lowndes | AL | AHP | Creek |
| AL1009 | Fort Sinquefield | Clarke | AL | AHP | Creek |
| AL1013 | Fort Williams | Talladega | AL | AHP | Creek |
| AL401 | Burnt Corn | Escambia | AL | Battlefield | Creek |
| AL408 | Emuckfau Creek | Tallapoosa | AL | Battlefield | Cherokee, Creek |
| AL409 | Enitachopco Creek | Clay | AL | Battlefield | Creek, Hillabee |
| AL410 | Calabee | Macon | AL | Battlefield | Creek, Muscogee |
| MO1002 | Fort Mason | Ralls | MO | AHP | Fox, Sac, Sauk |
| NY411 | Northern New York Raids | Franklin | NY | Battlefield | Seneca, Tuscarora |
| OH404 | Maumee River (Dudley's Defeat) | Lucas | OH | Battlefield | Delaware, Kickapoo, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Wyandot |
| TN1000 | Natchez Trace | (Multiple) | AL, MS, TN | AHP | Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Natchez |

Both Wars (1)

| ID | Name | County | State | Property Type | Associated Tribe(s) |
|--------|----------------------|---------|-------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| NY1104 | Niagara Portage Road | Niagara | NY | AHP | Cayuga, Seneca, Mohawk, Onondaga |



Naval Battle Sites

Many significant engagements of the Revolutionary War and especially of the War of 1812 occurred at sea or on the Great Lakes. If a naval battlefield included a land component, as did many of the riverine actions, the National Park Service instructed field surveyors to document and assess the battlefield to the extent practicable. If the naval battle occurred beyond sight of land, only historical documentation was compiled. The underwater archeological surveys needed to locate and identify shipwrecks or debris from these naval battles were not feasible

during this study.⁷⁶ Without survey data, the National Park Service could not assess site conditions and threats.

Additional research is needed to locate precisely the areas of naval engagement and to determine, based on the historic record, if submerged wrecks or battle debris are likely to exist and be found during underwater surveys. In some cases, underwater survey may be appropriate and may lead to protection of submerged resources.⁷⁷ In other cases, commemoration of the naval site will be most suitable.



TABLE 5. Naval and Maritime Sites Needing Further Study (12 sites)

Revolutionary War (8)

| ID | Name | State | Class | Approximate Location |
|--------|--|------------|-------|--|
| DE200 | Wilmington | DE, NJ, PA | B | Delaware River between Wilmington and New Castle |
| ME1011 | Privateer Brigantine <i>Defence</i> Shipwreck | ME | B | Off the coast of Castine |
| MD200 | Kedges Straits | MD | C | Between South Marsh and Smith Islands, west of Tangier Sound |
| MA204 | Schooner <i>Lee</i> and HM Ordnance Brig <i>Nancy</i> | MA | B | Ten miles east of Cape Anne |
| NJ220 | HMS <i>Blue Mountain Valley</i> | NJ | C | Off Sandy Hook |
| RI200 | Block Island | RI | B | Between Block Island and eastern Long Island |
| VA204 | Chesapeake Capes (1) | VA | C | Southeast of Cape Charles and Cape Henry |
| VA208 | Chesapeake Capes (2) | VA | A | Lynnhaven Bay, Cape Henry, and west of the Chesapeake Capes |

War of 1812 (4)

| ID | Name | State | Class | Approximate Location |
|--------|---|-------|-------|--|
| LA400 | Lake Borgne | LA | B | Saint Joe Pass |
| ME404 | USS <i>Enterprise</i> v. HMS <i>Boxer</i> | ME | C | Near Pumpkin Rock, Outer Heron Island |
| ME1001 | USS <i>Adams</i> Shipwreck | ME | C | West side of the Penobscot River near Souadabscook Stream and Reed's Brook, near Hampden |
| OH403 | Lake Erie | OH | A | Six miles northwest of Put-in-Bay |

76. In some cases, a study area boundary was drawn based on documentary sources but surveys were not conducted. If previous underwater archeological studies revealed submerged physical evidence of the battle, then a potential National Register boundary was drawn.

77. Common threats to submerged archeological resources include depredations from treasure hunters, which increase with advances in diving and remote sensing technology. Underwater surveys and assessments can reveal the extent of the damage and can provide data that inform protection strategies.

Roads, Trails, and Waterways

Fifteen associated historic properties constitute significant linear resources—trails, roads, and water routes—that often cross municipal, county, and sometimes state and international lines. Most represent routes that armies took to decisive battles, such as Colonel Benedict Arnold’s expedition through the wilderness of Maine and Quebec to reach Quebec City in late 1775. The extensive nature of these routes, coupled with the difficulty in researching and locating possible extant features, made field survey impossible during this study. Without a clear and complete understanding of resources along these routes, the National Park Service could not assess site conditions and threats or determine preservation priorities.

Linear resources require considerable additional research and field survey to determine historic routes, assess the condition

and threats to surviving segments, identify preservation and interpretation strategies for extant features, and determine future potential uses, such as water and land recreational trails. At Congress’ direction, the National Park Service recently studied the Washington-Rochambeau Route from Rhode Island to Virginia for possible designation as a National Historic Trail.⁷⁸ The trail study involved a multi-year examination of historic road segments and associated properties. Completed in 2006, the study concluded that the route is nationally significant, contains numerous resources from the revolutionary period, and could be considered by Congress for national historic trail designation.⁷⁹ Similar studies may be needed for other military trails associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. States and local governments should also consider these resources for possible inclusion in state and regional trail systems.



TABLE 6. Roads, Trails, and Waterways Needing Further Study (15 sites)

Revolutionary War (10)

| ID | Name | State/Province | Class |
|--------|--|------------------------------------|-------|
| IL1007 | Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail | IL | B |
| MA1072 | Boston Post Road | MA | A |
| ME1002 | Arnold Trail to Quebec | ME, QC | C |
| NC1012 | Race to the Dan River | NC | A |
| NY1057 | Military Road from Fort Edward to Lake George | NY | B |
| NY1093 | Great War Trail | NY | C |
| SC1000 | Ashley River Road | SC | C |
| SC1011 | Route of the Patriot Militia to Kings Mountain | NC, SC, TN, VA | A |
| VA1016 | Washington-Rochambeau Route | CT, DE, MD, MA, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA | A |
| VT1001 | Crown Point Road | VT | C |

War of 1812 (4)

| | | | |
|--------|---------------------|------------|---|
| AL1001 | Federal Road | AL | B |
| DC1008 | Pennsylvania Avenue | DC | A |
| NY1099 | Creek Road | NY | C |
| TN1000 | Natchez Trace | AL, MS, TN | B |

Both Wars (1)

| | | | |
|--------|----------------------|----|---|
| NY1104 | Niagara Portage Road | NY | B |
|--------|----------------------|----|---|

78. The Washington–Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Study was authorized by Congress through the Washington–Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Heritage Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-473).

79. National Park Service, *Washington–Rochambeau Revolutionary Route, Resource Study & Environmental Assessment* (U.S. Department of the Interior, Boston, 2006).

Principal Sites Associated with Both Wars

Forty associated historic properties played roles in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.⁸⁰ Class rankings for these sites reflect the highest level of historical significance the site gained during the two wars and were given additional weight because of their collective importance to both wars. For example, Fort Mackinac on Mackinac Island, Michigan, was an important British post in the late years of the Revolutionary War, but proved a vital strategic objective for both the British and Americans during the War of 1812 and is therefore assigned to Class A for its role in the latter conflict and its role in the military history of the area during both wars. Research, preservation, and interpretation efforts at these sites should address their importance in both wars and in other periods of United States history.

Commemorative Opportunities

Not surprisingly, many Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 no longer exist. Historic buildings have been razed, historic landscapes have been converted from farmland and frontier to cityscape and suburbia, the old narrow, winding roads used to move troops and goods now run wide and straight as state and interstate highways. No or very little above ground or archeological evidence of these sites remains to preserve today. However, the locations of these sites may provide important and meaningful commemorative and interpretive opportunities. Over the years, public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private citizens have raised monuments, markers, plaques, and wayside educational signs near the locations where important buildings once stood.



At battlefields, some small pieces of historic land, buildings, and structures may yet survive. Preservation of those pieces may be an appropriate way to commemorate the history of the event. Just as the Bunker Hill Monument and its four surrounding acres on the summit of Breed's Hill have memorialized that battle for more than 150 years, surviving remnants of other battlefields may provide focal points for commemorative activities, memorialization, and interpretation of the battles and the wars.

Principal Sites in Canada

Both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 were international conflicts. The committee recommended that international sites, particularly those in Canada, be considered in this study. The Canadian sites represent some of the most important events of the two wars, such as the battle of Quebec in 1775 and shipbuilding at the Royal dockyards in Kingston during the War of 1812. The Canadian sites were not surveyed, but remain in the list of Principal Sites to call attention to their historical significance and potential preservation needs.

The role of Canadian sites in the history of the two wars and the Canadian perspective about the wars is not well understood by the American public. U.S. and Canadian preservation agencies and organizations can tell more complete stories through collaboration. Military campaigns, theaters of operation, and other historical themes may provide frameworks for cooperative ventures in the exchange of ideas about physical preservation of the sites, interpretation of the sites and the wars, and heritage tourism initiatives.

80. Unlike these Associated Historic Properties—fixed sites that played significant roles in the events of both wars—battles were fluid actions

that played discrete roles within the history of each war. Therefore, no battlefield falls under the category of “Both Wars.”

TABLE 7. Principal Sites in Canada (57 sites)

Revolutionary War (11)

| ID | Name | Province | Class | Property Type |
|--------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------|
| QC1000 | Fort Chambly | Quebec | C | AHP |
| QC1001 | Fort St. Jean | Quebec | B | AHP |
| QC1003 | Quebec City | Quebec | A | AHP |
| QC200 | Quebec City | Quebec | A | Battlefield |
| QC201 | Fort Chambly | Quebec | C | Battlefield |
| QC202 | Fort St. Jean | Quebec | B | Battlefield |
| QC203 | Longueuil | Quebec | C | Battlefield |
| QC204 | Montreal | Quebec | C | Battlefield |
| QC205 | The Cedars | Quebec | C | Battlefield |
| QC206 | Trois Rivers | Quebec | B | Battlefield |
| QC207 | Fort Chambly | Quebec | C | Battlefield |

War of 1812 (44)

| ID | Name | Province | Class | Property Type |
|--------|--|----------|-------|---------------|
| ON1000 | Amherstburg Navy Yard | Ontario | A | AHP |
| ON1001 | Fort Erie | Ontario | A | AHP |
| ON1002 | Fort George | Ontario | A | AHP |
| ON1003 | Fort Malden | Ontario | A | AHP |
| ON1004 | Fort Wellington | Ontario | C | AHP |
| ON1005 | Fort York | Ontario | A | AHP |
| ON1006 | Gage House | Ontario | B | AHP |
| ON1007 | McFarland House | Ontario | A | AHP |
| ON1008 | Navy Hall | Ontario | B | AHP |
| ON1009 | Royal Navy Dock, Kingston | Ontario | C | AHP |
| ON1010 | Penetanguishene Navy Yard | Ontario | B | AHP |
| ON400 | HMS <i>Caledonia</i> and HMS <i>Detroit</i> | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON401 | Queenston | Ontario | A | Battlefield |
| ON402 | Kingston Harbor | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON403 | Frenchman's Creek | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON404 | York | Ontario | A | Battlefield |

| ID | Name | Province | Class | Property Type |
|--------|--|----------|-------|---------------|
| ON405 | Fort George | Ontario | A | Battlefield |
| ON406 | Stoney Creek | Ontario | B | Battlefield |
| ON407 | Beaver Dams | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON408 | York | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON409 | Lake Ontario (Burlington Races) | Ontario | B | Battlefield |
| ON410 | The Thames | Ontario | A | Battlefield |
| ON411 | Prescott | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON412 | Chrysler's Farm | Ontario | A | Battlefield |
| ON413 | Fort George Evacuation/ Burning of Newark | Ontario | B | Battlefield |
| ON414 | Longwood | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON415 | Long Point Raids | Ontario | B | Battlefield |
| ON417 | Fort Erie | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON418 | Chippewa | Ontario | A | Battlefield |
| ON419 | Lundy's Lane | Ontario | A | Battlefield |
| ON420 | Fort Erie | Ontario | A | Battlefield |
| ON421 | Fort Nottawasaga | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON422 | USS <i>Tigress</i> and USS <i>Scorpion</i> | Ontario | A | Battlefield |
| ON423 | Cooks Mills | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON424 | Thames Valley | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON425 | Malcolm's Mills | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| ON427 | USS <i>Growler</i> and USS <i>Eagle</i> | Ontario | B | Battlefield |
| ON428 | Fort George | Ontario | C | Battlefield |
| QC1004 | LaColle | Quebec | C | AHP |
| QC400 | Chateauguay River | Quebec | B | Battlefield |
| QC401 | Toussaint Island | Quebec | C | Battlefield |
| QC402 | Lacolle Mill | Quebec | C | Battlefield |
| QC403 | French Creek | Quebec | C | Battlefield |
| QC404 | Lacolle Mill | Quebec | C | Battlefield |

Both Wars (2 sites)

| ID | Name | Province | Class | Property Type |
|--------|----------------|-------------|-------|---------------|
| NS1000 | Royal Dockyard | Nova Scotia | A | AHP |
| QC1002 | Isle aux Noix | Quebec | B | AHP |



Preservation Priorities of Principal Sites in the United States

Revolutionary War Preservation Priorities: Battlefields (165)

* The term “Archeological” after a site name means that no aboveground features of the building or structure remain but that the presence of archeological features is possible.

† The term “Location” after a site name indicates that no aboveground features of the building or structure remain and that the presence of archeological features is unlikely.

Priority I Battlefields (30 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Medium or High Threats

| ID | Battlefield | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| IN200 | Vincennes | IN | Low | Medium | A |
| MA200 | Lexington and Concord | MA | High | High | A |
| ME201 | Penobscot Bay and River | ME | Low | Medium | B |
| NC204 | Pyle's Defeat | NC | High | High | B |
| NC205 | Guilford Courthouse | NC | High | High | A |
| NJ205 | Fort Lee | NJ | Medium | Low | B |
| NJ208 | Monmouth | NJ | Medium | Medium | A |
| NJ213 | Princeton | NJ | High | Medium | B |
| NJ218 | Trenton | NJ | Low | Medium | A |
| NY208 | Pell's Point | NY | Medium | Medium | B |
| NY213 | Fort Ticonderoga | NY | Medium | Medium | B |
| NY217 | Fort Stanwix | NY | Low | Medium | A |
| NY218 | Oriskany | NY | Medium | High | B |
| NY219 | Bennington | NY | Medium | Medium | A |
| NY222 | Saratoga (Freeman's Farm) | NY | Medium | Medium | A |
| NY224 | Saratoga (Bemis Heights) | NY | Medium | Medium | B |
| NY226 | Saratoga (Siege) | NY | Medium | Medium | A |
| NY230 | New Town | NY | Medium | Medium | A |
| OH202 | Gnaddenhutten | OH | Low | Medium | A |
| PA200 | Brandywine | PA | High | High | A |
| PA204 | Fort Mifflin | PA | High | High | B |
| RI201 | Newport | RI | Medium | Medium | B |
| RI202 | Newport | RI | High | High | B |

| ID | Battlefield | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|-------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| SC201 | Waxhaws | SC | Medium | High | B |
| SC203 | Camden | SC | Medium | Medium | A |
| SC211 | Cowpens | SC | Low | Medium | A |
| SC214 | Ninety Six (Siege) | SC | Low | Medium | B |
| SC215 | Eutaw Springs | SC | Medium | Medium | B |
| VA207 | Yorktown | VA | Medium | Medium | A |
| VT200 | Mount Independence | VT | Low | Medium | B |

Priority II Battlefields (52 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Low Threats (16) and Class C Sites with Medium or High Threats (36)

| ID | Battlefield | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|-------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| AR200 | Arkansas Post | AR | Low | Medium | C |
| CT201 | Ridgefield (Compo Hill) | CT | Low | Medium | C |
| FL200 | Thomas Creek | FL | Medium | Medium | C |
| FL201 | Fort Tonym and Alligator Creek Bridge | FL | Low | Medium | C |
| GA200 | Savannah (Hutchinson Island) | GA | High | High | C |
| GA201 | HMS <i>Hinchinbrooke</i> and Sloop <i>Rebecca</i> (capture of) | GA | Low | Medium | C |
| GA203 | Fort Morris | GA | Low | Medium | C |
| GA205 | Kettle Creek | GA | Low | Medium | C |
| KY200 | Logan's Fort | KY | High | High | C |
| KY201 | Fort Boonesborough | KY | Low | Low | B |
| KY204 | Bryan's Station | KY | Medium | Medium | C |
| KY205 | Blue Licks | KY | Medium | Medium | C |
| MA208 | Bedford - Fairhaven | MA | Low | Medium | C |
| MA209 | Martha's Vineyard | MA | Low | Medium | C |
| NC200 | Moores Creek | NC | Low | Low | B |
| NC201 | Ramsour's Mill | NC | Low | Low | B |
| NC202 | Cowan's Ford | NC | Low | Medium | C |
| NC203 | Wilmington | NC | High | High | C |
| NJ206 | Fort Mercer | NJ | Low | Low | B |

| ID | Battlefield | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class | ID | Battlefield | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|-------|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|-------|---|---|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| NJ207 | Mount Holly | NJ | Medium | Medium | C | VT201 | Hubbardton | VT | Low | Low | B |
| NJ210 | Old Tappan | NJ | High | High | C | VT202 | Lake Champlain | VT | Low | Medium | C |
| NY200 | Fort Ticonderoga | NY | Low | Low | B | Priority III Battlefields (13 sites) | | | | | |
| NY201 | Crown Point | NY | Low | Medium | C | Class C Sites with Low Threats | | | | | |
| NY207 | Valcour Island | NY, VT | Low | Low | A | ID | Battlefield | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
| NY215 | Fort Ann | NY | Low | Medium | C | CT203 | New London (Burning) | CT | Low | Low | C |
| NY221 | Fort Ticonderoga (Lake George) | NY | Low | Medium | C | KY202 | Ruddell's Station | KY | Low | Low | C |
| NY223 | Forts Clinton and Montgomery | NY | Low | Low | B | KY203 | Martin's Station | KY | Low | Low | C |
| NY225 | Kingston | NY | Medium | Medium | C | MA203 | Gloucester | MA | Low | Low | C |
| NY227 | Cherry Valley | NY | Low | Low | B | NY214 | Skenesborough | NY | Low | Low | C |
| NY229 | Stony Point | NY | Low | Low | B | NY216 | Fort Edward | NY | Low | Low | C |
| NY233 | Canajoharie District | NY | Low | Medium | C | NY237 | Stone Arabia | NY | Low | Low | C |
| NY234 | Fort George | NY | High | High | C | NY240 | Sharon Springs | NY | Low | Low | C |
| NY238 | Klock's Field | NY | Low | Medium | C | NY242 | West Canada Creek | NY | Low | Low | C |
| NY239 | Fort St. George | NY | Low | Medium | C | PA201 | Paoli | PA | Low | Low | C |
| NY241 | Johnstown | NY | Low | Low | B | SC207 | Blackstocks | SC | Low | Low | C |
| NY244 | Verplanck's Point | NY | Low | Medium | C | SC212 | Fort Watson | SC | Low | Low | C |
| NY246 | Oneida Castle | NY | Medium | Medium | C | WV201 | Fort Randolph | OH, WV | Low | Low | C |
| OH200 | Fort Laurens | OH | Medium | Low | C | Battlefields Needing Further Study (20 sites) | | | | | |
| OH201 | Piqua | OH | Low | Low | B | All Classes, Where Location, Condition, Integrity, or Threats are Unknown | | | | | |
| OH203 | Crawford's Defeat | OH | Low | Medium | C | ID | Battlefield | State | Class | | |
| PA210 | Province and Carpenter's Islands | PA | High | High | C | AL201 | Mobile (The Village) | AL | | | C |
| SC200 | Charleston | SC | Low | Low | A | DE200 | Wilmington | DE, NJ, PA | | | B |
| SC202 | Hanging Rock (Second) | SC | Low | Medium | C | GA204 | Augusta | GA | | | C |
| SC205 | Musgrove's Mill | SC | Low | Medium | C | GA206 | Brier Creek | GA | | | C |
| SC206 | Kings Mountain | SC | Low | Low | A | MA204 | Schooner <i>Lee</i> and HM Ordnance Brig <i>Nancy</i> | MA | | | B |
| SC208 | Charleston | SC | Low | Low | A | MD200 | Kedges Straits | MD | | | C |
| SC213 | Hobkirk Hill | SC | Low | Low | B | NC206 | Cherokee Middle Towns | NC | | | B |
| VA201 | Great Bridge | VA | High | Low | C | NJ212 | Piscataway | NJ | | | C |
| VA203 | Gwynn's Island (Cricket Hill) | VA | Low | Medium | C | NJ216 | Springfield | NJ | | | C |
| VA206 | Green Spring | VA | High | High | C | NJ220 | HMS <i>Blue Mountain Valley</i> | NJ | | | C |

| ID | Battlefield | State | Class | ID | Battlefield | State | Class |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| NY211 | German Flats | NY | B | NJ203 | Elizabethtown | NJ | C |
| OH205 | Lichtenau (Coshocton) | OH | C | NJ209 | New Brunswick | NJ | C |
| RI200 | Block Island | RI | B | NJ211 | Paulus Hook | NJ | C |
| SC210 | Stono Ferry | SC | C | NJ214 | Samptown | NJ | C |
| SC216 | Ring Fight | SC | C | NJ215 | Rahway | NJ | C |
| SC218 | Cherokee Towns (archeological) | Unknown | C | NJ217 | Assunpink | NJ | C |
| SC220 | Lower Cherokee Towns (Oconee) | SC | C | NJ219 | Metuchen Meeting House (Oak Tree) | NJ | C |
| TN201 | Chickamauga Indian Towns | TN | C | NY202 | Denyse Ferry | NY | C |
| VA204 | Chesapeake Capes (1) | VA | C | NY203 | Long Island | NY | A |
| VA208 | Chesapeake Capes (2) | VA | A | NY204 | East River | NJ, NY | C |
| Battlefield Commemorative Opportunities (50 sites) | | | | NY205 | Kip's Bay (New York City) | NY | B |
| All Classes, Where Site is Fragmented or Destroyed and Threats are Marginal or Do Not Apply | | | | NY206 | Harlem Heights | NY | B |
| ID | Battlefield | State | Class | NY209 | White Plains | NY | B |
| AL200 | Mobile | AL | B | NY210 | Fort Washington | NY | A |
| CT200 | Danbury | CT | C | NY228 | Onondaga Creek | NY | C |
| CT202 | New Haven | CT | C | NY232 | Young's House | NY | C |
| FL202 | Pensacola | FL | A | NY243 | Montresor's Island | NY | C |
| GA202 | Savannah (Brewton Hill) | GA | B | PA202 | Philadelphia | PA | B |
| GA207 | Savannah (Spring Hill) | GA | A | PA203 | Germantown | PA | A |
| GA208 | Augusta (Fort Cornwallis) | GA | C | PA205 | Whitemarsh (Chestnut Hill) | PA | C |
| IL200 | Kaskaskia | IL | B | PA206 | Wyoming Valley | PA | B |
| KY206 | Fort Harrod | KY | C | PA207 | Philadelphia | PA | B |
| LA200 | Baton Rouge | LA | B | PA208 | Barren Hill | PA | C |
| MA201 | Boston | MA | A | SC204 | Fishing Creek | SC | C |
| MA202 | Bunker Hill | MA | A | SC209 | Charleston | SC | C |
| MA205 | Dorchester Heights | MA | A | SC217 | Charleston | SC | B |
| MA207 | Nantasket Road | MA | C | SC219 | Charleston | SC | B |
| ME200 | Falmouth | ME | C | TN200 | Long Island Flats | TN | C |
| MO200 | St. Louis (San Luis de Ylinoises) | MO | C | VA200 | Kemp's Landing | VA | C |
| NJ200 | Springfield (First) | NJ | C | VA202 | Norfolk (Burning) | VA | C |
| NJ201 | Springfield (Second) | NJ | B | VA205 | Petersburg | VA | C |
| | | | | WV200 | Fort Henry | WV | C |

Revolutionary War Preservation Priorities: Associated Historic Properties (258)

Priority I Associated Historic Properties (26 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Medium or High Threats

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| CT1014 | Stafford Hollow Furnaces (Archeological) | CT | Low | Medium | B |
| GA1003 | New Ebenezer (Archeological) | GA | Low | Medium | A |
| MA1016 | Colonel James Barrett Farm | MA | High | High | A |
| MA1029 | Edmund Fowle House | MA | High | Medium | A |
| MD1038 | Kingston | MD | Low | Medium | B |
| NC1007 | Gilbert Town (Archeological) | NC | High | High | A |
| NC1015 | Troublesome Creek Ironworks (Archeological) | NC | Low | Medium | A |
| NJ1003 | Benjamin Cooper House | NJ | High | High | B |
| NJ1009 | Middlebrook Cantonment (Archeological) | NJ | Low | Medium | B |
| NY1020 | Fort Crown Point | NY | Low | Medium | B |
| NY1032 | Fort Stanwix | NY | High | Low | A |
| NY1047 | John Ellison House | NY | Low | Medium | B |
| NY1064 | New Windsor Cantonment | NY | Low | Medium | A |
| NY1094 | Hasbrouck House | NY | Low | Medium | A |
| PA1004 | Camp Security (Archeological) | PA | High | High | B |
| PA1012 | Dawesfield | PA | Medium | Medium | A |
| PA1014 | Dilworthtown Inn | PA | Low | Medium | A |
| PA1017 | Fort Mifflin | PA | High | High | B |
| PA1036 | Peter Wentz Homestead | PA | Low | Medium | A |
| PA1040 | Strode's Mill | PA | Low | Medium | A |
| PA1042 | Valley Forge Winter Encampment | PA | Medium | Medium | A |
| RI1003 | Butts Hill Fort | RI | Low | Medium | B |
| SC1006 | Iron Mines of Hill's Ironworks (Archeological) | SC | Medium | Medium | B |
| VA1003 | Fort Cricket Hill (Archeological) | VA | Medium | High | B |

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| VA1005 | Fredericksburg Gun Manufactory (Archeological) | VA | Low | Medium | B |
| VA1007 | Hunter's Iron Works (Archeological) | VA | Low | Medium | B |

Priority II Associated Historic Properties (98 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Low Threats (84) and Class C Sites with Medium or High Threats (14)

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|---|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| CT1004 | Joseph Webb House | CT | Low | Low | A |
| CT1008 | Newgate Prison | CT | Medium | Medium | C |
| CT1011 | West Hartford Cantonment (Archeological) | CT | Medium | Medium | C |
| DC1004 | The Lindens | DC | Low | Low | A |
| DE1001 | Brandywine Village | DE | Low | Low | B |
| DE1002 | Christiana | DE | Low | Low | B |
| DE1003 | Wilmington Cantonment (Archeological) | DE | Low | Low | A |
| FL1001 | Fort St. Mark | FL | Low | Low | A |
| IN1002 | Fort Sackville and Vincennes Settlement | IN | Low | Low | A |
| KY1001 | Fort Boonesborough (Archeological) | KY | Low | Low | B |
| MA1006 | Easton Furnace (Archeological) | MA | Low | Medium | C |
| MA1014 | Cambridge Common Encampment | MA | Low | Low | B |
| MA1017 | Concord Monument Square/ Lexington Road | MA | Low | Low | A |
| MA1031 | HMS <i>Somerset</i> Shipwreck (Archeological) | MA | Low | Low | B |
| MA1036 | Lafayette-Durfee House | MA | Medium | Low | C |
| MA1042 | Old Cambridge | MA | Low | Low | A |
| MA1043 | North Church | MA | Low | Low | A |
| MA1045 | Massachusetts Colonial State House | MA | Low | Low | B |

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class | ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|--------|---|--------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| MA1048 | Parker Tavern | MA | Low | Low | B | NY1017 | Fort Clinton | NY | Low | Low | B |
| MA1050 | Roxbury High Fort (Archeological) | MA | Low | Low | A | NY1027 | Fort Montgomery (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | A |
| MA1053 | Shirley House | MA | Low | Low | A | NY1029 | Fort Salonga (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | B |
| MA1055 | Stoughtonham Furnace (Archeological) | MA | Low | Low | B | NY1033 | Fort Ticonderoga | NY, VT | Low | Low | B |
| MA1063 | Faneuil Hall | MA | Low | Low | B | NY1035 | Fort Tryon (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | B |
| MA1070 | Fitch Tavern | MA | Medium | Low | C | NY1039 | Fraunces Tavern | NY | Low | Low | A |
| MA1071 | Captain John Moore House | MA | Low | Medium | C | NY1046 | King's Ferry (Location) | NY | Low | Medium | C |
| MA1080 | New Bedford Common Burying Ground | MA | Low | Medium | C | NY1056 | Schoharie Middle Fort (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | B |
| MA1099 | Weston Town Common | MA | Low | Low | A | NY1065 | North Salem Town Hall | NY | Low | Low | B |
| MD1023 | Fort Frederick | MD | Low | Low | B | NY1066 | Odell House | NY | Low | Low | A |
| MD1035 | Jerusalem Mill | MD | Low | Low | B | NY1068 | Chappaqua Meeting House | NY | Low | Low | B |
| MI1002 | Fort Michilimackinac (Archeological) | MI | Low | Low | B | NY1071 | Schoharie Lower Fort | NY | Low | Low | B |
| NC1002 | Biggerstaff Old Fields (Archeological) | NC | Low | Low | A | NY1073 | Philipse Manor Hall | NY | Low | Low | B |
| NC1004 | John Burgwin (Burgwin-Wright) House | NC | Low | Low | A | NY1076 | Raynham Hall | NY | Low | Low | A |
| NC1008 | Halifax | NC | Low | Low | B | NY1083 | Schuyler Flatts (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | A |
| NH1009 | Wyman Tavern | NH | Low | Low | A | NY1088 | St. Mark's Cemetery | NY | Low | Low | B |
| NH1010 | Exeter Powder House | NH | Low | Low | B | NY1096 | West Point Fortifications (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | A |
| NH1011 | William Pitt Tavern | NH | Low | Low | B | NY1098 | Johnson Hall | NY | Low | Low | B |
| NH1016 | Ladd-Gilman House | NH | Low | Low | B | NY1103 | Fort Klock | NY | High | Medium | C |
| NJ1010 | Morristown | NJ | Low | Low | A | PA1002 | Bogart's Tavern | PA | Low | Low | A |
| NJ1011 | Nassau Hall | NJ | Low | Low | B | PA1016 | Ephrata Cloister | PA | Low | Low | A |
| NJ1012 | Trenton Barracks | NJ | Low | Low | A | PA1022 | Hopewell Village and Furnace | PA | Low | Low | B |
| NJ1018 | Steuben House | NJ | Low | Low | B | PA1024 | Keith House (Location) | PA | Low | Low | A |
| NJ1019 | Thomas Smith House | NJ | Low | Low | A | PA1056 | Independence Hall and Yard | PA | Low | Low | A |
| NJ1030 | Ogden Farm | NJ | Low | Low | A | PA1060 | Carpenters' Hall | PA | Low | Low | A |
| NY1005 | Bentley/Conference House | NY | Low | Low | A | PA1062 | Washington Crossing/Thompson-Neely House | PA | Low | Low | A |
| NY1011 | Fishkill Supply Depot Site | NY | Low | Medium | C | RI1004 | Conanicut Battery | RI | Low | Low | B |
| NY1014 | William Floyd House | NY | Low | Low | A | RI1011 | Miantonomi Fortifications | RI | Medium | High | C |
| | | | | | | RI1018 | Tiverton Four Corners | RI | Low | Low | B |

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class | ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|---|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|--------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| RI1020 | Waterman Tavern and Encampment | RI | High | High | C | CT1010 | Camp Reading Cantonment (Archeological) | CT | Low | Low | C |
| RI1023 | Portsmouth Friends Meetinghouse and Parsonage | RI | Low | Low | B | DE1004 | Hale-Byrnes House | DE | Low | Low | C |
| RI1024 | Hunter House | RI | Low | Low | B | GA1002 | Fort Morris (Archeological) | GA | Low | Low | C |
| RI1025 | John Bannister House | RI | Low | Low | B | MA1003 | Colonel Gilbert House | MA | Low | Low | C |
| RI1026 | Vernon House | RI | Low | Low | B | MA1005 | Billerica Town Common | MA | Low | Low | C |
| RI1027 | Oliver Hazard Perry House | RI | Low | Low | B | MA1007 | Boston Common | MA | Low | Low | C |
| RI1028 | Clarke Street Meeting House | RI | Low | Low | B | MA1013 | Buckman Tavern | MA | Low | Low | C |
| RI1029 | Touro Synagogue | RI | Low | Low | B | MA1035 | Isaac Royall House | MA | Low | Low | C |
| RI1031 | North Battery | RI | Low | Low | B | MA1038 | Joshua Loring House | MA | Low | Low | C |
| SC1004 | Palmetto Fort | SC | Low | Low | A | MA1044 | South Meeting House | MA | Low | Low | C |
| SC1005 | Camden (Archeological) | SC | Low | Low | A | MA1046 | Marblehead Town House | MA | Low | Low | C |
| SC1009 | Ninety Six and Star Fort | SC | Low | Low | B | MA1049 | Provincial Powder House | MA | Low | Low | C |
| SC1012 | Pegues Place | SC | Low | Medium | C | MA1060 | Westport Point | MA | Low | Low | C |
| SC1014 | Santee Indian Mound and Fort Watson | SC | Low | Low | B | MA1083 | Reverend Apthrop House | MA | Low | Low | C |
| SC1016 | The Exchange | SC | Low | Low | A | MA1084 | William Brattle House | MA | Low | Low | C |
| SC1018 | Powder Magazine | SC | Low | Low | A | ME1000 | Fort Foster (Archeological) | ME | Low | Low | C |
| TN1003 | Eaton's Station and Fort | TN | Medium | Medium | C | ME1008 | Fort Western | ME | Low | Low | C |
| VA1009 | Custom House | VA | Low | Low | A | MI1003 | Fort St. Joseph (Archeological) | MI | Low | Low | C |
| VA1014 | St. John's Episcopal Church | VA | Low | Low | B | NC1009 | Nikwasi (Nequasee) (Archeological) | NC | Low | Low | C |
| VA1017 | Westover | VA | Low | Low | B | NH1008 | Governor John Wentworth House | NH | Low | Low | C |
| VA9999 | Chickahominy Shipyard (Archeological) | VA | Low | Low | A | NJ1007 | Hillman Hospital House | NJ | Low | Low | C |
| VT1002 | Landlord Fay's House/ Green Mountain Tavern | VT | Low | Low | B | NJ1016 | Ringwood Manor and Iron Works (Archeological) | NJ | Low | Low | C |
| VT1003 | Elijah West's Tavern | VT | Low | Low | B | NJ1031 | Greenfield Hall (Gill House) | NJ | Low | Low | C |
| Priority III Associated Historic Properties (65 sites) | | | | | | NJ1032 | Indian King Tavern | NJ | Low | Low | C |
| Class C Sites with Low Threats | | | | | | NJ1034 | Guard House | NJ | Low | Low | C |
| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class | NY1004 | Church of St. Andrew (Location) | NY | Low | Low | C |
| CT1003 | Fort Stamford | CT | Low | Low | C | NY1007 | DeWint House | NY | Low | Low | C |
| CT1005 | Keeler Tavern | CT | Low | Low | C | NY1009 | Edmonston House | NY | Low | Low | C |
| | | | | | | NY1022 | Fort Golgotha and Burial Hill Cemetery (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | C |

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class | ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|---|---|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| NY1031 | Fort St. George (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | C | VA1008 | Monticello | VA | Low | Low | C |
| NY1059 | Gomez-Acker Mill House | NY | Low | Low | C | VA1011 | Point of Fork Arsenal (Archeological) | VA | Low | Low | C |
| NY1069 | Patrick Smyth House | NY | Low | Low | C | VA1012 | Williamsburg Powder Magazine | VA | Low | Low | C |
| NY1072 | Palatine Church | NY | Low | Low | C | Associated Historic Properties Needing Further Study (32 sites) | | | | | |
| NY1081 | Fort Salem (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | C | All Classes, Where Location, Condition, Integrity, or Threats are Unknown | | | | | |
| NY1084 | Abraham Van Gaasbeek/ Senate House | NY | Low | Low | C | ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
| NY1087 | St. James Church | NY | Low | Low | C | FL1003 | Fort George | FL | | | A |
| NY1091 | Mabie's Tavern | NY | Low | Low | C | IL1007 | Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail | IL | | | B |
| NY1109 | Bedford Green | NY | Low | Low | C | MA1072 | Boston Post Road | MA | | | A |
| NY1112 | Dutch Reformed Church | NY | Low | Low | C | ME1002 | Arnold Trail to Quebec | ME | | | C |
| NY1113 | Trinity Church | NY | Low | Low | C | ME1011 | Privateer Brigantine <i>Defence</i> Shipwreck (Archeological) | ME | | | B |
| NY1117 | John Brinckerhoff House (Location) | NY | Low | Low | C | NC1000 | Bedford Hill Encampment | NC | | | A |
| OH1001 | Fort Laurens (Archeological) | OH | Low | Low | C | NC1011 | Quaker Meadows | NC | | | A |
| PA1009 | Cornwall Furnace | PA | Low | Low | C | NC1003 | Buffalo Ford | NC | | | B |
| PA1018 | Fort Roberdeau | PA | Low | Low | C | NC1012 | Race to the Dan River | NC | | | A |
| PA1031 | Hannastown (Archeological) | PA | Low | Low | C | NC1013 | Smith's Ferry | NC | | | B |
| PA1068 | Presbyterian Meeting House | PA | Low | Low | C | NJ1015 | Ralston Gristmill | NJ | | | B |
| PA1070 | Justice House | PA | Low | Low | C | NY1037 | Fort Washington (Location) | NY | | | A |
| PA1071 | Brick Hotel | PA | Low | Low | C | NY1057 | Military Road from Fort Edward to Lake George | NY | | | B |
| RI1001 | Beavertail Light | RI | Low | Low | C | NY1093 | Great War Trail | NY | | | C |
| RI1006 | Fort Barton | RI | Low | Low | C | NY1101 | Fort Ann (Archeological) | NY | | | C |
| RI1008 | Nathaniel Greene Homestead | RI | Low | Low | C | NY1125 | Newburgh Docks | NY | | | C |
| RI1010 | Capt. John Mawdsley House | RI | Low | Low | C | PA1046 | Warwick Furnace | PA | | | B |
| RI1012 | Green End Fortifications | RI | Low | Low | C | PA1095 | Coventry Forge | PA | | | B |
| RI1013 | Mount Hope Farm | RI | Low | Low | C | RI1005 | Fort Adams | RI | | | B |
| RI1015 | Rhode Island Colonial State House | RI | Low | Low | C | RI1007 | Fort Hamilton (Archeological) | RI | | | C |
| RI1017 | John Tillinghast House | RI | Low | Low | C | RI1009 | Hope Furnace (Archeological) | RI | | | C |
| RI1030 | Overing Farm | RI | Low | Low | C | RI1016 | Poplar Point Lighthouse (Archeological) | RI | | | C |
| SC1010 | Dorchester (Archeological) | SC | Low | Low | C | SC1000 | Ashley River Road | SC | | | C |
| SC1019 | Sheldon Church Ruins | SC | Low | Low | C | SC1001 | Belleville Plantation (Archeological) | SC | | | C |
| VA1000 | Blandford Church and Cemetery | VA | Low | Low | C | SC1007 | Land's Ford Encampments (Archeological) | SC | | | C |

| ID | Property | State | Class |
|--------|--|---------------------------------------|-------|
| SC1011 | Route of the Patriot Militia to Kings Mountain | NC, SC, TN, VA | A |
| SC1013 | Pritchard Paul Shipyard (Archeological) | SC | B |
| SC1015 | Snow's Island (Archeological) | SC | C |
| TN1002 | Sycamore Shoals (Archeological) | TN | A |
| VA1002 | Chiswell Lead Mines (Archeological) | VA | C |
| VA1016 | Washington-Rochambeau Route | CT, DE, MD, MA, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA | A |
| VT1001 | Crown Point Road | VT | C |

Associated Historic Properties Commemorative Opportunities (37 sites)

All Classes, Where Site is Fragmented or Destroyed and Threats are Marginal or Do Not Apply

| ID | Property | State | Class |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| FL1004 | Fort Tynon (Archeological) | FL | C |
| GA1000 | Cherokee Ford (Location) | GA, SC | C |
| IL1005 | Kaskaskia Village (Location) | IL | B |
| LA1005 | Fort Bute (Location) | LA | C |
| MA1008 | Boston Light (Location) | MA | C |
| MA1011 | Bradford Meeting House (Location) | MA | C |
| MA1079 | Jarvis Shop (Location) | MA | C |
| MA1081 | Bartlett Wharf (Location) | MA | B |
| MA1082 | Glover Wharf (Location) | MA | B |
| MA1102 | Nathaniel Tracy Shop (Location) | MA | C |
| MA1103 | Boardman's Wharf (Location) | MA | C |
| MA1200 | Fort Putnam (Location) | MA | A |
| MI1000 | Fort Detroit (Location) | MI | A |

| ID | Property | State | Class |
|--------|---|-------|-------|
| NC1001 | Bell's Mill (Archeological) | NC | A |
| NC1005 | Cathey's Fort (Location) | NC | C |
| NC1014 | Taylor's Mill (Location) | NC | B |
| NH1002 | Fort Number Four Site (Location) | NH | A |
| NH1004 | New Hampshire Colonial State House (Location) | NH | C |
| NH1012 | Exeter Town House (Location) | NH | B |
| NH1015 | Exeter Jail (Location) | NH | B |
| NJ1014 | Pluckemin Artillery Cantonment (Location) | NJ | A |
| NJ1029 | Jacob Arnold House | NJ | A |
| NJ1033 | Friends Meeting House | NJ | C |
| NJ1035 | Fort at Paulus Hook | NJ | C |
| NY1050 | Lefferts Homestead | NY | A |
| NY1077 | Rivington's Printing Shop (Location) | NY | C |
| NY1100 | Fort Alden (Location) | NY | B |
| NY1102 | Fort Dayton (Location) | NY | C |
| PA1015 | Durham Village Mill and Furnace (Location) | PA | A |
| PA1025 | Lancaster County Courthouse (Location) | PA | A |
| PA1045 | Walnut Street Prison (Location) | PA | A |
| PA1051 | York Courthouse | PA | A |
| PA1058 | Graff House (Location) | PA | A |
| PA1059 | City Tavern (Location) | PA | A |
| PA1069 | Harris House (Location) | PA | C |
| SC1002 | Castle Pinckney | SC | A |
| WV1002 | Fort Henry and Wheeling Settlement (Location) | WV | C |

War of 1812 Preservation Priorities: Battlefields (78)

Priority I Battlefields (16 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Medium or High Threats

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| AL402 | Fort Mims | AL | Low | Medium | B |
| AL403 | Tallussahatchee | AL | Medium | High | B |
| AL407 | Econochaca | AL | Low | Medium | B |
| AL411 | Horseshoe Bend (Tohopeka) | AL | Low | Medium | A |
| AL412 | Fort Bowyer (First) | AL | Medium | Medium | B |
| AL415 | Fort Bowyer (Second) | AL | Medium | Medium | B |
| FL401 | Pensacola | FL | Medium | Medium | B |
| IN403 | Tippecanoe | IN | Low | Medium | B |
| LA401 | New Orleans (Villere's Plantation) | LA | High | Medium | B |
| LA406 | New Orleans (Chalmette) | LA | Medium | Medium | A |
| MI405 | Mackinac Island | MI | Low | Medium | B |
| NY402 | Sackets Harbor | NY | Medium | Medium | A |
| NY409 | Plattsburgh (Second & Third) | NY | Low | Medium | A |
| OH400 | Fort Meigs (First) | OH | Low | Medium | B |
| OH401 | Fort Meigs (Second) | OH | Low | Medium | B |
| WI400 | Prairie du Chien (Fort Shelby) | WI | Low | Medium | B |

Priority II Battlefields (29 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Low Threats (11) and Class C Sites with Medium or High Threats (18)

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|-------|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| AL400 | Tuckabatchee | AL | Low | Low | B |
| AL406 | Autosse | AL | Low | Medium | C |
| DC400 | Washington | DC, VA | Low | Low | A |
| FL400 | Pensacola | FL | Medium | Medium | C |
| GA409 | Saint Marys River | GA | Low | Medium | C |
| IN402 | Mississinewa | IN | Low | Medium | C |
| LA402 | New Orleans (Rodriguez Canal) | LA | Medium | Medium | C |

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| LA403 | Fort St. Philip | LA | Low | Medium | C |
| LA405 | Barataria Island | LA | Medium | Medium | C |
| MD401 | Caulk's Field | MD | Low | Medium | C |
| MD402 | Benedict | MD | Low | Medium | C |
| MD404 | Fort McHenry | MD | Low | Low | A |
| MD405 | Baltimore (Hampstead Hill) | MD | Low | Low | B |
| MD407 | Slippery Hill | MD | Medium | High | C |
| MD409 | St. Leonards Creek (First) | MD | Low | Medium | C |
| MD410 | St. Leonards Creek (Second) | MD | Low | Medium | C |
| ME400 | Eastport | ME | Low | Low | B |
| ME401 | Castine | ME | Low | Low | A |
| MI400 | Fort Michilimackinac | MI | Low | Low | B |
| MI401 | Brownstown | MI | Low | Medium | C |
| MI404 | River Raisin (Frenchtown) | MI | Low | Low | B |
| NY401 | Ogdensburg (First) | NY | Low | Medium | C |
| NY403 | Plattsburgh (First) | NY | Low | Medium | C |
| NY404 | Fort Niagara | NY | Low | Low | A |
| NY406 | Oswego | NY | Low | Medium | C |
| NY410 | Ogdensburg (Second) | NY | Low | Medium | C |
| NY413 | Lewiston | NY | Low | Medium | C |
| VA400 | Craney Island | VA | Low | Low | B |
| VA403 | White House Battery | VA | Low | Low | B |

Priority III Battlefields (7 sites)

Class C Sites with Low Threats

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| AL405 | Hillabee | AL | Low | Low | C |
| IA400 | Rock River (Credit Island) | IA | Low | Low | C |
| IL401 | Rock Island (Campbell's Island) | IL | Low | Low | C |
| IN400 | Fort Harrison | IN | Low | Low | C |
| ME402 | Hampden | ME | Low | Low | C |
| NY400 | Sackets Harbor | NY | Low | Low | C |
| NY407 | Sandy Creek | NY | Low | Low | C |

Battlefields Needing Further Study (10 sites)

All Classes, Where Location, Condition, Integrity, or Threats are Unknown

| ID | Battlefield | State | Class |
|-------|---|-------|-------|
| AL401 | Burnt Corn | AL | B |
| AL408 | Emuckfau Creek | AL | B |
| AL409 | Enitachopco Creek | AL | B |
| AL410 | Calabee | AL | C |
| LA400 | Lake Borgne | LA | B |
| MD408 | Pig Point | MD | B |
| ME404 | USS <i>Enterprise</i> v. HMS <i>Boxer</i> | ME | C |
| NY411 | Northern New York Raids | NY | C |
| OH403 | Lake Erie | OH | A |
| OH404 | Dudley's Defeat | OH | C |

Battlefield Commemorative Opportunities (16 sites)

All Classes, Where Site is Fragmented or Destroyed and Threats are Marginal or Do Not Apply

| ID | Battlefield | State | Class |
|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| AL404 | Talladega | AL | B |
| AL414 | Fort Charlotte | AL | B |
| IL400 | Fort Dearborn | IL | B |
| IN401 | Fort Wayne | IN | C |
| LA404 | New Orleans (USS <i>Carolina</i>) | LA | C |
| MD400 | North Point | MD | B |
| MD403 | Bladensburg | MD | A |
| MD406 | Havre de Grace | MD | C |
| ME403 | Machias | ME | C |
| MI402 | Monguagon | MI | B |
| MI403 | Detroit | MI | A |
| NY405 | Buffalo (Black Rock) | NY | B |
| NY408 | Conjocta Creek | NY | C |
| OH402 | Fort Stephenson | OH | C |
| VA401 | Hampton | VA | C |
| VA404 | Alexandria | VA | C |



Put-in-Bay (OH1006) from the Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Ottawa County, Ohio. Photo by Todd Tucky.

War of 1812 Preservation Priorities: Associated Historic Properties (136)

Priority I Associated Historic Properties (14 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Medium or High Threats

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|---|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| AL1011 | Fort Strother (Archeological) | AL | Low | Medium | A |
| AL1015 | Hickory Ground (Archeological) | AL | High | Low | A |
| CT1012 | Simeon North Factory (Archeological) | CT | Medium | High | B |
| DC1019 | Washington Navy Yard | DC | Low | Medium | A |
| LA1003 | Fort at English Turn (Archeological) | LA | Low | Medium | A |
| LA1014 | Tchefuncta Navy Yard (Archeological) | LA | High | High | B |
| MA1054 | West Armory Building II, Springfield Arsenal | MA | High | Medium | A |
| MD1008 | Bellona Powder Mills (Archeological) | MD | Medium | Medium | B |
| MD1054 | Snell's Bridge Encampment (Archeological) | MD | Low | Medium | A |
| NY1079 | Sackets Harbor Naval Base | NY | Low | Medium | A |
| NY1090 | Storr's Harbor (Archeological) | NY | Low | Medium | A |
| NY1107 | New York Navy Yard | NY | Low | Medium | A |
| NY1108 | USS Brig <i>Eagle</i> Shipwreck (Archeological) | NY | Low | Medium | A |
| VI1000 | Hassel Island | VI | Low | Medium | B |

Priority II Associated Historic Properties (47 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Low Threats (43) and Class C Sites with Medium or High Threats (4)

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| AL1007 | Fort Mims (Archeological) | AL | Low | Low | B |
| AL1008 | Fort Mitchell (Archeological) | AL | High | Low | C |
| AL1010 | Fort Stoddert/Mt. Vernon Arsenal (Archeological) | AL | High | High | C |

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| AL1012 | Fort Toulouse/Fort Jackson (Archeological) | AL | Low | Low | A |
| AL1016 | Tookaubatchee (Archeological) | AL | Low | Low | A |
| CT1009 | Connecticut State House | CT | Low | Low | B |
| DC1007 | Octagon House | DC | Low | Low | A |
| DC1015 | Marine Corps Barracks and Commandant's House | DC | Low | Low | B |
| DC1020 | White House | DC | Low | Low | A |
| DE1000 | Brandywine Powder Mills | DE | Low | Low | A |
| GA1001 | Fort Hawkins (Archeological) | GA | Low | Low | B |
| IL1003 | Village and Fort of the Grand Kickapoo of the Prairie | IL | Low | Low | B |
| IL1004 | Fort Russell (Archeological) | IL | Low | Medium | C |
| IL1006 | Fort de Chartres | IL | Low | Low | B |
| KY1000 | Bourbon Iron Works (Archeological) | KY | Low | Low | B |
| KY1002 | Great Saltpeter Cave | KY | Low | Low | B |
| KY1003 | Mammoth Cave Saltpeter Works | KY | Low | Low | B |
| LA1009 | Fort St. Philip | LA | Low | Medium | C |
| MA1009 | Quarters G and I and Building 5, Charlestown Navy Yard | MA | Low | Low | A |
| MA1058 | USS <i>Constitution</i> | MA | Low | Low | A |
| MD1001 | Aetna Powder Mill | MD | Low | Low | B |
| MD1010 | Madison House (Archeological) | MD | Low | Low | A |
| MD1016 | Federal Hill | MD | Low | Low | B |
| MD1017 | Federal Hill Historic District | MD | Low | Low | A |
| MD1019 | Flag House | MD | Low | Low | A |
| MD1024 | Fort McHenry | MD | Low | Low | A |
| MD1030 | Gunpowder Copper Works | MD | Low | Low | B |
| MD1031 | Hampstead Hill Fortification (Archeological) | MD | Low | Low | B |
| MD1059 | Todd Farmhouse (Archeological) | MD | Low | Low | B |

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class | ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|---|--|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|---|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| ME1004 | Fort Edgecomb | ME | Low | Low | B | IN1000 | Fort Harrison (Archeological) | IN | Low | Low | C |
| ME1007 | Fort Sullivan (Archeological) | ME | Low | Low | B | MD1052 | Ridgely House (Archeological) | MD | Low | Low | C |
| ME1012 | Todd House | ME | Low | Low | B | MD1060 | Benedict Encampment (Archeological) | MD | Low | Low | C |
| MI1004 | Mackinac Island | MI | Low | Low | A | NY1026 | Fort IZard | NY | Low | Low | C |
| MI1005 | Navarre-Anderson Trading Post | MI | Low | Low | B | NY1119 | David Parish House | NY | Low | Low | C |
| NC1006 | Fort Johnston Barracks | NC | Low | Low | B | OH1000 | Fort Amanda (Archeological) | OH | Low | Low | C |
| NH1005 | Quarters A, Portsmouth Navy Yard | NH | Low | Low | B | OH1004 | Fort Stephenson (Archeological) | OH | Low | Low | C |
| NY1006 | Crab Island Military Hospital (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | A | OH1005 | John Johnston Farm | OH | Low | Low | C |
| NY1012 | Five Mile Meadows | NY | Low | Low | A | Associated Historic Properties Needing Further Study (26 sites) | | | | | |
| NY1016 | Fort Brown | NY | Low | Low | A | All Classes, Where Location, Condition, Integrity, or Threats are Unknown | | | | | |
| NY1019 | French's Mills Cantonment (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | A | ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
| NY1041 | Garrison Cemetery | NY | Low | Low | A | AL1001 | Federal Road | AL | | | B |
| NY1043 | Greenbush Cantonment (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | B | AL1002 | Fort Bowyer (Archeological) | AL | | | B |
| OH1003 | Fort Meigs | OH | Low | Low | A | AL1006 | Fort Deposit (Archeological) | AL | | | B |
| OH1006 | Put-in-Bay | OH | Low | Low | A | AL1009 | Fort Sinquefield (Archeological) | AL | | | C |
| VA1020 | Tangier Island (Archeological) | VA | Low | Low | B | AL1013 | Fort Williams (Archeological) | AL | | | A |
| VT1004 | MacDonough Shipyard and Defenses (Location) | VT | Low | Low | A | DC1001 | Columbia Foundry (Archeological) | DC | | | B |
| WV1000 | Harpers Ferry Arsenal and Armory (Archeological) | WV | Low | Low | A | DC1018 | Camp Hill (Archeological) | DC | | | A |
| Priority III Associated Historic Properties (13 sites) | | | | | | DC1008 | Pennsylvania Avenue | DC | | | A |
| Class C Sites with Low Threats | | | | | | DC1025 | Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown (Location) | DC | | | C |
| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class | IN1003 | Prophetstown (Archeological) | IN | | | A |
| AL1003 | Fort Burrows and Fort Decatur | AL | Low | Low | C | LA1002 | Dupre Line Fortifications (Location) | LA | | | A |
| CT1000 | Fort Decatur (Archeological) | CT | Low | Low | C | LA1004 | Fort Bourbon (Archeological) | LA | | | C |
| DC1021 | Department of Treasury (1814 Location) | DC | Low | Low | C | LA1006 | Fort Petites Coquilles (Archeological) | LA | | | B |
| DC1023 | Bank of Columbia | DC | Low | Low | C | LA1008 | Fort St. Leon (Archeological) | LA | | | C |
| FL1000 | British Fort (Archeological) | FL | Low | Low | C | ME1001 | USS <i>Adams</i> Shipwreck (Archeological) | ME | | | C |
| | | | | | | MO1002 | Fort Mason (Archeological) | MO | | | C |
| | | | | | | MO1001 | Fort Clemson (Archeological) | MO | | | C |
| | | | | | | MO1005 | Wood's Fort (Archeological) | MO | | | C |
| | | | | | | MS1000 | Pitchlynn's Fort (Archeological) | MS | | | C |

| ID | Property | State | Class |
|--------|--|------------|-------|
| NY1023 | Fort Gray (Archeological) | NY | A |
| NY1038 | Four Mile Creek Cantonment (Archeological) | NY | C |
| NY1099 | Creek Road | NY | C |
| NY1106 | Salt Battery (Location) | NY | A |
| OH1002 | Fort Macarthur (Location) | OH | C |
| OR1000 | Fort Astoria (Archeological) | OR | C |
| TN1000 | Natchez Trace | AL, MS, TN | B |

Associated Historic Properties Commemorative Opportunities (36 sites)

All Classes, Where Site is Fragmented or Destroyed and Threats are Marginal or Do Not Apply

| ID | Property | State | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------|
| DC1003 | Greenleaf Point Arsenal (Archeological) | DC | A |
| DC1006 | National Intelligencer Office (Location) | DC | C |
| DC1016 | State Department (1814 Location) | DC | A |
| DC1017 | War Department (1814 Location) | DC | A |
| DC1022 | Bank of the Metropolis (Location) | DC | C |
| DC1024 | Bank of Washington (Location) | DC | C |
| IL1000 | Fort Dearborn (Location) | IL | B |
| IN1001 | Fort Wayne (Location) | IN | B |
| KY1004 | Newport Barracks (Location) | KY | C |
| LA1001 | Chef Menteur (Location) | LA | B |
| LA1007 | Fort St. Charles (Location) | LA | B |
| LA1011 | Macarty-Montreuil Line Fortifications (Location) | LA | A |
| LA1012 | Marine Battery Fortification (Location) | LA | A |
| LA1013 | Poste de La Bretonniere (Location) | LA | C |

| ID | Property | State | Class |
|--------|---|--------|-------|
| MD1004 | Baltimore Patriot Newspaper Office (Location) | MD | B |
| MD1005 | Federal Republican Newspaper Office (Location) | MD | A |
| MD1006 | Baltimore County Jail (Location) | MD | A |
| MD1007 | Second Federal Republican Newspaper Office (Location) | MD | A |
| MD1014 | Concord Point Battery (Archeological) | MD | C |
| MD1021 | Fort Babcock (Location) | MD | A |
| MD1022 | Fort Convington (Location) | MD | A |
| MD1025 | Fort Washington (War of 1812 era location) | MD | C |
| MD1029 | Lazaretto Battery (Location) | MD | A |
| MD1049 | Potato Battery (Location) | MD | C |
| ME1009 | Haymarket Square (Location) | ME | C |
| MO1003 | Portage de Sioux Blockhouse and Fort Lookout (Location) | IL, MO | C |
| MO1004 | St. Louis Spanish Stone Round Towers (Location) | MO | C |
| NH1001 | Fort Hill Block House (Location) | NH | C |
| NY1013 | Flint Hill Cantonment (Location) | NY | B |
| NY1034 | Fort Tompkins (Location) | NY | B |
| NY1051 | Lewiston (Location) | NY | A |
| NY1086 | Smyth's Barracks (Location) | NY | B |
| NY1092 | United States Military Academy (War of 1812 era location) | NY | A |
| PA1037 | Philadelphia Naval Shipyard (Location) | PA | B |
| PA1038 | Presque Isle Naval Depot (Location) | PA | A |
| VT1006 | Monkton Iron Works (Location) | VT | A |

**Both Wars Preservation Priorities:
Associated Historic Properties (40)**

Priority I Associated Historic Properties (6 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Medium or High Threats

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| FL1006 | Fort of Pensacola | FL | Medium | Medium | A |
| MA1025 | Fort Pickering | MA | Low | Medium | A |
| MD1018 | Fells Point Shipyards (Archeological) | MD | Low | Medium | B |
| MD1050 | Principio Furnace (Archeological) | MD | Medium | Medium | A |
| ME1005 | Fort George (Archeological) | ME | Medium | Medium | A |
| NY1025 | Fort Haldimand and British Navy Yard (Archeological) | NY | Low | Medium | A |

Priority II Associated Historic Properties (17 sites)

Class A and B Sites with Low Threats (11) and Class C Sites with Medium or High Threats (6)

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| AL1004 | Fort Conde (Archeological) | AL | Low | Low | B |
| MA1023 | Fort Lee | MA | Medium | Medium | C |
| MA1026 | Fort Sewall | MA | Low | Medium | C |
| MD1009 | Belvoir | MD | Low | Low | A |
| MD1032 | Hessian Barracks | MD | Low | Low | A |
| MD1040 | Maryland State House | MD | Low | Low | A |
| MD1044 | Northampton Iron Works (Archeological) | MD | Low | Low | B |
| MD1047 | Pooles Island | MD | Medium | Low | C |
| MD1058 | Woodyard Plantation (Archeological) | MD | Low | Low | B |
| ME1006 | Fort O'Brien (Archeological) | ME | Medium | Medium | C |
| MI1001 | Fort Mackinac | MI | Low | Low | A |
| NY1028 | Fort Ontario | NY | Low | Low | A |
| NY1042 | Governor's Island | NY | Medium | High | C |

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| NY1052 | Lewiston Portage Landing (Archeological) | NY | Low | Low | B |
| NY1070 | Fort Niagara | NY | Low | Low | A |
| RI1002 | Bristol Waterfront | RI | Medium | Medium | C |
| VA1004 | Fort Norfolk | VA | Low | Low | B |

Priority III Associated Historic Properties (10 sites)

Class C Sites with Low Threats

| ID | Property | State | Short Term Threat | Long Term Threat | Class |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| CT1001 | Fort Griswold | CT | Low | Low | C |
| CT1002 | Black Rock Fort/ Fort Nathan Hale | CT | Low | Low | C |
| MA1024 | Fort Phoenix | MA | Low | Low | C |
| MD1012 | Chapel Point | MD | Low | Low | C |
| MD1048 | Port Tobacco | MD | Low | Low | C |
| NH1000 | Fort Constitution | NH | Low | Low | C |
| NY1075 | Joseph Purdy Homestead | NY | Low | Low | C |
| NY1080 | Sag Harbor Village | NY | Low | Low | C |
| OH1008 | Fort Miami (Archeological) | OH | Low | Low | C |
| SC1003 | Fort Lyttelton (Archeological) | SC | Low | Low | C |

Associated Historic Properties Needing Further Study (1 site)

All Classes, Where Location, Condition, Integrity, or Threats are Unknown

| ID | Property | State | Class |
|--------|----------------------|-------|-------|
| NY1104 | Niagara Portage Road | NY | B |

Associated Historic Properties Commemorative Opportunities (6 sites)

All Classes, Where Site is Fragmented or Destroyed and Threats are Marginal or Do Not Apply

| ID | Property | State | Class |
|--------|--|-------|-------|
| MA1022 | Fort Independence (Location) | MA | B |
| MA1027 | Fort Strong (Location) | MA | C |
| MD1003 | Baltimore American Newspaper Office (Location) | MD | B |
| NY1030 | Fort Schlosser (Location) | NY | C |
| NY1036 | Fort Wadsworth (Location) | NY | A |
| NY1110 | Skenesborough Harbor (Location) | NY | B |



Protecting the Sites

Early efforts to protect and interpret Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites often involved private organizations purchasing buildings associated with famous persons, especially the Founding Fathers or military leaders, or local or state governments purchasing sites associated with renowned events, such as the City of Philadelphia's purchase of Independence Hall in 1818. The people of the United States today enjoy visiting those revered places thanks to the foresight of early preservationists in the mid-19th and early 20th centuries. Other sites from the two wars have benefited from more recent preservation activities and programs, especially federal, state, and local preservation laws and ordinances. Much remains to be done, however. The buildings and landscapes require ongoing care and support from this and future generations. The public and private efforts that have helped protect so much of the nation's Revolutionary War and War of 1812 patrimony must continue and grow to help these sites survive the 21st century.

How Many Principal Sites are Really Protected?

Inherent in the definition of preservation is the goal of keeping historic sites safe in perpetuity from injury, harm, or destruction. Permanent protection exists most often when the site is owned and maintained by a public conservation agency, owned and maintained by an incorporated nonprofit steward, or placed under enforceable legal protection by the private landowner.

The resulting use of the historic property may vary depending on the form that permanent protection takes. In cases of private conservation, the protected properties remain private; they are not commonly open to the public or necessarily interpreted for

the public. Most nonprofit organizations provide public access to their historic properties and interpret and maintain the sites to some degree. In cases of public ownership, historic sites are generally available for public use and visitation, are usually interpreted to some degree, and receive planned, long-term management and maintenance.

Of the 243 battlefield landscapes studied from both wars, 147 survive to some degree, 66 are destroyed, and 30 need further study.⁸¹ Levels of protective ownership for the surviving 147 sites vary. At least 130 are partially owned and protected by public and nonprofit stewards. The extent of that "partial" protection varies from site to site. For example, there is an obvious difference in percentage of protected land where a state owns 50 acres of a 1,000-acre battlefield and where a state owns 50 acres of a 100-acre battlefield. In either example, however, the public may perceive that both battlefields are protected completely because of the state presence. Frequently, significant historic areas are endangered and may be lost due to that misperception. The remaining 17 surviving battlefields are fully in private ownership and are unprotected.⁸²

Of the 434 associated historic properties studied, 236 survive in their original form, whether building, landscape, or site. Of the 236 surviving sites, 168 are primarily in permanent, protective ownership. In some cases, this means the entire site is protected and managed by a public or nonprofit steward. In other cases, some areas or historic features of these sites may still need protection. Additional or ongoing efforts to protect and manage resources at these sites should continue to be pursued and supported. Sixty-eight surviving sites are primarily in private ownership. Privately held properties in areas of changing land use or those that are otherwise endangered require immediate

Stone foundations at Fort Montgomery (NY1027), now a state historic site, Orange County, New York. Photo by Charles Fisher.

81. The 30 battlefields needing further study include the sites of 10 naval engagements, 13 engagements against Indian Tribes, and 7 other battlefields at unknown locations.

82. The extent to which private landowners have placed easements or other legal restrictions on the use of their land is unknown. Surveys did not request information about private easements.

preservation action. Private holdings in stable real estate markets or that are well cared for by their owners may not require immediate preservation but should be considered for long-term protection. The other 192 associated historic properties are gone completely or remain only as archeological sites. Any archeological features at these sites should be documented through archeological survey. Survey results will inform future preservation and protection options. Conditions at six associated historic properties are unknown.

Some Principal Sites from each war are privately owned but regulated by local land-use controls, such as historic district ordinances. Historic district ordinances establish overlay zones that afford use of property in accordance with the base zoning—industrial, commercial, residential, etc.—but regulate the design of alterations to historic fabric and new construction within the historic district. A commission or review board considers requests for alterations, new construction, and demolition within the district to ensure that the historic character of the district is not diminished. Since 1931 when Charleston, South Carolina, passed the first historic district ordinance in the United States, historic district ordinances have proven to be well supported by the communities that enact them. Like any local ordinance, however, they can be revised or overturned by future residents and local officials. For that reason, Principal Sites within historic districts can be said to have substantial protection at present, but that protection is not necessarily permanent. At least 31 associated historic properties and portions of 8 battlefields are located within local regulatory historic districts.⁸³

Direct and Permanent Solutions

The surviving Priority I sites and the Class C Priority II sites face high or medium threats. They require immediate preservation action or they will likely be destroyed or damaged within the next 10 years. Class A and B Priority II sites and Priority III sites

face lower threats now, but those that are not already legally protected may face threats in successive decades. The ultimate aim of the Federal Government, states, communities, nonprofit organizations, and private citizens should be to provide for the permanent protection of these important sites.

Federal Action: The National Park Service

The U.S. Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, is the Federal Government's lead agency for the conservation and preservation of the nation's historic and cultural sites. The mission of the National Park Service is to preserve "unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations." The National Park Service also cooperates "with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world."⁸⁴ The power to set aside historic and natural resources as national parks lies with Congress and the President.

Sixty Principal Sites are designated units (or parts of units) of the National Park System. For those sites that are only partially protected at present, the National Park Service's management planning process is designed to determine what, if any, additional action is appropriate. Each unit of the National Park System considers what lands or interests need to be acquired within the authorized boundaries, if boundaries need to be adjusted, and what other actions might be appropriate to help protect lands outside of the designated boundary. A variety of protection techniques—including federal acquisition and cooperation with states, local governments, and the private sector—can be considered to help protect important lands within and adjacent to these park units.

83. The surveys did not require data specific to historic district ordinances, although some surveyors provided information about overlay zones in their discussion of site zoning. Other Principal Sites likely fall within historic district overlay zones, especially those sites in historically urban areas.

84. National Park Service, *Management Policies, 2006* (U.S. Department of the Interior: Washington, DC, 2006), inside front cover.

TABLE 8. Principal Sites Within the National Park System (60 sites)

* The term “Archeological” after a site name means that no aboveground features of the building or structure remain but that the presence of archeological features is possible.

† The term “Location” after a site name indicates that no aboveground features of the building or structure remain and that the presence of archeological features is unlikely.

Revolutionary War Battlefields (23)

| ID | Name | Park/Historic Site |
|-------|--|--|
| AR200 | Arkansas Post | Arkansas Post National Memorial |
| FL200 | Thomas Creek | Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve |
| GA201 | HMS <i>Hinchinbrooke</i> and Sloop <i>Rebecca</i> (capture of) | Fort Frederica National Monument |
| IN200 | Vincennes | George Rogers Clark National Historical Park |
| NC200 | Moores Creek | Moores Creek National Battlefield |
| NC205 | Guilford Courthouse | Guilford Courthouse National Military Park |
| MA200 | Lexington and Concord | Minute Man National Historical Park |
| MA201 | Boston | Boston National Historical Park |
| MA202 | Bunker Hill | Boston National Historical Park |
| MA205 | Dorchester Heights | Boston National Historical Park |
| MO200 | St. Louis (San Luis de Ylinoises) | Jefferson National Expansion Memorial |
| NY217 | Fort Stanwix | Fort Stanwix National Monument |
| NY222 | Saratoga (Freeman’s Farm) | Saratoga National Historical Park |
| NY224 | Saratoga (Bemis Heights) | Saratoga National Historical Park |
| NY226 | Saratoga (Siege) | Saratoga National Historical Park |
| PA202 | Occupation and Evacuation of Philadelphia | Independence National Historical Park |
| SC200 | Charleston (1780) | Fort Moultrie National Monument |
| SC206 | Kings Mountain | Kings Mountain National Military Park |
| SC208 | Charleston (1776) | Fort Moultrie National Monument |
| SC211 | Cowpens | Cowpens National Battlefield |
| SC214 | Ninety Six (Siege) | Ninety Six National Historic Site |
| SC219 | Charleston (1782) | Fort Moultrie National Monument |
| VA207 | Yorktown (Siege) | Colonial National Historical Park |

Revolutionary War Associated Historic Properties (16)

| ID | Name | Park/Historic Site |
|--------|---|--|
| FL1001 | Fort St. Mark | Castillo de San Marcos National Monument |
| IN1002 | Fort Sackville and Vincennes Settlement (Archeological) | George Rogers Clark National Historical Park |
| MA1031 | HMS <i>Somerset</i> Shipwreck (Archeological) | Cape Cod National Seashore |
| MA1042 | Old Cambridge | Longfellow National Historic Site |
| NJ1010 | Morristown | Morristown National Historical Park |
| NY1014 | William Floyd House | Fire Island National Seashore |
| NY1032 | Fort Stanwix | Fort Stanwix National Monument |
| PA1022 | Hopewell Village and Furnace | Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site |
| PA1042 | Valley Forge | Valley Forge National Historical Park |
| PA1056 | Independence Hall | Independence National Historical Park* |
| PA1058 | Graff House (Location) | Independence National Historical Park |
| PA1059 | City Tavern (Location) | Independence National Historical Park |
| PA1060 | Carpenters’ Hall | Independence National Historical Park* |
| SC1004 | Palmetto Fort | Fort Moultrie National Monument |
| SC1009 | Ninety Six and Star Fort | Ninety Six National Historic Site |
| SC1011 | Route of the Patriot Militia to Kings Mountain | Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail |

War of 1812 Battlefields (8)

| ID | Name | Park/Historic Site |
|-------|------------------------------------|--|
| AL411 | Horseshoe Bend (Tohopeka) | Horseshoe Bend National Military Park |
| FL400 | Pensacola/Fort Barrancas Coloradas | Gulf Islands National Seashore |
| FL401 | Pensacola/Fort Barrancas Coloradas | Gulf Islands National Seashore |
| GA409 | Saint Mary’s River Raid | Cumberland Island National Seashore |
| LA401 | New Orleans (Villere’s Plantation) | Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve – Chalmette Battlefield |
| LA402 | New Orleans (Rodriguez Canal) | Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve – Chalmette Battlefield |
| LA406 | New Orleans (Chalmette) | Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve – Chalmette Battlefield |
| MD404 | Fort McHenry | Fort McHenry Historic Monument and Historic Shrine |

War of 1812 Associated Historic Properties (11)

| ID | Name | Park/Historic Site |
|--------|--|--|
| DC1001 | Columbia Foundry (Archeological) | Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park |
| DC1020 | White House | President's Park (White House) |
| KY1003 | Mammoth Cave Saltpeter Works | Mammoth Cave National Park |
| MA1009 | Quarters G and I and Building 5, Charlestown Navy Yard | Boston National Historical Park |
| MA1054 | West Armory Building 11, | Springfield Armory Springfield Arsenal |
| MA1058 | USS <i>Constitution</i> | Boston National Historical Park/ U.S. Navy* |
| MD1024 | Fort McHenry | Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine |
| MD1025 | Fort Washington (Location) | Fort Washington Park |
| TN1000 | Natchez Trace | Natchez Trace Parkway |
| VI1000 | Hassel Island | Virgin Islands National Park* |
| WV1000 | Harpers Ferry Arsenal and Armory (Archeological) | Harpers Ferry National Historical Park |

Both Wars Associated Historic Properties (2)

| ID | Name | Park/Historic Site |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NY1036 | Fort Wadsworth (Location) | Gateway National Recreation Area |
| NY1042 | Governor's Island | Governor's Island National Monument |

* Several sites within national parks are owned by other entities. Independence Hall is owned by the City of Philadelphia. Carpenters' Hall is owned the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia. The USS *Constitution* is a commissioned warship of the United States

Navy. The government of the U.S. Virgin Islands owns Battery Cowell and Fort Willoughby at Hassel Island.

The legislation authorizing this study specifically requested information on the designation of additional sites as units of the National Park System. A site is eligible for inclusion in the National Park System only if it is nationally significant,⁸⁵ retains a high degree of integrity, represents a theme not already adequately represented in the system, is of sufficient size and appropriate configuration to ensure long-term site protection and to accommodate public use, and has potential for efficient administration at a reasonable cost.⁸⁶

Several Principal Sites not currently within the National Park System may meet the criteria for inclusion within the National Park System. The table below lists 26 of the most significant⁸⁷ (Class A) Principal Sites that have experienced little or moderate alteration since either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812, and that are largely unprotected by other public historic preservation agencies or nonprofit organizations. Whether these sites meet all of the criteria for inclusion in the National Park System would need to be determined through future studies authorized by Congress. Such studies would also evaluate other management alternatives and would not normally recommend National Park Service administration if other alternatives offer adequate protection for the site.

The National Park Service also manages or has managed funding programs to acquire historic land from willing sellers. The Civil War Commemorative Coin Act of 1992 allowed proceeds from the sale of commemorative coins to be used to purchase land from willing sellers of Civil War battlefields listed in the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields. The National Park Service, in partnership with the Civil War Trust, oversaw the use of \$5.9 million raised from sale of the coins, which helped protect more than 5,200 acres at 26 battlefields.⁸⁸ Congress could consider similar funding sources to celebrate the events of the Revolutionary War and the bicentennial of the War of 1812 to help permanently protect the Principal Sites.

85. A site is considered nationally significant if it meets all four of the following standards: 1) it is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource; 2) it possesses exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our nation's heritage; 3) it offers superlative opportunities for recreation, for public use and enjoyment, or for scientific study; 4) it retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of the resource.

86. National Park Service, *Management Policies, 2006*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 2006), 8-9; National Park Service, Division of Park Planning and Special Studies, "Criteria for Parklands," January 2003 <<http://www.nps.gov/legacy/criteria.html>> (March 2004).

87. Class A battlefields are sites of battles that shaped the strategy, direction, outcome, or perception of the war. Class A associated historic properties are related to events that had a direct effect on the conduct of the war, a measurable national influence on the social, political, economic, and military actions and policies during the war, or a role in international trade, commerce, governmental interaction, or economic relations.

88. The Civil War Preservation Trust, September 2004.

TABLE 9. Class A, Intact,* and Largely Unprotected Principal Sites (26 sites)

Revolutionary War Battlefields (4)

| ID | Name | County | State | Preservation Priority |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| NY219 | Bennington (Walloomsac) | Rensselaer | NY | I |
| NY230 | New Town | Chemung | NY | I |
| PA200 | Brandywine | Chester/Delaware | PA, DE | I |
| SC203 | Camden | Kershaw | SC | I |

Revolutionary War Associated Historic Properties (11)

| ID | Name | County | State | Preservation Priority |
|--------|--|-------------|-------|-----------------------|
| GA1003 | New Ebenezer (Archeological) | Effingham | GA | I |
| MA1016 | Colonel James Barrett Farm | Middlesex | MA | I |
| MA1042 | Old Cambridge | Middlesex | MA | II |
| MA1077 | Concord Monument Square/ Lexington Road | Middlesex | MA | II |
| NH1009 | Wyman Tavern | Cheshire | NH | II |
| NJ1019 | Thomas Smith House | Burlington | NJ | II |
| NC1004 | John Burgwin (Burgwin-Wright) House | New Hanover | NC | II |
| NC1007 | Gilbert Town (Archeological) | Rutherford | NC | I |
| PA1012 | Dawesfield | Montgomery | PA | I |
| PA1014 | Dilworthtown Inn | Delaware | PA | I |
| PA1040 | Strode's Mill | Chester | PA | I |

Since 1998, Congress has allocated, and the National Park Service has administered, Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies to help state and local governments acquire Civil War battlefield land or easements from willing sellers.⁸⁹ The nearly \$28 million in LWCF grants spent to date have leveraged an equal or greater amount of non-federal capital to protect more than 11,800 acres of Civil War battlefield land without resorting to federal ownership and management.⁹⁰ If authorized by Congress, the National Park Service could provide similar but separate LWCF grants to purchase land and easements at the Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812.

89. Only battlefields listed in the *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* (1993) are eligible for LWCF grants.

90. Between 1998 and 2006, Congress appropriated \$29 million of LWCF monies for Civil War battlefield land acquisition. In FY2003, the Interior Department rescinded \$1 million

War of 1812 Battlefields (2)

| ID | Name | County | State | Preservation Priority |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|
| ME401 | Castine | Hancock | ME | II |
| NY402 | Sackets Harbor | Jefferson | NY | I |

War of 1812 Associated Historic Properties (7)

| ID | Name | County | State | Preservation Priority |
|--------|---|------------|-------|-----------------------|
| AL1011 | Fort Strother (Archeological) | St. Clair | AL | I |
| AL1016 | Tookaubatchee (Archeological) | Elmore | AL | II |
| MD1010 | Madison House | Montgomery | MD | II |
| NY1019 | French's Mills Cantonment (Archeological) | Franklin | NY | II |
| NY1079 | Sackets Harbor Naval Base | Jefferson | NY | I |
| NY1090 | Storr's Harbor (Archeological) | Jefferson | NY | I |
| VT1004 | MacDonough Shipyard and Defenses (Archeological) | Addison | VT | II |

Both Wars (2)

| ID | Name | County | State | Preservation Priority |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------|
| MD1009 | Belvoir | Anne Arundel | MD | II |
| MD1050 | Principio Furnace (Archeological) | Cecil | MD | I |

* Sites listed as "archeological" may have good integrity of archeological features, landscape features, and setting, but contain no surviving buildings or structures from the Revolutionary War or War of 1812.

Federal Action: Other Agencies

Federal agencies other than the National Park Service also own and care for historic sites from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, directs federal agencies to identify, evaluate, and register historic properties, mitigate impacts to those sites when carrying out agency projects, and use "to the maximum extent feasible" historic sites they own or control.⁹¹ Section 110 does not prohibit a federal agency from damaging or destroying cultural sites, but it does require agencies to consider alternatives to projects that will have a negative impact on historic sites when planning their projects and pursuing their missions.

pursuant to the General Provisions of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-007; 117 STAT 237, section 102).

91. 16 USC 470h-2.

TABLE 10. Principal Sites Owned in Full or in Part by Other Federal Agencies (26 sites)

* The term “Archeological” after a site name means that no aboveground features of the building or structure remain but that the presence of archeological features is possible.

† The term “Location” after a site name indicates that no aboveground features of the building or structure remain and that the presence of archeological features is unlikely.

Revolutionary War Battlefields (2)

| ID | Name | Federal Agency | Facility/Park/ Historic Site |
|-------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| NY202 | Denyse Ferry | Department of the Army | Fort Hamilton |
| SC212 | Fort Watson | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | Santee National Wildlife Refuge |

Revolutionary War Associated Historic Properties (5)

| ID | Name | Federal Agency | Facility/Park/ Historic Site |
|--------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| FL1000 | British Fort (Archeological) | USDA Forest Service | Apalachicola National Forest |
| MA1008 | Boston Light (Location) | U.S. Coast Guard | Boston Harbor Light |
| NH1005 | Portsmouth Navy Yard Quarters A | Department of the Navy | Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum |
| NY1096 | West Point Fortifications (Archeological) | Department of the Army | U.S. Military Academy |
| SC1014 | Santee Indian Mound Fort Watson (Archeological) | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | Santee National and Wildlife Refuge |

War of 1812 Battlefields (3)

| ID | Name | Federal Agency | Facility/Park/ Historic Site |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| VA400 | Craney Island | Department of the Navy | Craney Island Fuel Terminal |
| VA403 | White House Battery | Department of the Army | Fort Belvoir |
| WI400 | Prairie du Chien (Fort Shelby) | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge |

War of 1812 Associated Historic Properties (16)

| ID | Name | Federal Agency | Facility/Park/ Historic Site |
|--------|---|------------------------------|---|
| DC1021 | Department of Treasury (1814 Location) | Department of the Treasury | Main Treasury Building |
| DC1003 | Greenleaf Point Arsenal (Archeological) | Department of the Army | Fort Lesley J. McNair |
| DC1019 | Washington Navy Yard | Department of the Navy | Washington Navy Yard |
| DC1015 | Marine Corps Barracks and Commandant’s House | U.S. Marine Corps | Marine Barracks, Washington, DC |
| DC1018 | Camp Hill Observatory (Archeological) | Department of the Navy | U.S. Naval |
| FL1000 | British Fort (Archeological) | USDA Forest Service | Apalachicola National Forest, Fort Gadsen Historic Site |
| MA1008 | Boston Light (Location) | U.S. Coast Guard | Boston Harbor Light Station |
| MA1025 | Fort Pickering | U.S. Coast Guard | Winter Island Park |
| MA1058 | USS <i>Constitution</i> | Department of the Navy | Charlestown Navy Yard (NPS) |
| MD1047 | Pooles Island | Department of the Army | Aberdeen Proving Ground |
| NH1005 | Portsmouth Navy Yard Shipyard Quarters A | Department of the Navy | Portsmouth Naval Museum |
| NY1092 | United States Military Academy (War of 1812 era Location) | Department of the Army | U.S. Military Academy |
| NY1096 | West Point Fortifications (Archeological) | Department of the Army | U.S. Military Academy, West Point Museum |
| NY1108 | USS Brig <i>Eagle</i> shipwreck (Archeological) | Department of the Navy | (Shipwreck in U.S. Waters) |
| NC1006 | Fort Johnston Barracks | Department of the Army | Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point |
| VA1004 | Fort Norfolk | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers | Norfolk District |

Several other federal programs have funded and continue to support land and easement acquisition of historic sites: the U.S. Department of Transportation's Transportation Enhancement Program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farmland Protection Program, and the Internal Revenue Code for qualified conservation contributions.

Transportation Enhancement Grants-in-Aid are designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of the nation's intermodal transportation system.⁹² Civil War site advocates have successfully used these grants to acquire land and easements on historic battlefields and other historic properties, as well as for other types of preservation projects (see below). The matching requirement of 4:1 federal to non-federal funds makes these grants among the most feasible and sought after by nonprofit preservation groups and local governments. More than \$9.1 billion was awarded for transportation enhancement projects from 1992 through 2006.⁹³

The Farmland Protection Program assists states, tribes, local governments, and private organizations in purchasing development rights to keep productive farmland in agricultural uses. In 2002, the program was extended to include farms or ranches containing historic and archeological sites.⁹⁴ With \$597 million available through FY2007, Civil War battlefield organizations and landowners are availing themselves of Farmland Protection Program opportunities. In 2002 and 2003, preservationists used Farmland Protection Program funds to help protect approximately 600 acres at four Civil War battlefields: Fairfield (part of Gettysburg), Pennsylvania; Mansfield, Louisiana; and Payne's Farm and Kernstown in Virginia. Principal Sites from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 that could benefit from this program include 62 battlefields and 19 associated properties still in agricultural use to some degree.

Donation and sale of conservation easements has become increasingly popular among owners of historic properties. The U.S. Tax Code encourages private preservation efforts.

Under Section 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code,⁹⁵ landowners who donate land and easements for conservation or historic preservation purposes are eligible to receive income tax deductions worth the value of the qualified donation. An additional financial benefit of qualified conservation easements is the reduced estate taxes; because the easement reduces the overall value of the historic property, heirs may pay less in estate taxes.⁹⁶

In the last four years, Congress has also considered amending the Internal Revenue Code to exclude from taxable earnings gross income up to 50 percent of capital gains from the sale of land or water or the sale of an interest in land or water to an eligible receiving entity.⁹⁷ Additional federal tax incentives could bolster state and local efforts to purchase development rights from willing sellers, and encourage conservation-minded owners for whom land or easement donation is not feasible to sell their property or interests to an eligible receiving organization or unit of government.

State Action

Like the Federal Government, states set aside significant Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites as public historic sites and parks. Ninety-six Principal Sites are designated or found within state parks or state historic sites. Again, this does not mean that every state park or state historic site protects all surviving historic areas of the site. State agencies should evaluate their current holdings to determine whether additional state action is needed to fully protect the Principal Site, which may involve purchasing land from willing sellers, receiving donations of land, and working with partners to protect historically significant lands and features through other means. State preservation and conservation agencies should also determine whether other Class A and B Principal Sites meet state requirements for new units of state park/historic site systems.

92. These grants were initially part of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, were reauthorized in the Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century in 1999 (TEA-21), and extended in 2003 and 2004. In 2005, the enhancement program was made part of The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), which is authorized through FY2009.

93. U.S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Enhancement Activities Apportionments for FY1992-2006, 2 April 2007, <<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te/apportionments.htm>> (12 April 2007).

94. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

95. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, Section 170(h), Qualified Conservation Contributions, as amended (Public Law 96-541; 26 USC 170(h)).

96. Under Section 2031(c) of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-34), a portion of the value of land subject to a conservation easement may be excluded for federal estate tax purposes. The Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-206), amended Section 2031(c) to allow an estate tax deduction for a post-mortem easement, as long as no income tax deduction is allowed for the grant of the easement.

97. U.S. Congress, House, *Conservation Tax Incentives For Purchasing Land or Conservation Easements*, 107th Congress, H.R. 2290. U.S. Congress, Senate, *CARE Act of 2003*, 108th Congress, S. 476, Section 107, passed April 2003. S. 476 allows a 25 percent reduction in capital gains from conservation sales.

TABLE 11. Principal Sites in State Historic Sites and Parks (96 sites)

Sites fully or partially owned by state agencies

* “Archeological” indicates no aboveground features of the original building or structure remain but that the presence of archeological features is possible.

† “Location” indicates no aboveground features of the original building or structure remain and that the presence of archeological features is unlikely.

Revolutionary War Battlefields (26)

| ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site |
|-------|----------------------------|--|--|
| GA203 | Fort Morris, Capture of | GA Department of Natural Resources | Fort Morris State Historic Site |
| IL200 | Kaskaskia | Illinois Historic Preservation Agency | Fort Kaskaskia State Historic Site |
| KY201 | Fort Boonesborough | Kentucky Department of Parks | Fort Boonesborough State Park |
| KY205 | Blue Licks | Kentucky Department of Parks | Blue Licks Battlefield State Resort Park |
| KY206 | Fort Harrod | Kentucky Department of Parks | Old Fort Harrod State Park |
| NJ205 | Fort Lee | Palisades Interstate Park Commission | Fort Lee Historic Park |
| NJ208 | Monmouth | NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection | Monmouth Battlefield State Park |
| NJ213 | Princeton | NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection | Princeton Battlefield State Park |
| NJ218 | Trenton | NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection | Washington Crossing State Park |
| NY201 | Crown Point | NY Dept. of Environmental Conservation | Crown Point State Historic Site |
| NY207 | Valcour Island | NYSOPRHP | Valcour Island |
| NY218 | Oriskany | NYSOPRHP | Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site |
| NY219 | Bennington | NYSOPRHP | Bennington Battlefield State Historic Site |
| NY221 | Fort Ticonderoga | VT Division for Historic Preservation | Mount Independence State Historic Site |
| NY223 | Forts Clinton & Montgomery | NYSOPRHP | Bear Mountain State Park |

| ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site |
|-------|----------------------------|---|---|
| NY229 | Stony Point | NYSOPRHP | Stony Point Battlefield State Historic Site |
| NY230 | New Town | NYSOPRHP | Newtown Battlefield State Park |
| NY241 | Johnstown | NYSOPRHP | Sir William Johnson State Park |
| OH200 | Fort Laurens | Ohio Historical Society | Fort Laurens State Memorial |
| PA200 | Brandywine | PA Historical and Museum Commission | Brandywine Battlefield Park |
| PA205 | Whitemarsh (Chestnut Hill) | PA Historical and Museum Commission | Fort Washington State Park |
| SC202 | Hanging Rock (Second) | SC Dept. of Parks Recreation & Tourism | Andrew Jackson State Park (Hanging Rock Unit) |
| SC205 | Musgrove's Mill | SC Dept. of Parks Recreation & Tourism | Musgrove Mill State Historic Site |
| SC215 | Eutaw Springs | Santee Cooper (State Owned Utility) | Eutaw Springs Battle Ground |
| VT200 | Mount Independence | VT Division for Historic Preservation State | Mount Independence Historic Site |
| VT210 | Hubbardton | VT Division for Historic Preservation Battlefield | Hubbardton State Historic Site |

Revolutionary War Associated Historic Properties (31)

| ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site |
|--------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| CT1010 | Camp Reading Cantonment (Archeological) | CT Dept. of Environmental Protection | Putnam Memorial State Park |
| DE1004 | Hale-Byrnes House | DE Div. of Historical & Cultural Affairs | Hale-Byrnes House |
| GA1002 | Fort Morris (Archeological) | Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites | Fort Morris Historic Site |
| KY1001 | Fort Boonesborough (Archeological) | Kentucky Department of Parks | Fort Boonesborough State Park |
| MD1023 | Fort Frederick | MD Department of Natural Resources | Fort Frederick State Park |

| ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site | ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site |
|--------|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| MD1035 | Jerusalem Mill | MD Department of Natural Resources | Gunpowder Falls State Park | PA1016 | Ephrata Cloister | PA Historical and Museum Commission | Ephrata Cloister State Historic Site |
| MI1002 | Fort Michilimackinac (Archeological) | Mackinac Island State Commission | Mackinac State Park Historic Parks | PA1062 | Thompson-Neely House | PA Historical and Museum Commission | Washington Crossing Historic Park |
| NC1008 | Halifax | NC Department of Cultural Resources | Historic Halifax State Historic Site | RI1001 | Beavertail Light | RI Dept. of Environmental Management | Beavertail State Park |
| NH1004 | New Hampshire Colonial State House (Location) | NH Division of Historical Resources | (State owns dismantled portion) | RI1005 | Fort Adams (Archeological) | RI Dept. of Environmental Management | Fort Adams State Park |
| NJ1012 | Trenton Barracks | State of New Jersey | Old Barracks Museum | SC1007 | Land's Ford Encampments (Archeological) | SC Dept. of Parks Recreation & Tourism | Landsford Canal State Park |
| NJ1018 | Steuben House | NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection | Historic New Bridge Landing Park | SC1010 | Dorchester (Archeological) | SC Dept. of Parks Recreation & Tourism | Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site |
| NY1017 | Fort Clinton | NYSOPRHP | Bear Mountain Trailside Museum | TN1002 | Sycamore Shoals (Archeological) | Tennessee State Parks | Sycamore Shoals State Historic Park |
| NY1020 | Fort Crown Point | NY Dept. of Environmental Conservation | Crown Point State Historic Site | VT1003 | Elijah West's Tavern | VT Division for Historic Preservation | Old Constitution House State Historic Site |
| NY1027 | Fort Montgomery (Archeological) | Palisades Interstate Park Commission | Bear Mountain State Park | VI1000 | Hassel Island | U.S. Virgin Islands Port Authority | Hassel Island |
| NY1047 | John Ellison House | NYSOPRHP | Knox's Headquarters State Historic Site | War of 1812 Battlefields (15) | | | |
| NY1064 | New Windsor Cantonment | NYSOPRHP | New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site | ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site |
| NY1094 | Hasbrouck House | NYSOPRHP | Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site | AL402 | Fort Mims | Alabama Historical Commission | Fort Mims State Historic Site |
| NY1098 | Johnson Hall | NYSOPRHP | Johnson Hall State Historic Site | AL412 | Fort Bowyer (First) | Alabama Historical Commission | Fort Morgan State Historic Site |
| NY1073 | Philipse Manor Hall | NYSOPRHP | Philipse Manor Hall State Historic Site | AL415 | Fort Bowyer (Second) | Alabama Historical Commission | Fort Morgan State Historic Site |
| NY1084 | Abraham Van Gaasbeek/ Senate House | NYSOPRHP Historic Site House | Senate House State Historic Site | IL401 | Rock Island (Campbell's Island) | Illinois Historic Preservation Agency | Campbell's Island State Memorial |
| OH1001 | Fort Laurens | Ohio Historical Society (Archeological) | Fort Laurens State Memorial | LA405 | Barataria Island | LA CRT/Office of State Parks | Grand Isle State Park |
| PA1009 | Cornwall Furnace | PA Historical and Museum Commission | Cornwall Iron Furnace State Historic Site | MD400 | North Point | MD Department of Natural Resources | North Point State Park |
| | | | | ME403 | Machias | Maine Bureau of Parks Lands | Fort O'Brien State and Historic Site |
| | | | | MI400 | Fort Michilimackinac | Mackinac Island State Park Commission | Mackinac State Historic Parks |

| ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| MI405 | Mackinac Island | Mackinac Island State Park Commission | Mackinac State Historic Parks |
| NY400 | Sackets Harbor | NYSOPRHP | Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site |
| NY402 | Sackets Harbor | NYSOPRHP | Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site |
| NY404 | Fort Niagara | NYSOPRHP | Fort Niagara State Park |
| OH400 | Fort Meigs (First) | Ohio Historical Society | Fort Meigs State Memorial |
| OH401 | Fort Meigs (Second) | Ohio Historical Society | Fort Meigs State Memorial |
| WI400 | Prairie du Chien (Fort Shelby) | Wisconsin Historical Society | Villa Louis Historic Site |

War of 1812 Associated Historic Properties (15)

| ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site |
|--------|---|--|---|
| AL1002 | Fort Bowyer (Archeological) | Alabama Historical Commission | Fort Morgan State Historic Site |
| AL1007 | Fort Mims (Archeological) | Alabama Historical Commission | Fort Mims State Historic Site |
| AL1012 | Fort Toulouse/ Fort Jackson (Archeological) | Alabama Historical Commission | Fort Toulouse/ Fort Jackson State Historic Site |
| IL1006 | Fort de Chartres | Illinois Historic Preservation Agency | Fort de Chartres State Historic Site |
| MD1030 | Gunpowder Copper Works | MD Department of Natural Resources | Gunpowder Falls State Park |
| MD1052 | Ridgely House | MD Department of Natural Resources | North Point State Park |
| ME1004 | Fort Edgecomb | Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands | Fort Edgecomb State Historic Site |
| MI1004 | Mackinac Island | Mackinac Island State Park Commission | Mackinac State Historic Parks |
| NY1006 | Crab Island Military Hospital (Archeological) | NY Dept. of Environmental Conservation | Crab Island |

| ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site |
|--------|--|-------------------------|--|
| NY1038 | Four Mile Creek Cantonment (Archeological) | NYSOPRHP | Four Mile Creek State Park |
| NY1079 | Sackets Harbor Naval Base | NYSOPRHP | Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site |
| NY1128 | Fort Kentucky | NYSOPRHP | Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site |
| OH1000 | Fort Amanda (Archeological) | Ohio Historical Society | Fort Amanda State Memorial |
| OH1003 | Fort Meigs (Archeological) | Ohio Historical Society | Fort Meigs State Memorial |
| OH1005 | John Johnston Farm | Ohio Historical Society | Piqua Historical Area |

Associated Historic Properties of Both Wars (9)

| ID | Name | State Agency | State Historic Park/Site |
|--------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| CT1001 | Fort Griswold | Connecticut State and Forests | Fort Griswold Parks Battlefield State Park |
| MD1058 | Woodyard Plantation (Archeological) | Maryland NCPPC | Woodyard Archeological Preserve |
| ME1005 | Fort George | Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands | Fort George State Historic Site |
| ME1006 | Fort O'Brien (Archeological) | Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands | Fort O'Brien State Historic Site |
| MI1001 | Fort Mackinac | Mackinac State Historic Parks | Mackinac State Historic Parks |
| NH1000 | Fort Constitution | NH Division of Parks and Recreation | Fort Constitution State Historic Site |
| NY1052 | Lewiston Portage Landing (Archeological) | NYSOPRHP | Earl W. Bridges Artpark State Park |
| NY1028 | Fort Ontario | NYSOPRHP | Fort Ontario State Historic Site |
| NY1070 | Fort Niagara | NYSOPRHP | Old Fort Niagara State Historic Site |

FIGURE 22. State Conservation Programs

States establish land conservation programs to achieve state-specific goals. For example, in 2002, Heritage New York's Revolutionary War Grants provided \$1 million in state matching grants (25 percent private match required) to preserve, rehabilitate, or acquire sites and trails designated as part of the state's Revolutionary War Heritage Trail. In neighboring New Jersey, the state's Green Acres Program provides low interest (2 percent) loans and grants to municipal and county governments to acquire open space and develop outdoor recreation facilities. Green Acres also provides matching grants to nonprofit organizations to acquire land for public recreation and conservation purposes. Since 1999, Green Acres has earmarked \$5 million a year for sites in the Crossroads of the American Revolution Corridor and is currently working with a \$14 million state appropriation to preserve Revolutionary War landscapes such as the Monmouth Battlefield and the Tory Tract woodlands, a site associated with British loyalists. A third example of a state land conservation program is the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation, which provides matching grants to state agencies, local governments, and tax-exempt nonprofit groups. Virginia Land Conservation Foundation grants may be used to purchase land and easements for the conservation of open spaces and parklands, lands of historic or cultural significance, farmlands and forests, and natural areas. In 2000, the Virginia Land Conservation Foundation contributed \$773,000 toward the purchase of 380.2 acres at three Civil War battlefields in Virginia.

Apart from state park and historic sites bureaus, other state agencies, such as highway departments, environmental agencies, port authorities, and public works departments, also own Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 Principal Sites. Like their federal counterparts, these state agencies may not focus on preservation and management of historic sites in their control. Preservation advocates should work with state administrators to carry out or develop state laws and policies for the identification, evaluation, recordation, and mitigation of impacts to historic sites on state lands.

In addition to state purchase and management of historic properties, some states have established land conservation programs to buy historic lands or interests in lands. State acquisition funds have been used alone and to leverage federal grants. Priority I, II, and III Principal Sites may be eligible for state conservation program grants depending on the state goals and granting requirements and on the site's historic, scenic, and environmental qualities.

Like the Federal Government, most states offer tax incentives to landowners who donate property or easements for conservation or historic preservation purposes. State income tax deductions and credits usually can be claimed in addition to federal incentives. This double incentive should encourage historic property owners to donate lands or easements at Priority I, II, and III Principal Sites.

Local Action

Local governments own and manage some or all of 17 battlefields and 90 associated historic properties evaluated in this study. Some of these local holdings are managed as parks and historic sites, while others are set aside or used for other municipal purposes. Like their federal and state counterparts, local governments should evaluate their current holdings and determine whether additional local preservation action is needed to protect and manage additional historic lands and buildings associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. In some cases, local governments may want to consider placing conservation or historic preservation easements on their historic holdings. Easements will prohibit future incompatible uses of the historic properties, such as recreational fields, landfills, or school construction. Local governments should also consider whether

other Class B and C Principal Sites in their jurisdictions are worthy of study and planning as potential new parks or historic sites.

Another way local governments can play a significant role in the permanent preservation of significant historic sites is through Purchase of Development Rights programs. Purchase of Development Rights programs, funded through local tax revenues, enable local governments to work with landowners to purchase agreed-upon development rights (easements) on environmentally or historically sensitive lands important to the local community. Such programs also allow local governments to reach their conservation goals while leveraging funds from other private and public grants and keeping property on the tax rolls.

In addition to federal and state income tax incentives to landowners who donate land and easements for conservation and preservation purposes, local governments may encourage private land conservation through local property tax reductions. One method is use value taxation. Localities establish use value programs in which landowners may choose to enroll. Enrolled properties are taxed based on the property's current use, not its development potential. The reduced assessment remains in effect as long as the land use does not change. If the land use of enrolled property does change, most use value programs require current year and multiple back-year taxes be paid at full market value.

Local governments should also talk with owners of historic resources about the specific reductions in local property taxes owners can expect if they choose to place conservation easements on their properties.

Nonprofit Action

Nonprofit organizations play important roles in protecting historic sites. As in the past, nonprofit organizations step in to preserve historic sites when public funding and management for historic preservation are absent. When public funding is available, nonprofits serve as vital partners in public-private preservation efforts, acting as conduits for public funds, raising critical private matching funds, and keeping history and preservation in the public eye. Currently, nonprofit organizations own portions of 9 battlefields and 53 associated historic properties.

FIGURE 23. Use Value Assessment of Historic Properties

Lincoln County, North Carolina, home to 1780 Ramsour's Mill battlefield (NC201), applies use value taxation to designated historical properties. A designated historical property is real property designated as a historic structure or site by a local ordinance adopted by the County's Historical Property Commission and approved by the Board of Commissioners. Property classified as historical is taxed at 50 percent of its true appraised value. Local property tax on the other 50 percent of the property's appraised value is deferred. The deferred taxes will not become due unless or until the property loses its eligibility for the benefit of this classification. This could occur because of a change in an ordinance designation or a change in the property that causes its historical significance to be lost or substantially impaired. If the property should no longer qualify, the tax for the current year shall be computed at the original assessed value without the 50 percent deferment and taxes for the three preceding years that have been deferred shall become due and payable with any interest or penalties that would normally accrue. If only a part of the historical property loses its eligibility for the classification, a determination shall be made of the amount of deferred taxes applicable to that part and the taxes shall be due and payable with interest or penalties that would normally accrue. These laws are applicable to all counties in North Carolina.

Lincoln County Tax Office, Lincolnton, North Carolina: www.lincolncounty.org/County/Departments/Tax/landusevaluequalifications.htm, August 14, 2003.

Apart from nonprofits established to preserve a particular site or groups of sites such as the Fort Ticonderoga Association and the Shirley-Eustis House Association, or patriotic organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of the Cincinnati, most nonprofits have broad missions within their geographic area. National organizations such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, statewide preservation organizations such as Preserve Rhode Island, and regional land trusts such as the Palmetto Conservation Foundation in South Carolina have technical and financial resources to help protect and manage Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites, but they are not wholly focused on sites associated with those two wars. Nonprofit initiatives that target Principal Sites and other sites of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 would increase greatly the chances that those sites will survive in the future.

Private Action

Private citizens and companies are the ubiquitous and most influential owners of the Principal Sites. At some point in time, all private landowners will make choices regarding the disposition of their property. Their decisions will determine the fate of the historic sites they own. The challenge facing lawmakers, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations concerned with the preservation of historic sites is how to make available to these landowners opportunities for historic preservation that are flexible enough to accommodate the owner's needs and that provide just compensation for the property or property interests that need to be preserved in the public's interest.

Landowners determine the timing and means for conveying their property. Permanent preservation of private sites can be achieved through voluntary sale or donation of land or interests in lands. The manner in which a property owner chooses to convey his or her property or development rights—through sale, donation, or private use restrictions—determines what rights the owner will retain and whether the owner will be eligible for federal, state, and local tax benefits.

In order to make permanent protection a reality for the Nation's Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Principal Sites, sources of

funding and financial incentives must be available. As indicated above, the legal and financial instruments currently available to preservationists and conservationists in this country provide opportunities on which to build. These instruments, if adequately supported, improved upon, and applied to the Principal Sites, may quickly prove effective in saving them.

Paths to Permanent Protection

Fee simple acquisition and acquisition of interests in land are the most reliable methods for protecting historic property, but they are not always feasible options. Other preservation activities provide lesser levels of protection and can lead to permanent preservation of historic sites at a later, more opportune time. Such activities include further documentation of a site, including in-depth historical research, cultural site surveys, and mapping; registration of sites in state and national registers; resource planning; advocacy initiatives; and public education and interpretation efforts.

These projects help raise awareness of the importance of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites among local communities, local governments, and landowners. They also lay the groundwork for more permanent forms of preservation. For example, American Battlefield Protection Program grants for research, survey, planning, and interpretation helped communities prepare for and receive Land and Water Conservation Fund grants to protect land permanently at 26 Civil War battlefields identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in the early 1990s.⁹⁸

Federal Programs

Numerous federal laws and programs encourage and support the types of preservation projects mentioned above. These programs can help make preservation projects at Principal Sites financially viable for private landowners, interested nonprofit preservation organizations, and state and local agencies. Many of these programs also offer technical assistance and professional guidance about cultural site management. Unless otherwise noted, the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, manages these programs.⁹⁹

98. Of the 45 Civil War battlefields to receive LWCF land protection grants, 26 had been previously awarded project grants from the ABPP.

99. Additional information about these programs is available on the National Park Service's History and Culture website, <http://www.nps.gov/history/>.



- **The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP)** provides grants for preservation projects at battlefields and battle-related sites of all wars on American soil; provides technical assistance to battlefield preservation organizations; and conducts nationwide studies of battlefields as requested by Congress. Since 1992, ABPP has awarded 336 grants totaling nearly \$8.2 million to public and private nonprofit partners to support preservation of 152 historic battlefields in 36 states and the District of Columbia.¹⁰⁰ The most common ABPP grant projects are for historical research, cultural resource and archeological surveys, site mapping, nominations of battlefields to the National Register of Historic Places, preservation and management planning, community advocacy campaigns, and site interpretation.
- **The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives** program, managed by the National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service, fosters private sector rehabilitation of historic buildings and promotes economic revitalization. The tax incentives are available for buildings that are National Historic Landmarks, that are listed in the National Register, or that contribute to National Register Historic Districts and certain local historic districts. Properties must be income producing and must be rehabilitated according to standards set by the Secretary of the Interior. In the last 10 years, federal tax incentives have spurred more than \$67.5 million in private investments to rehabilitate 113 pre-1815 buildings in 21 states and the District of Columbia.¹⁰¹ Rehabilitation projects on buildings at registered Principal Sites are eligible if the building will be used as an income-producing property and not as a residence of the property owner. Thirty-four individual associated historic properties and numerous other buildings that contribute to larger historic districts have commercial uses. These properties may be eligible for rehabilitation tax credits. Historic landscapes, such as battlefields, are not eligible.
- **National Heritage Areas** are nationally distinctive landscapes preserved through community partnerships. Conservation, interpretation, and other activities are managed through public-private partnerships within the national heritage area.

The National Park Service provides technical and limited financial assistance for a limited number of years following national heritage area designation. A management entity (state or local agency, a commission, or a private nonprofit corporation) creates a management plan for the national heritage area, and may receive federal funds on the area's behalf. National heritage area properties remain in private hands (although existing public lands are commonly included) and in private control. Since 1984, \$107 million in National Park Service funding to national heritage areas has leveraged more than \$822 million in other federal, state, local and private funds to support national heritage area development and activities. Established national heritage areas associated with military history include the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District in Virginia, the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, the Crossroads of the Revolution National Heritage Area in New Jersey, and Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership in New York and Vermont. In recent years, Congress has asked for studies of potential national heritage areas in the Carolinas (the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area) and New York (the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area). Other Revolutionary War or War of 1812 landscapes, such as areas in east central Alabama associated with the Creek War (1813-1814), may be worthy of study for national heritage area designation.

- **The National Historic Landmarks Program** develops historical theme studies, helps prepare nominations for new landmarks, and provides assistance to existing landmarks. National historic landmarks are nationally significant historic sites designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, fewer than 2,500 historic sites bear this national distinction. Among these are 100 Principal Sites—72 Revolutionary War sites, 23 War of 1812 sites, and 5 sites associated with both wars. Designation automatically adds a property to the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed. The most significant Principal Sites that retain a high degree of integrity may meet the criteria for National Historic Landmark status.

100. ABPP Program statistics as of September 2007.

101. National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, April 2007. Statistics represent data from 1996 to 2006.



- The **National Historic Trails** program recognizes and commemorates prominent past routes of exploration, migration, and military events. Historic trails generally consist of remnant sites and trail segments, and thus are not necessarily continuous. Federal agencies administer the trails, although lands may be in public or private hands. The National Park Service certifies associated historic sites along designated trails and provides technical assistance and limited financial assistance to partner organizations. National historic trails are particularly applicable to historic military campaign routes and other linear sites. The first military trail added to the National Trails System was the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail associated with the 1780 battle of Kings Mountain. The National Park Service recently completed its Star Spangled Banner National Historic Trail study. If Congress designates the trail, it will link sites in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia associated with the British campaigns against Washington and Baltimore in 1814. The National Park Service has also completed the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail study, which identifies resources associated with the French and Continental armies march routes through nine states. Of the 15 linear Principal Sites, several, such as the Race to the Dan River, the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail, and Arnold's Route to Quebec, may be appropriate candidates for National Historic Trail study.
- **National Maritime Heritage Grants** were established by Congress to provide matching grants for maritime heritage education and preservation projects, including ship and lighthouse preservation and survey, and conservation of underwater archaeological sites. Grants are to be funded with 25 percent of the proceeds from scrapping vessels from the National Defense Reserve Fleet. However, problems concerning environmental and worker safety issues have led to delays in vessel disposal, resulting in no funding for the program since 1998, when 39 grants totaling \$652,616 were awarded. If fully funded, this program could provide project grants for underwater archeological investigations of shipwrecks and military artifacts associated with naval battles, and preservation and interpretation of Principal Sites associated with the maritime histories of the two wars.
- The **National Register of Historic Places** is the nation's official list of cultural sites worthy of preservation. The National Register currently includes more than 80,000 historic properties. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Nominations to the National Register are made through State Historic Preservation Officers, Federal Preservation Officers, and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. Properties may be nominated at the local, state, or national level of significance. National Register status is honorary and does not restrict, by itself, private property use. Listing does not provide permanent legal protection for historic sites, but does raise awareness about their historic significance and does ensure they are considered during federal, and frequently state, cultural site compliance processes when federal or state undertakings may impact the historic site. Many of the federal grants programs cataloged here make National Register listing a prerequisite of eligibility for grant funds.
- **Preserve America** grants, a federal program begun in 2006, support communities that have demonstrated a commitment to recognizing, designating, protecting, and promoting local cultural resources. Preserve America is a White House initiative developed in cooperation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Department of the Interior, and other federal agencies. Preserve America grants support planning, development, implementation, or enhancement of innovative heritage tourism activities, including documentation of cultural resources, interpretation, marketing, and training. Individual grants range from \$20,000 to \$150,000 and require a 50/50 non-federal match. In FY 2006, the City of Peekskill, New York, received one of the first Preserve America grants. The city will use the funding to develop an interpretation plan to convey the history of Fort Hill, Revolutionary War encampment overlooking the Hudson River. Communities working to promote their Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites may be eligible for Preserve America grants. \$5 million is available in FY 2007.

FIGURE 24. National Register Possibilities

Of the 66 battlefields and 265 associated historic properties currently listed in the National Register (excluding National Historic Landmarks), 62 battlefields and 202 associated historic properties received potential National Register boundaries based on field evaluations of integrity. The National Register documentation for these sites should be reevaluated and updated to reflect current scholarship and site integrity. This is especially important for battlefield landscapes. Surveys indicate that, on average, 190 acres of historic land per battlefield may be eligible to add to existing National Register listings. The 4 battlefields and the 63 associated historic properties previously listed in the National Register that did not receive potential National Register boundaries should be evaluated for possible removal from the National Register. Field surveys indicate their integrity may be compromised. Ninety-six unlisted battlefields and 66 unlisted associated historic properties received potential National Register boundaries. These should be evaluated for formal nomination to the National Register.

- The **Save America's Treasures** program supports bricks-and-mortar preservation work on nationally significant historic buildings, structures, and sites and conservation of nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts. Since 1999, twelve sites or collections associated with the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812 received Save America's Treasures grants. Those grants totaled more than \$5.5 million in federal funding and leveraged comparable nonfederal matching funds. Save America's Treasures grants do not fund acquisition of property or interests in property. Battlefield landscapes are not usually eligible for Save America's Treasures grants.
- The **Tribal Preservation Program** gives grants to federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native groups, and Native Hawaiian organizations to support historic preservation projects and promote the continuation of living cultural traditions. Eligible grant activities include cultural sites surveys, preservation planning, recording oral histories and documenting cultural traditions, and education and training projects in historic and cultural preservation. Forty-nine tribes are known to have participated in the Revolutionary War and/or the War of 1812. If a Principal Site is on traditional tribal land and the history and preservation of the site is culturally significant to the tribe, preservation project funding, though limited, may be available.
- **U.S. Department of Transportation Enhancement Grants-in-Aid**, in addition to providing funds for land and easement acquisition, support general historic preservation projects, rehabilitation of historic transportation buildings and structures, and archeological planning and research. Since 1991, transportation enhancement projects at Civil War sites totaled approximately \$45 million for land and easement purchases, restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings and structures, interpretive signs, trail development and improvement, and surveys and planning studies. Research and planning projects, archeological surveys, and bricks-and-mortar preservation work at Principal Sites associated with historic transportation routes or systems, or at Principal Sites near modern transportation routes and centers (state project requirements may vary), are potentially eligible for these grants.

State Programs

Of the 33 states (including the District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands) with Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War or War of 1812, 27 offer some form of tax incentive for appropriate rehabilitation of historic properties (usually in the form of property tax abatements or state income tax credits). To qualify for state tax incentives, properties often must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or designated as a state landmark. State tax incentives may be taken in addition to federal tax incentives for rehabilitation. State rehabilitation tax incentives do not apply to battlefield landscapes.

Several states have established special commissions to help promote preservation and commemoration activities at historic military sites. The following examples are useful models to consider in those states with numerous Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

- The Georgia Civil War Commission coordinates "planning, preservation, and promotion of structures, buildings, sites, and battlefields," acquires or provides funds for the acquisition of "Civil War battlefields, cemeteries and other historic properties associated with the Civil War," and develops a "Civil War Sites Heritage plan to promote heritage tourism and provide incentives to local landowners and local governments to preserve Civil War battlefields and historic sites."
- The Maryland Civil War Heritage Commission's mission was "to protect Civil War sites and structures in Maryland" through coordinated efforts to leverage state open space funds with federal and private grants.
- Like its Georgia and Maryland counterparts, the Tennessee Wars Commission works "to coordinate, plan, preserve, and promote structures, buildings, sites and battlefields of Tennessee associated with the American Revolution and the War Between the States."
- In New Jersey, the State's 225th Anniversary of the American Revolution Celebration Commission ensures that "State

government honors all pivotal events leading up to and including the anniversary of the Revolution's end in 2008.”

- Unique among state commissions is the Kentucky Military Heritage Commission. The Kentucky commission is empowered by state statute to designate military heritage sites and objects that then "cannot be destroyed, removed, or significantly altered, other than for repair or renovation without the written consent of the commission."¹⁰² Non-compliance with the statute can result in misdemeanor and felony charges.

A handful of states also manage state heritage area programs. Four of these, New York, Maryland, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania, include many of the Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Each program promotes regions of important cultural, historic, and natural resources, and emphasizes the relationship between conservation and preservation and tourism and sustainable economies. Similar to national heritage areas, state heritage areas are public-private partnerships. The states determine the management entity for the heritage areas—in some cases the management entity is a nonprofit organization, in others it is a state agency—and most require that an approved management plan be in place to guide heritage area initiatives. Benefits of state heritage areas may include state grants and loans for acquisition, development, public programs, and interpretation. In Maryland, owners of historic buildings and non-historic buildings used to cultivate tourism within a state heritage area are eligible to receive state tax incentives to rehabilitate their properties.¹⁰³

All states support historic preservation through their State Historic Preservation Officer and staff. As part of his or her duties under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, each State Historic Preservation Officer is responsible

for identifying and nominating eligible properties to the National Register; preparing and implementing a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan; directing and conducting cultural site surveys; participating in federal and state compliance processes; administering grants for historic preservation; advising and assisting in the evaluation of proposals for federal rehabilitation tax incentives; and generally supporting preservation efforts throughout the state.¹⁰⁴ By making Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Principal Sites a focus of each of these program areas, State Historic Preservation Officers can help move many of these sites along the path to permanent preservation.

Tribal Governments

Members of at least 49 Indian tribes participated in the events that made the Principal Sites significant. The descendants of those who fought and influenced history should be advised of preservation initiatives and invited to participate. Because numerous bands trace their ancestry to the tribes described in the historic accounts of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, as many as 140 federally recognized tribes might need to be consulted. Most Principal Sites lie outside of current tribal reservations (two exceptions being the Lewiston battlefield on the Tuscarora Indian Reservation and the Onondaga Creek battlefield on the Onondaga Indian Reservation, both in New York State).

When another government or organization begins planning for preservation or interpretation projects at a Principal Site associated with Indian tribes history, that government or organization should contact the appropriate tribal governments. Tribal officials may assess the site's significance in terms of tribal history and culture and can recommend treatment and use policies appropriate for commemorating Indian participation in the events for which the site is significant.



102. KRS 171.782 (2002). Private property may only be designated if the owner willingly consents in writing to the terms of designation. The property is then recorded in the deed records of the appropriate county as a Kentucky Military Heritage Site.

103. For details about funding and tax incentives for Maryland's Certified Heritage Areas, see Maryland Historical Trust, "Heritage Preservation and Tourism Areas," 13 March 2007, <<http://www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net/hb-1.html>> (12 April 2007). See also New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, "Heritage Areas," 2005, <http://nysparks.state.ny.us/info/herit_area

[asp](http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/heritageparks/manual.pdf)> (2005); *Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources*, Pennsylvania Heritage Parks Program: A Program Manual, Tenth Edition, January 2005, <<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/heritageparks/manual.pdf>> (12 April 2007); Atchafalaya Trace Commission and the Atchafalaya Trace Heritage Area, "The Heritage Area Management Plan," Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, 2002, <<http://www.atchafalayaatrace.org/office/plans.asp>> (12 April 2007).

104. 16 USC 470a(b)(3).

Indian tribes are significant participants in the national historic preservation program. Federally recognized Indian tribes may designate a preservation official to carry out national historic preservation programs on tribal lands.¹⁰⁵ As of October 2007, there were 73 certified Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.¹⁰⁶ The number continues to grow as tribes establish their own historic preservation programs.

Local Planning and Regulation

Citizens and local governments have tremendous power to shape the character of their communities. Through the community planning process, citizens and local officials can establish policies about the type of community desired now and for the future. When developing or updating comprehensive plans, which address the physical development of a community over time (often 5 to 10 years), citizens and planners have the opportunity to determine the benefits of historic preservation to the community and establish preservation of historic and cultural sites as an important community goal.

Fifty-nine percent of the Principal Sites are in communities with comprehensive plans in place. About half of those municipalities have identified a Principal Site specifically or have noted the importance of historic preservation in general in their comprehensive plan. Citizens and planners should use this study as a starting point to identify significant Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites in their communities.¹⁰⁷ Through the community planning process, they can determine and establish community goals for historic preservation in general and site-specific preservation.

In addition to consensus-based planning abilities, local governments maintain the authority to regulate land use and development. They can use that power to protect historic sites temporarily. Several protective mechanisms employed by local governments follow.

- **Agricultural and forestal districts** are voluntary agreements between landowners and their local government to protect farms and forests from incompatible development. Property owners agree not to convert their farm and forestland to more intense commercial, industrial, or residential uses for a period of up to 10 years. The locality agrees not to take actions or make infrastructure investments that put increased pressure on the district.
- **“Use value” or “land use” taxation** encourages conservation. Local government have established programs that encourage agricultural and open space conservation (among others) by allowing a property to be assessed at its current use value rather than at its highest and best use value (value of development potential). Use value taxation often results in significantly lower real property taxes.
- **Historic overlay district ordinances**, with design guidelines or standards and an oversight review board, are among the best ways a local government can encourage appropriate treatment of historic buildings, structures, and landscapes within the district. Local governments create these zoning overlays to protect the character and use of historic areas from incompatible changes. Historic overlay district ordinances are generally more useful for protecting groups of historic buildings and structures, although such ordinances are also being adopted for protecting battlefields. For example, Lancaster County, South Carolina, requires that zoning changes at the Waxhaws battlefield be approved by the Joint Planning Commission, after receiving recommendations from the Lancaster County Historical Commission or the Lancaster Conservation District Commission.

105. The National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, 16 USC 470a(d)(2).

106. Tribal Preservation Program, National Park Service, Washington, DC, October 2007.

107. The National Park Service maintains spatial information about the Principal Sites. This data is available to planning departments with Geographic Information Systems. The National Park Service encourages local governments to use this information to readily identify and consider Principal Sites when planning local projects.

Nonprofit Organizations: The Importance of Advocacy

In the arena of historic preservation, Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites do not have the benefit of coordinated national advocacy. Patriotic organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of the Cincinnati excel at honoring the wars' participants, commemorating significant historic events, and making their extensive research materials available to the public. The National Trust for Historic Preservation, the nation's largest nonprofit organization dedicated to historic preservation, provides a wide range of programs and services, but does not focus specifically on sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. In fact, no national organization is dedicated solely to the physical preservation and permanent protection of historic sites of these two wars. An excellent model for such an organization, however, does exist.

The Civil War Preservation Trust¹⁰⁸ is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to “the preservation of America's significant Civil War battlefields by protecting the land and educating the public about the vital roles those battlefields played in directing the course of our nation's history.” In the past 7 years, the Civil War Preservation Trust has helped save more than 16,000 acres of endangered land at more than 80 battlefields in 18 states. The organization also sponsors the Civil War Discovery Trail, a heritage tourism initiative that links more than 600 Civil War sites in 32 states and promotes visitation through themed itineraries. The Discovery Trail earned designation as one of the White House Millennium Council's 16 flagship National Millennium Trails in 1999.



The nonprofit Civil War Preservation Trust is an effective advocate at the national, state, and local levels for programs that encourage Civil War battlefield and associated site preservation. For example, the Civil War Preservation Trust was instrumental in working with Congress to have \$26 million from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund allocated for Civil War battlefield land acquisition. From 1998 through 2006, Land and Water monies have helped protect 14,500 acres of Civil War battlefield land in 14 states.¹⁰⁹ The Civil War Preservation Trust helps broker real estate transactions between willing sellers, local governments, and federal agencies when federal funds are involved. In addition to its brokerage services, the Civil War Preservation Trust has begun a nationwide campaign to raise the needed nonfederal match for \$50 million in Land and Water Conservation Fund monies Congress has authorized for Civil War battlefield land acquisition projects in the next five years.

The study found 218 battlefield and property friends groups currently supporting preservation and education efforts at 201 Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Principal Sites.¹¹⁰ Coordination and cooperation among these friends groups and public and nonprofit site management agencies could become the basis for a national advocacy organization devoted to protecting, preserving, and promoting historic sites from the two wars.

Ultimately, land use and preservation decisions are made at the local level. Effective community advocacy for Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Principal Sites is essential to their survival. “Friends groups” are especially needed at battlefields and other cultural landscapes. Local advocates help inform and educate their communities and government about the history, character, and condition of Principal Sites, and encourage their protection.

108. In 1999, two national Civil War sites preservation organizations—The Civil War Trust and the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites—merged to form the now 70,000-member Civil War Preservation Trust.

109. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, established a program to create parks and open spaces, protect wilderness areas, wetlands, and archeological and historical sites, preserve wildlife habitat, provide recreational opportunities, and enhance scenic vistas. Offshore oil and gas drilling lease proceeds sustain the fund, which is authorized at up to \$900 million a year. Since 1998, Civil War battlefields have received a portion of those funds for land and conservation easement acquisition: \$8 million in 1998 as 1:2 match (Public Law 105-83); \$11 million in 2001 as 1:1

match (Public Law 107-63); \$2 million in 2003 as 1:1 match (H. Rept. 108-330, 106.); \$5 million in 2005 as a 1:1 match (Public Law 108-447, Conference Report 108-792, 1056); \$3 million as 1:1 match in 2006 (Public Law 108-447); and \$4 million as 1:1 match in 2007 (Public Law 110-5). At the urging of The Civil War Preservation Trust, Congress authorized up to \$50 million (total) as 1:1 match for battlefield protection in fiscal years 2004-2008 (Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016).

110. The study found 92 friends groups at 80 battlefields and 126 friends groups at 121 associated historic properties (some sites have more than one friends group). More groups likely exist but were not noted in the surveys.

Friends groups incorporated as 501(c)(3) organizations under the Internal Revenue Code are generally recognized as legitimate and dedicated preservation organizations, an important asset in public and government relations. The following table indicates which battlefields do not appear to have friends groups dedicated solely or mainly to the preservation and promotion of the specific site.

TABLE 12. Surviving Battlefields Without Known Friends Group (97 sites)

Priority I Battlefields (19)

| ID | Name | State | County |
|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| AL403 | Tallussahatchee | AL | Calhoun |
| AL407 | Econochaca | AL | Lowndes |
| AL411 | Horseshoe Bend (Tohopeka) | AL | Tallapoosa |
| IN403 | Tippecanoe | IN | Tippecanoe |
| LA401 | New Orleans (Villere's Plantation) | LA | St. Bernard |
| LA406 | New Orleans (Chalmette) | LA | St. Bernard |
| ME201 | Penobscot Bay and River | ME | Hancock |
| MI405 | Mackinac Island | MI | Mackinac |
| NJ205 | Fort Lee | NJ | Bergen |
| NY208 | Pell's Point | NY | Westchester |
| NY217 | Fort Stanwix | NY | Oneida |
| NY219 | Bennington | NY | Rensselaer |
| NY230 | New Town (Chemung) | NY | Chemung |
| OH202 | Gnaddenhutten | OH | Tuscarawas |
| OH400 | Fort Meigs (First) | OH | Wood |
| OH401 | Fort Meigs (Second) | OH | Wood |
| RI201 | Newport | RI | Newport |
| SC201 | Waxhaws | SC | Lancaster |
| WI400 | Prairie du Chien (Fort Shelby) | WI | Crawford |

Priority II Battlefields (46)

| ID | Name | State | County |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| AL400 | Tuckabatchee | AL | Elmore |
| AL406 | Autosse | AL | Macon |
| AR200 | Arkansas Post | AR | Arkansas |
| FL200 | Thomas Creek | FL | Duval |
| FL201 | Fort Tonym and Alligator Creek Bridge | FL | Nassau |
| FL400 | Pensacola | FL | Escambia |
| KY201 | Fort Boonesborough | KY | Madison |
| KY204 | Bryan's Station | KY | Fayette |
| KY205 | Blue Licks | KY | Robertson |
| LA402 | New Orleans (Rodriguez Canal) | LA | St. Bernard |
| LA403 | Fort St. Philip | LA | Plaquemines |
| LA405 | Barataria Island | LA | Jefferson |
| MA209 | Martha's Vineyard | MA | Dukes |
| MD401 | Caulk's Field | MD | Kent |
| MD402 | Benedict | MD | Charles |
| MD407 | Slippery Hill | MD | Queen Anne's |
| MD409 | St. Leonards Creek (First) | MD | Calvert |
| ME401 | Castine | ME | Hancock |
| MI400 | Fort Michilimackinac | MI | Mackinac |
| NC201 | Ramsour's Mill | NC | Lincoln |
| NC202 | Cowan's Ford | NC | Mecklenburg |
| NC204 | Pyle's Defeat | NC | Alamance |
| NJ206 | Fort Mercer | NJ | Gloucester |
| NJ207 | Mount Holly | NJ | Burlington |
| NJ210 | Old Tappan | NJ | Bergen |
| NY207 | Valcour Island | NY, VT | Clinton |
| NY215 | Fort Ann | NY | Washington |





| ID | Name | State | County |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| NY225 | Kingston | NY | Ulster |
| NY233 | Canajoharie District | NY | Montgomery |
| NY239 | Fort St. George | NY | Suffolk |
| NY401 | Ogdensburg (First) | NY | St. Lawrence |
| NY403 | Plattsburgh (First) | NY | Clinton |
| NY406 | Oswego | NY | Oswego |
| NY410 | Ogdensburg (Second) | NY | St. Lawrence |
| NY413 | Lewiston | NY | Niagara |
| OH201 | Piqua | OH | Clark |
| OH203 | Crawford's Defeat | OH | Wyandot |
| PA210 | Province and Carpenter's Islands | PA | Philadelphia |
| SC200 | Charleston | SC | Charleston |
| SC202 | Hanging Rock (Second) | SC | Lancaster |
| SC206 | Kings Mountain | SC | York |
| SC208 | Charleston | SC | Charleston |
| VA203 | Gwynn's Island (Cricket Hill) | VA | Mathews |
| VA206 | Green Spring | VA | James City |
| VA400 | Craney Island | VA | Norfolk |
| VT202 | Lake Champlain | VT | Addison |

Priority III Battlefields (10)

| ID | Name | State | County |
|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| AL405 | Hillabee | AL | Tallapoosa |
| IA400 | Rock River (Credit Island) | IA | Scott |
| IL401 | Rock Island (Campbell's Island) | IL | Rock Island |
| IN400 | Fort Harrison | IN | Vigo |
| MA203 | Gloucester | MA | Essex |
| ME402 | Hampden | ME | Penobscot |
| NY214 | Skenesborough | NY | Washington |
| NY242 | West Canada Creek | NY | Hamilton |

| ID | Name | State | County |
|-------|---------------------|-------|-----------|
| NY407 | Sandy Creek | NY | Jefferson |
| VA403 | White House Battery | VA | Fairfax |

Battlefields Needing Further Study (22)

| ID | Name | State | County |
|-------|--|------------|-------------------------------------|
| AL401 | Burnt Corn | AL | Escambia |
| AL408 | Emuckfau Creek | AL | Tallapoosa |
| AL409 | Enitachopco Creek | AL | Clay |
| AL410 | Calabee | AL | Macon |
| DE200 | Wilmington | DE, NJ, PA | New Castle |
| GA206 | Brier Creek | GA | Screven |
| LA400 | Lake Borgne | LA | St. Bernard |
| MA204 | Schooner <i>Lee</i> and HM Ordnance Brig <i>Nancy</i> | MA | (Off Cape Ann) |
| MD200 | Kedges Straits | MD | Somerset |
| MD408 | Pig Point | MD | Anne Arundel |
| ME404 | USS <i>Enterprise</i> v. HMS <i>Boxer</i> | ME | Lincoln |
| NC206 | Cherokee Middle Towns | | NC Multiple |
| NJ212 | Piscataway | NJ | Middlesex |
| NJ216 | Springfield | NJ | Union |
| NJ220 | HMS <i>Blue Mountain Valley</i> | NJ | Monmouth |
| NY411 | Northern New York Raids | NY | Franklin |
| OH205 | Lichtenau (Coshocton) | OH | Coshocton |
| OH404 | Dudley's Defeat | OH | Lucas |
| RI200 | Block Island | RI | Washington |
| SC210 | Stono Ferry | SC | Charleston |
| VA204 | Chesapeake Capes (1) | VA | (Off Capes Henry and Charles) |
| VA208 | Chesapeake Capes (2) | VA | (Off Capes Henry and Charles) |

Reevaluating Site Boundaries

Until recently, the National Park Service and its state and local counterparts have traditionally set aside commemorative areas for public use within larger historic sites. This has been especially true with battlefields, where public ownership and maintenance of extensive land areas was considered unneeded—the fields were expected to stay rural and unimpaired—and fiscally untenable.¹¹¹ For these reasons, many national, state, and local historic sites include only a small area needed to tell the public “something important happened here” and accommodate a memorial of some kind. These types of public sites fall short of protecting the historic lands and genuine, tangible sites that played a role in the important events of the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The potential National Register boundaries from the field surveys indicate that government at all levels and interested organizations need to reconsider site boundaries so that historically significant lands are not overlooked in preservation planning.

The potential National Register boundaries also suggest that the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Officers, and interested individuals or organizations should reevaluate the historical information¹¹² and boundary justifications in older National Register and National Historic Landmark nominations and take steps to update the documentation and adjust boundaries when appropriate.¹¹³ Recent scholarship, archeological findings, and current site conditions should provide the basis for any needed revisions. Apart from better representing the sites, revising National Register nominations will ensure that any previously overlooked sites are considered during federal compliance processes. For sites assigned a potential National Register boundary during this study but currently not listed in the National Register, State Historic Preservation Officers and other interested parties should nominate those sites as appropriate.

Certain highly significant Principal Sites may retain enough integrity to be considered for designation as National Historic Landmarks under an appropriate established context, such as “The War for Independence,” “Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830,” “Westward Expansion and Extension of National Boundaries to the Pacific—The Fur Trade, Military and Indian Affairs,” and “Maritime Heritage of the United States.” Site advocates should work with the National Park Service to explore which undesigned sites may meet the national significance criteria for National Historic Landmarks. As with National Register listings, documentation of National Historic Landmarks should reflect current scholarship and boundary assessments.

Research

A concern raised by staff of the National Park Service, the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Committee, and the surveyors themselves was the need for increased research on Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites. While general secondary histories of the two wars are readily available, the study participants found that in addition to using secondary sources of information about the sites, they often needed to research primary sources in order to identify contributing features of the lesser known sites and locate them on the ground. As reflected in this report’s list of sites “Needing Further Study,” additional research and site identification is especially necessary for engagement sites and other properties associated with Indians or associated with the naval and maritime history of the two wars.

The information obtained through the surveys can serve as a starting point for additional historical studies of the Principal Sites where needed. However, many other sites associated with the wars (see **Other Sites of Interest**) have not received even basic historical study and need to be investigated by state and local organizations and educational institutions. In cases

111. Ronald F. Lee, *The Origin and Evolution of the National Military Park Idea*, National Park Service, Office of Park Historic Preservation (U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, 1973), 40-42.

112. In the case of associated historic properties, many older National Register nominations provide scant documentation of authenticity. Additional research, such as deed/chain of title research, may be needed to confirm that a building did exist at the time of the war and

did play a role in historic events. The Associated Historic Property Survey Manual is available from the National Park Service’s American Battlefield Protection Program, Washington, DC.

113. See the National Register of Historic Places regulations (36 CFR 60.14-15) for boundary adjustment requirements. Note that special requirements apply for properties listed prior to December 13, 1980.

where primary documentation may be limited or lacking, future archeological investigations may be the only available avenue of research remaining.

The National Park Service, through its 225th Anniversary of the American Revolution initiative, “Lighting Freedom’s Flame,” has developed partnerships with numerous universities and organizations in an effort to promote scholarship of the Revolutionary War and expand the research base for interpretation and education at Revolutionary War sites. National Park Service sponsored programs have included symposia, workshops, and regional research projects. Also suited to encourage and promote research initiatives and improved interpretation are patriotic organizations such as the Sons of the American Revolution, educational organizations such as the Organization of American Historians, public grantors such as the National Endowment for the Humanities and state historical societies and humanity councils, and private philanthropic foundations. Similar initiatives could be instituted prior to 2012, the bicentennial year of the War of 1812.

In less than five years the country will celebrate the bicentennial of the War of 1812, yet most Americans know very little about the war. Unlike the Revolutionary War and its luminaries, which in recent years have been the subjects of popular motion pictures, television documentaries, a children’s animated television series, and books, broad public understanding of the War of 1812 and its impact on American history has been less prominent.¹¹⁴ New research about the war and its historic sites is needed now. New scholarship may lead to better resource understanding and protection, and fuller site interpretation. These in turn may spur preservation efforts at the remaining War of 1812 sites in time for the bicentennial.



Interpretation

The larger issue for the survival of unprotected or partially protected sites is the need for better and broader interpretation. Understanding and appreciation of a historic site is often fundamental to ongoing community support for preservation. High quality on-site interpretation, coupled with engaging online materials that can reach millions, is necessary to help a historic property or groups of properties become tourist destinations and potential local revenue generators. From a preservation perspective, site interpretation should relate the events of the Revolutionary War or War of 1812 site in a way that is relevant to contemporary life, encourage people to visit the site, and argue for the protection and maintenance of surviving lands and resources. Survey results indicate that 206 Principal Sites have visitor centers, and another 65 present limited interpretation, such as historical markers or commemorative plaques, on site (regardless of integrity of the site). The surveys also indicate that the remaining 406 Principal Sites, or their locations, may be without interpretive programs or media of any kind. The significance of these sites, and any preservation issues they may face, may be unknown to the public.

In areas where numerous and prolonged wartime activities occurred, such as northern New Jersey, individual site preservation and interpretation may be best served by linking resources together. Heritage areas and trail systems often present historic sites as contributing to a single historical theme, such as wartime history of intellectual and political thought, or as representing different aspects of a single event, or multiple but related events, such as a military campaign. This approach may be especially useful where individual sites themselves have poor integrity or take on additional significance when placed in a broader context with others that tell a larger story.

114. Examples include “The Patriot,” Columbia/Tristar Studios, 2000; “Liberty! The American Revolution,” Twin Cities Public Television/Public Broadcasting Service, 1997; “Liberty’s Kids,” DiC Entertainment/Public Broadcasting Service, 2002-2003; and

David McCullough’s best-selling biography *John Adams*, Simon & Schuster, 2001. One notable exception for the War of 1812 is “The History Channel Presents: The War of 1812,” Arts and Entertainment Television Network, 2004.

FIGURE 25. Diversity on the Frontier

Nineteenth-century historian Lyman Draper wrote this account of the 1777 Shawnee Indian attack on Logan's Fort (KY200) in the Kentucky backcountry. It appears to be based on the testimony of at least two of the fort's defenders. Despite the account's antiquated language and usage, it clearly identifies the actors upon the stage—American Indians, black and white settlers, men and women.

".... Early on Friday morning the 30th. of May, though confident that Indians were about, Mrs. Ann Logan, Mrs. Whitley and a Negro woman [Molly] ventured out of the fort to milk the cows, guarded by William Hudson, Burr Harrison, John Kennedy and James Craig. They were fired upon by their stealthy foe, and Hudson, shot through the head and killed instantly, while Harrison was shot down and Kennedy, though wounded with four balls, reached the fort as did also Craig, and the women uninjured. The Indians were 57 in number, who kept up a constant fire on the fort until evening, screened behind trees and banks, while the 12 uninjured men in the garrison made such a defense as deterred the enemy from too near an approach to the stockade. Among those brave defenders, the names of Benjamin Logan, William Whitley, John Martin, Benjamin Pettit, James Craig, George Clark, William Manifee, Azariah Davis, James Mason, and James Hawkins, a free mulatto, stand conspicuous. The wives of Logan, Whitley, Clark, Pettit and Manifee, were learned in the use of rifles, and the two former during the siege melted their pewter plates and converted them into bullets...."

The Draper Manuscripts, Daniel Boone Papers (Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison), microfilm 4B129-130, n.d. Cited in Joseph E. Brent and W. Stephen McBride, "Logan's Fort Preservation and Management Plan" (Stanford, KY: Logan's Fort Foundation, 2005), 16.

Objective and engaging site interpretation gives the public a better understanding of American and world history. As historical illiteracy grows in this country,¹¹⁵ historic sites are challenged to provide alternative and complementary educational opportunities to traditional schooling. The histories of the wars combined with site-specific interpretation provide ample prospects for telling provocative stories about social and cultural differences during the American Revolution and in the early republic, the international scope and participation in the wars, the common soldier, African American and Indian participation and influence, and the causes and results of internecine conflicts, among numerous others.¹¹⁶ The histories present opportunities to interpret the broad, multi-national and social themes of the wars, many of which have surprising parallels in today's world. Interpretation at the Principal Sites should be tailored to highlight specific roles played by groups at each site within the broader themes. Additional information about some of these groups and the Principal Sites follows

Persons of African Descent

The Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 had tremendous influence on the lives of free and enslaved persons of African descent. Wartime promises and expectations of freedom led tens of thousands of slaves to flee to the British lines during the Revolutionary War. Some runaway slaves achieved freedom

in Canada, Great Britain, and ultimately Sierra Leone in West Africa. Less fortunate runaways were sold back into slavery in the West Indies. Other slaves believed the new government of the United States and promises from new state governments would ensure their freedom if they served the patriot cause. For most, those hopes were dashed and the slaves were returned to their owners once they were released from service. For some, escape from bondage did become a reality. Among the most notable liberations of the two wars, the British Royal Navy left Cumberland Island, Georgia, with nearly 1,500 runaway slaves at the end of the War of 1812. Many would ultimately settle in the British colony of Trinidad.

Throughout both wars, the governments of Great Britain and the United States debated issues concerning slaves and freemen. Two central issues were whether to arm freemen and slaves as soldiers and how to reconcile slavery with the moral and philosophical tenets of the day, especially the cornerstone principle that all men are born free and equal. The results of those debates included policies sanctioning black freemen to enlist in the armed forces, laws conveying freedom to slaves who served the cause of their country, and laws abolishing slavery in certain northern states.¹¹⁷

Despite white Americans' ambivalence and fears, slaves and freemen served in the armed forces during both wars. Although exact numbers are difficult to determine, historians have

115. Recent studies and media attention on the subject of historical illiteracy in the United States have led to additional scrutiny of the issue and educational initiatives. See Anne D. Neal and Jerry L. Martin, "Losing America's Memory: Historical Illiteracy in the 21st Century," American Council of Trustees and Alumni, Washington, DC, February 2000; 106th Congress, 2d Session, S. CON. RES. 129, "Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the importance and value of education in United States history," Senate of the United States, June 30, 2000; Neal and Martin, "Restoring America's Legacy: The Challenge of Historical Literacy in the 21st Century," American Council of Trustees and Alumni, Washington, DC, September 2002; in September 2002, President Bush introduced the "Teaching American History and Civic Education Initiative," which includes efforts to incorporate the nation's historic sites, collections, and objects into history education, and "to make them more accessible and more relevant to the lives of our students" (President George W. Bush, Remarks of the President on Teaching American History and Civic Education Initiative, The Rose Garden, September 17, 2002); and "We the People," A Resource Guide to Promoting Historical Literacy for Governors, Legislators, Teachers and Citizens, American Council of Trustees and Alumni, Washington, DC, July 2003.

116. Thousands of foreign nationals and various cultural groups were involved in the two wars. They included English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Scots-Irish, French, Spanish, Dutch, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish, Swiss, American Indians, African Americans, African Canadians, French Canadians, Haitians, Acadians, Canary Islanders, Mexicans, Creoles, West Indians, Native Hawaiians, even Baratarian buccaneers. For further reading on these groups, see Frederick Harling and Martin Kaufman, *The Ethnic Contribution to the American Revolution* (Westfield: Historical Journal of Western Massachusetts, 1976).

117. Scholarship about the black experience during the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 continues to increase. See Gerard T. Altoff, *Amongst My Best Men: African-Americans and the War of 1812* (Put-in-Bay, Ohio: The Perry Group, 1996); Sylvia R. Frey, *Water from the Rock, Black Resistance in a Revolutionary Age* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991); and James Oliver Horton and Lois E. Horton, *In Hope of Liberty, Culture, Community and Protest Among Northern Free Blacks, 1700-1860* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997).



*Detail of a Light Infantryman of the 1st Rhode Island Regiment, Jean-Baptiste-Antoine de Verger, 1781, Verger's Drawings of American Foot Soldiers, Yorktown Campaign, 1781.*¹¹⁸

FIGURE 26. Fighting to be “Absolutely Free”

During the Revolutionary War, many military units were composed of both white and black soldiers. Two notable exceptions were Lord Dunmore’s Royal Ethiopian Regiment and the Continental Army’s 1st Rhode Island Regiment.

In November 1775, Lord Dunmore, the Royal Governor of Virginia, declared “all indented servants, negroes, or others (appertaining to rebels) free, that are able and willing to bear Arms, they joining his majesty’s troops...” An estimated 300 runaway slaves initially formed the Royal Ethiopian Regiment and fought at Great Bridge (VA201), Virginia, in December 1775. Their ranks swelled for a short time as more slaves abandoned their masters for Dunmore’s lines, but smallpox decimated the unit in 1776. After the battle of Gwynn’s Island (VA203), Dunmore and the regiment’s survivors sailed for New York, where the unit was disbanded. The fates of the Royal Ethiopians varied. Some ultimately found their way to Canada and Great Britain and freedom, others joined different British units, and others were sold back into slavery.

In February 1778, the Rhode Island General Assembly, in an effort to meet its recruitment quota for the Continental Line, passed a law by which the state would purchase willing “able bodied Negro, Mulatto and Indian” slaves from their owners to enlist in the army. Slaves that passed muster were to be “absolutely free.” This recruiting method produced about 200 former slaves for service in the 1st Rhode Island, but proved too costly for the state to continue. The regiment fought with distinction at Newport (RI202) and in several other engagements. The primarily Negro regiment was consolidated with the primarily white 2nd Rhode Island in January 1781. Its light infantry company participated in the assault and capture of Redoubt 10 at Yorktown (VA207) that October. The 1st Rhode Island was disbanded in December 1783, its black members unpaid but emancipated.

“Dunmore’s Proclamation.” 7 November 1775, as published in the Virginia Gazette, 24 November 1775, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, (2005) <<http://research.history.org/pf/declaring/dunmoreProclamation.cfm>> (January 2005); Selig, “The Revolution’s Black Soldiers;” “Brothers in Arms.” Transcript of interview with Harvey Bakari (12 September 2005), The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation <http://www.history.org/media/podcasts_transcripts/CWPP_Hbajaru_bia.cfm> (2005); “The 1st Rhode Island Regiment of the Continental Line,” (n.d.), <<http://www.americanrevolution.org/firstri.html>> (December 2004); Colonial National Historical Park, National Park Service, “The First Rhode Island Regiment,” <<http://www.nps.gov/colo/Ythanout/firstri.html>> (December 2004) and “American Unit Lineages: 1st Rhode Island Regiment,” <<http://www.nps.gov/colo/ythanout/merican%20unit%20lineages/1stRhodelsland.htm>> (December 2004).

estimated that more than 6,000 African Americans and West Indians served as soldiers or auxiliaries in the Continental Line, state militias, state and national navies, the British army and navy, loyalist units, and guerrilla companies during the Revolutionary War.¹¹⁹ African Americans also sailed as privateers and worked as laborers to fortify cities and towns. In the War of 1812, recent scholarship indicates that more than 1,350 African Americans, African Canadians, and West Indians fought on opposing sides. Nearly every naval engagement of both wars likely involved black

crewmembers. In the War of 1812, every fifth or sixth seaman was of African descent.¹²⁰

On land, black soldiers fought in opposing ranks from the beginning to end of both wars. They fought at Lexington and Yorktown, in East Florida and at New Orleans, and likely most of the engagements in between. At New Orleans in January 1815, blacks fought on both sides. Among the British units were two regiments of West Indians from Jamaica, Barbados, and the

118. Image courtesy of the Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University Library.

119. Horton and Horton, *In Hope of Liberty*, 59–62; Benjamin Quarles, *The Negro in the American Revolution* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1961), 31; Robert A. Selig, “The Revolution’s Black Soldiers, They fought for both Sides in their Quest for Freedom,” *Colonial Williamsburg*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (Summer 1997),

<<http://AmericanRevolution.org/blk.html>> (June 2005). See also Frey, *Water from the Rock*.

120. Altoff, *Amongst My Best Men*, 23; Christopher McKee, *A Gentlemanly and Honorable Profession, The Creation of the U.S. Naval Officers Corps, 1794–1815* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1991), 219.



Bahamas.¹²¹ Major General Andrew Jackson, with promises of freedom for service, recruited slaves from nearby plantations to assist the United States army build fortifications in expectation of the British arrival. These slaves fought tenaciously as soldiers and won accolades, but not their freedom, from Jackson.¹²² A battalion of the Free Men of Color, a well-established unit of the Louisiana militia, also fought with distinction against the British at New Orleans.¹²³

Examples of other Principal Sites known to be associated with the participation of black soldiers or auxiliaries are, from the Revolutionary War, Bunker Hill, Great Bridge, Gwynn's Island, Newport, Savannah, Bemis Heights, Freeman's Farm, Monmouth, and Pensacola, and from the War of 1812, Fort Mims, Queenstown Heights, Fort George, Bladensburg, and Hampstead Hill. It is likely that most of the Principal Sites represent some aspect of black history. Additional research concerning the history of the Principal Sites is necessary to determine more precisely how, when, and where persons of African descent participated in the two wars. Preservation advocates should consider this information when determining on-site protection priorities and developing interpretive and commemorative programs.

Indian Tribes

The Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, like earlier conflicts in North America, had dire effects on indigenous peoples. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, colonists settling the frontier were pushing many Indian tribes from their homelands, often in violation of treaties signed before the war.¹²⁴ During the war, the British and the Americans recognized the military and psychological importance of gaining the support of the Indian tribes, and both sides recruited them to their cause.¹²⁵ Motivated by their own interests and kinship ties, some tribes aligned themselves with the power expected to be of greatest benefit in terms of trade and territorial sovereignty. Others tried to remain neutral. Many tribes sided with the British, who had well-established trade networks with the Indians and promised to respect tribal lands. In some regions, choosing sides caused or exacerbated intertribal conflicts, such as the rift in the Iroquois Confederacy, when most of the nations sided with the British but the Oneidas and some Tuscaroras sided with the Americans. In other regions, the war promoted intertribal alliances founded on preservation of traditional lifeways and lands.¹²⁶ On the frontier, Indian raids against encroaching white settlements were common and prompted preemptive and retaliatory military campaigns,

121. Louisiana State Museum. "The Cabildo," n.d., <<http://lsm.crt.state.la.us/cabildo/cab6.htm>> (June 2005), The Key Players.

122. James Oliver Horton and Lois E. Horton, *Slavery and the Making of America*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005), 82.

123. Jerome A. Greene, "Jean Lafitte Historic Resource Study (Chalmette Unit), Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, (1985), <http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/jela/hrs.htm> (July 2005), Chapter II; Louisiana State Museum, "The Cabildo," Jackson's Forces.

124. James H. O'Donnell, *Southern Indians in the American Revolution* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1973), viii.

125. The colonists' fear and acknowledgment of British incited Indian attacks is expressed in the Continental Congress' final grievance against King George III in the Declaration of Independence. "He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured [sic.] to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless

Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions." For a discussion of the issue at the time the Declaration was drafted, see Pauline Maier, *American Scripture: Making the Declaration of Independence* (New York: Vintage, 1998). While urging Indian tribes to remain neutral at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the colonists ultimately engaged in the same tactics as their British counterparts to win Indian allies and wage war upon Indians allied with the British. Thomas Fleming, *Liberty! The American Revolution* (New York: Viking, 1997), 294. Fleming notes that an estimated 13,000 warriors sided with the British during the Revolutionary War. John R. Alden, *A History of the American Revolution* (New York: Da Capo Press, Inc., 1969), 230-231.

126. For a discussion of intertribal relationships during the Revolutionary War, see Gregory Evans Dowd, *A Spirited Resistance: The North American Indian Struggle for Unity, 1745-1815* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992).

such as Brigadier General Griffith Rutherford's and Colonel Andrew Williamson's campaigns against the Cherokee in 1776 and the Sullivan-Clinton campaign against the Iroquois in 1779.¹²⁷ American victory in the war did little to quell fighting on the frontier. Tribes that had sided with the British became objects of subjugation for the new United States government and objects of hatred and contempt for American citizens.¹²⁸

In the three decades between the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, American westward expansion, facilitated by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, continued to push Indian tribes from their traditional homelands. Fighting continued, as did an attempt by some tribes to unite in opposition to the onslaught of white settlers and broken promises from the U.S. government. The Shawnee brothers Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa (The Prophet) urged confederation in the northwest and south. The battle of Tippecanoe and other eruptions on the frontier, along with the belief that British agents were fanning the flames, fed American pro-war sentiment.¹²⁹

Despite the setback dealt them at Tippecanoe, many Indian tribes continued to resist federal and state military forces and American settlers during the War of 1812. A few tribes remained allied with the United States; others fought with the British or

operated independently. Of particular note were the Red Stick Creeks, who, influenced by Tecumseh, broke with the rest of the tribe over the influence of white lifeways on Creek culture and white encroachment on Creek lands. A Creek civil war erupted, which soon led to raids against American settlers and engagements between the Red Sticks, state militias, and United States forces. During the Creek War of 1813-1814 in Alabama,¹³⁰ the Red Sticks were defeated—principally at the battles of Autosse, Tallussahatchee, Talledega, and Tohopeka (Horseshoe Bend)—and their lands and villages devastated. In the Treaty of Fort Jackson, the Creeks ceded more than 20 million acres of territory to the United States government.¹³¹ Ultimately, the War of 1812 shattered attempts at Indian unification and intertribal resistance. In the southeast, Andrew Jackson's ascendancy after the war guaranteed that tribes would lose their lands, whether they had fought with or against the United States.¹³²

The surveys of the Principal Sites in the United States indicate that Indians participated in 90 battles—51 battles of the Revolution and 39 battles of the War of 1812—and that 52 associated historic properties are significant for events involving Indians—21 Revolutionary War sites, 26 War of 1812 sites, and 5 sites associated with both wars.¹³³



127. Alden, *A History of the American Revolution*, 423-442.

128. Fleming, *Liberty!*, 294; Collin G. Calloway. "American Indians and the American Revolution," October 2003, <http://www.nps.gov/revwar/about_the_revolution/american_indians.html> (June 2005), *The American Revolution: Lighting Freedom's Flame, Stories from the Revolution*.

129. In addition to condemning Great Britain for impressments of U.S. seamen, disrupting American commerce and abusing U.S. neutrality rights, President James Madison's war message to Congress on June 1, 1812, stated, "In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain toward the United States our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savages on one of our extensive frontiers—a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and garrison without connecting their hostility with that influence and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and

agents of that Government." President James Madison to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, confidential correspondence, Washington, DC, June 1, 1812, 3 May 2004, <http://edsitement.neh.gov/lesson_images/lesson571/WarMsgFull.pdf> (July 2005), President Madison's 1812 War Message.

130. For the purposes of this study, the Creek War is considered part of, not separate from, the War of 1812.

131. Donald R. Hickey, *The War of 1812, A Forgotten Conflict* (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1989), 146-149, 151; Dowd, *A Spirited Resistance, 185-190*.

132. Dowd, 194-195. The Cherokee, for example, fought with Jackson during the Creek War, but were forcibly removed from their homes in 1838 after two decades of pressure from Jackson, Congress, and the State of Georgia. More than 16,000 Cherokee traveled the "Trail of Tears" to relocation areas in what is today Oklahoma. National Park Service, "Trail of Tears National Historic Trail," 26 July 2005, <<http://www.nps.gov/trte/>> (July 2005).

133. Statistics based on site data collected during surveys.

TABLE 13. Principal Sites in the United States Associated with Indian Tribes (143 sites)

* The term “Archeological” after a site name means that no aboveground features of the building or structure remain but that the presence of archeological features is possible.

† The term “Location” after a site name indicates that no aboveground features of the building or structure remain and that the presence of archeological features is unlikely.

Revolutionary War Battlefields (51)

| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|
| AL201 | Mobile (The Village) | Choctaw |
| AR200 | Arkansas Post | Quapaw |
| FL200 | Thomas Creek | Creek |
| FL201 | Fort Tonym and Alligator Creek Bridge | Seminole |
| FL202 | Pensacola | Alabamas, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek |
| GA203 | Fort Morris | Cherokee |
| KY200 | Logan's Fort | Shawnee |
| KY201 | Fort Boonesborough | Shawnee |
| KY202 | Ruddell's Station | Chippewa, Delaware, Huron, Mingo, Ottawa |
| KY203 | Martin's Station | Chippewa, Delaware, Huron, Mingo, Ottawa, Shawnee |
| KY204 | Bryan's Station | Delaware, Shawnee |
| KY205 | Blue Licks | Shawnee, Wyandot |
| KY206 | Fort Harrod | Shawnee |
| MO200 | St. Louis (San Luis de Ylinoises) | Chippewa, Kickapoo, Mascouten, Menominee, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Santee, Winnebago |
| NC206 | Cherokee Middle Towns | Catawba, Cherokee |
| NY207 | Valcour Island | Cayoga, Seneca |
| NY211 | German Flats | Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca |
| NY213 | Fort Ticonderoga | Algonquin, French Mohawk, Huron, Nippissings |
| NY215 | Fort Ann | Algonquin, French Mohawk, Huron, Nippissings |

| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|
| NY216 | Fort Edward | French Mohawk |
| NY217 | Fort Stanwix | Mohawk, Seneca |
| NY218 | Oriskany | Cayuga, Delaware, Mahicans, Mississaugas, Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca, Tuscarora |
| NY219 | Bennington | Mohawk |
| NY226 | Saratoga (Siege) | Algonquin, French Mohawk, Huron, Nippissings |
| NY227 | Cherry Valley | Cayuga, Delaware, Mohawk, Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora |
| NY228 | Onondaga Creek | Onondaga |
| NY230 | New Town (Chemung) | Cayuga, Delaware, Mohawk, Seneca, Tuscarora |
| NY233 | Canajoharie District | Mohawk, Seneca |
| NY234 | Fort George | Mohawk, Seneca |
| NY237 | Stone Arabia | Mohawk |
| NY238 | Klock's Field | Oneida |
| NY240 | Sharon Springs | Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca |
| NY241 | Johnstown | Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca |
| NY242 | West Canada Creek | Oneida |
| NY246 | Oneida Castle | Oneida, Seneca, Tuscarora |
| OH200 | Fort Laurens | Delaware, Mingo, Muncey, Shawnee, Wyandot |
| OH201 | Piqua | Delaware, Mingo, Shawnee, Wyandot |
| OH202 | Gnaddenhutten | Mohican |
| OH203 | Crawford's Defeat | Delaware, Wyandot |
| OH205 | Lichtenau (Coshocton) | Delaware |
| PA206 | Wyoming Valley | Seneca |
| PA208 | Barren Hill | Oneida |
| SC212 | Fort Watson | Catawba, Santee |
| SC216 | Ring Fight | Cherokee |
| SC218 | Cherokee Towns (Archeological) | Cherokee |
| SC220 | Lower Cherokee Towns (Oconee) | Cherokee |



| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| TN200 | Long Island Flats | Cherokee |
| TN201 | Chickamauga Indian Town | Cherokee |
| VT202 | Lake Champlain | Unknown |
| WV200 | Fort Henry | Mingo, Shawnee, Wyandot |
| WV201 | Fort Randolph | Shawnee |

Revolutionary War Associated Historic Properties (21)

| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
| FL1003 | Fort George (Archeological) | Creek |
| FL1004 | Fort Tonym (Archeological) | Cherokee, Creek |
| GA1002 | Fort Morris (Archeological) | Creek |
| KY1001 | Fort Boonesborough (Archeological) | Shawnee |
| MI1000 | Fort Detroit (Location) | Chippewa, Ottawa, Shawnee, Wyandot |
| MI1003 | Fort St. Joseph (Archeological) | Chickasaw, Fox, Mascouten, Miami, Ottawa, Potawatomi |
| NC1005 | Cathey's Fort (Location) | Cherokee |
| NC1009 | Nikwasi (Nequasee) (Archeological) | Cherokee |
| NY1032 | Fort Stanwix | Mohawk, Seneca |
| NY1056 | Schoharie Middle Fort (Archeological) | Mohawk, Seneca |
| NY1098 | Johnson Hall | Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondoga, Seneca, Tuscarora |
| NY1100 | Fort Alden (Location) | Mohawk, Seneca |
| NY1102 | Fort Dayton (Location) | Mohawk |
| NY1103 | Fort Klock | Mohawk, Seneca |
| OH1001 | Fort Laurens (Archeological) | Delaware, Mingo, Shawnee |
| PA1031 | Hannastown (Archeological) | Seneca |



| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|--------|---|----------------------------|
| SC1009 | Ninety Six and Star Fort | Cherokee |
| SC1014 | Santee Indian Mound and Fort Watson (Archeological) | Santee |
| SC1019 | Sheldon Church Ruins | Cherokee |
| TN1003 | Eaton's Station and Fort | Cherokee |
| WV1002 | Fort Henry and Wheeling Settlement (Location) | Mingo, Shawnee, Wyandot |

War of 1812 Battlefields (40)

| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|-------|----------------------------|---|
| AL400 | Tuckabatchee | Creek |
| AL401 | Burnt Corn | Creek |
| AL402 | Fort Mims | Creek |
| AL403 | Tallusahatchee | Cherokee, Creek, Hillabee |
| AL404 | Talladega | Cherokee, Creek, Hillabee |
| AL405 | Hillabee | Cherokee, Creek, Hillabee |
| AL406 | Autosse | Creek |
| AL407 | Econochaca | Alibamos, Choctaw, Creek, Muscogee, Shawnee |
| AL408 | Emuckfau Creek | Cherokee, Creek |
| AL409 | Enitachopco Creek | Creek, Hillabee |
| AL410 | Calabee | Creek, Muscogee |
| AL411 | Horseshoe Bend (Tohopeka) | Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek |
| AL412 | Fort Bowyer (First) | Creek |
| FL400 | Pensacola | Choctaw, Creek, |
| FL401 | Pensacola | Choctaw, Creek |
| IA400 | Rock River (Credit Island) | Sauk, Fox |
| IL400 | Fort Dearborn | Chippewa, Fox, Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Sauk, Winnebago |
| IL401 | Rock Island | Fox, Sauk |
| IN400 | Fort Harrison | Miami, Wea |
| IN401 | Fort Wayne | Ottawa, Potawatomi |



| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|
| IN402 | Mississinewa | Delaware, Miami, Shawnee, Potawatomi |
| IN403 | Tippecanoe | Chippewa, Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Sac, Shawnee, Winnebago, Wyandot |
| LA406 | New Orleans (Chalmette) | Choctaw |
| MI400 | Fort Michilimackinac | Chippewa, Menominee, Ottawa, Sioux, Winnebag |
| MI401 | Brownstown | Shawnee |
| MI402 | Monguagon | Shawnee, Wyandot |
| MI403 | Detroit | Shawnee |
| MI404 | River Raisin (Frenchtown) | Potawatomi, Wyandot |
| MI405 | Mackinac Island | Chippewa, Menominee, Ottawa, Winnebago |
| NY402 | Sackets Harbor | Unknown |
| NY405 | Buffalo (Black Rock) | Unknown |
| NY407 | Sandy Creek | Oneida |
| NY410 | Ogdensburg (Second) | Unknown |
| NY411 | Northern New York Raids | Seneca |
| NY413 | Lewiston | Tuscarora |
| OH400 | Fort Meigs (First) | Shawnee |
| OH401 | Fort Meigs (Second) | Shawnee |
| OH402 | Fort Stephenson | Unknown |
| OH404 | Dudley's Defeat | Delaware, Kickapoo, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Wyandot |
| WI400 | Prairie du Chien (Fort Shelby) | Chippewa, Menominee, Sioux, Winnebago |

War of 1812 Associated Historic Properties (26)

| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| AL1001 | Federal Road | Creek |
| AL1003 | Fort Burrows and Fort Decatur | Creek |

| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|--------|---|--|
| AL1006 | Fort Deposit (Archeological) | Creek |
| AL1007 | Fort Mims (Archeological) | Creek |
| AL1008 | Fort Mitchell (Archeological) | Creek |
| AL1009 | Fort Sinquefield (Archeological) | Creek |
| AL1010 | Fort Stoddert/ Mt. Vernon Arsenal (Archeological) | Creek |
| AL1011 | Fort Strother (Archeological) | Creek |
| AL1012 | Fort Toulouse/ Fort Jackson (Archeological) | Creek |
| AL1013 | Fort Williams (Archeological) | Creek |
| AL1015 | Hickory Ground (Archeological) | Creek |
| AL1016 | Tookaubatchee (Archeological) | Creek |
| GA1001 | Fort Hawkins (Archeological) | Creek |
| IL1003 | Village and Fort of the Grand Kickapoo of the Prairie | Kickapoo |
| IN1000 | Fort Harrison (Archeological) | Kickapoo, Miami, Potawatomi, Winnebago |
| IN1001 | Fort Wayne (Location) | Chippewa, Kickapoo, Miami, Potawatomi, Winnebago |
| IN1003 | Prophetstown (Archeological) | Chippewa, Creek, Delaware, Fox, Kickapoo, Miami, Menominee, Shawnee, Wea, Winnebago, Wyandot |
| MI1005 | Navarre-Anderson Trading Post | Potawatomi |
| MO1002 | Fort Mason (Archeological) | Fox, Sac, Sauk |



| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|--------|---|--|
| MO1003 | Portage de Sioux Blockhouse and Fort Lookout (Location) | Fox, Miami, Potawatomi, Sauk |
| MS1000 | Pitchlynn's Fort (Archeological) | Choctaw, Creek |
| OH1003 | Fort Meigs | Chippewa, Fox, Kickapoo, Miami, Menominee, Potawatomi, Sauk, Shawnee, Winnebago, Wyandot |
| OH1004 | Fort Stephenson (Archeological) | Chippewa, Fox, Kickapoo, Miami, Menominee, Potawatomi, Sauk, Shawnee, Winnebago, Wyandot |
| OH1005 | John Johnston Farm | Shawnee |
| OR1000 | Fort Astoria (Archeological) | Chinook, Clatsop, Native Hawaiians |
| TN1000 | Natchez Trace | Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Natchez |

Associated Historic Properties of Both Wars (5)

| ID | Name | Tribes Involved (Historic) |
|--------|--|----------------------------------|
| NY1025 | Fort Haldimand and British Navy Yard (Archeological) | Oneida |
| NY1030 | Fort Schlosser (Location) | Cayuga, Mohawk, Onondoga, Seneca |
| NY1052 | Lewiston Portage Landing (Archeological) | Seneca |
| NY1070 | Fort Niagara | Cayuga, Mohawk, Onondoga, Seneca |
| NY1104 | Niagara Portage Road | Cayuga, Mohawk, Onondoga, Seneca |

The Spanish

Often overshadowed by France's efforts, the support of Spain in the Revolutionary War was important to the success of the Americans. Spain provided a substantial amount of aid to the colonies with money, supplies, munitions, ships, and men. An estimated 17,000 Spanish troops served on North American soil in the war against Britain.¹³⁴ Of particular importance was the strategic military campaign by Bernardo de Gálvez, Governor of Louisiana, and his army of mixed forces. Gálvez's army included Spanish regulars, Americans, allied Indian tribes, Germans, Acadians, Canary Islanders, and free blacks.¹³⁵ The success of his campaign at the battles of Baton Rouge, Mobile, and Pensacola effectively eliminated British presence in the Gulf of Mexico and the lower Mississippi Valley. Spanish naval support was also present in Pensacola Bay, along the Gulf Coast, and the Mississippi River. As a result of Spanish aid and the actions of Gálvez, the British were prevented from controlling much of the lower Mississippi Valley. In April 1783 at Arkansas Post, the Spanish defeated the British-allied Chickasaw Indians and further diminished British influence in the region.¹³⁶ At the end of the Revolution, Britain formally ceded East and West Florida to Spain.

During the inter-war period, Spain and Great Britain, adversaries in the Revolutionary War, had become allies with the common cause of defeating Napoleon. As tensions rose between the United States and Great Britain in 1811 and 1812, Spain's government, weak and financially unstable from the war in Europe, was reluctant to take sides. In March 1812, three months before the United States declared war on Great Britain, Georgia volunteers teamed with American Florida settlers advanced into and occupied Spanish East Florida. During 1812 and 1813, more than 1,000 U.S. soldiers and Georgia militia served in Spanish Florida. Efforts to capture St. Augustine, the capital of East

134. Thomas E. Devoe and Gregory J.W. Urwin, "The Regiment of Louisiana and the Spanish Army in the American Revolution," *The South and Central Military Historians Society*, 1998, <<http://www.magweb.com/sample/amr/ed82loui.htm>> (18 May 2005), Trading Companies.

135. John Walton Caughey, *Bernardo de Galvez in Louisiana, 1776-1783* (Gretna: Pelican Publishing Co., 1972), 85-214.

136. Ralph N. Cramer, "Washington's Second Front," lecture, SAR Florida Chapter, 14 March 1996, <<http://www.flssar.org/cramer.html>> (24

May 2005); Mildred Murray and Chuck Lampman, "Spain's Role in the American Revolution from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean," 1999, <<http://www.americanrevolution.org/hispanic.html>> (23 May 2005); Virginia Parks, ed., *Siege! Spain and Britain: Battle of Pensacola March 9-May 8, 1781* (Pensacola: the Pensacola Historical Society, 1981), 23-67; Orwin N. Rush, *Battle of Pensacola Spain's Final Triumph Over Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico* (Tallahassee: Florida Classics Library, 1981), 26-34.

Florida, were unsuccessful, and the troops withdrew in May of 1813. Americans Indians fleeing from U.S. forces during the Creek War of 1813 and 1814 took refuge in Spanish Florida, which effectively nullified the neutrality status of Spain in the eyes of Americans.¹³⁶ In 1813, Major General Andrew Jackson led an expeditionary force into East and West Florida to eliminate British and tribal supply routes tolerated by the Spanish and to re-establish neutrality in the territory. As a result, forts and towns in Spanish Florida were relinquished to American possession through military action and peaceful occupation.¹³⁷ After the war, Spain retained all of its Florida towns and forts except Mobile. The War of 1812 marked the beginning of the end for Spanish rule in the Southeast. In 1821, with the final ratification of the Adams-Onís Treaty, Spain ceded its Florida colonies to the United States.¹³⁸



TABLE 14. Principal Sites Associated with the Spanish (12 sites)

Revolutionary War (9)

| ID | Name | State/Province | Class |
|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| AL200 | Mobile | AL | B |
| AL201 | Mobile (The Village) | AL | C |
| FL202 | Pensacola | FL | A |
| FL1003 | Fort George (Archeological) | FL | A |
| FL1006 | Fort of Pensacola (Archeological) | FL | A |
| LA200 | Baton Rouge | LA | B |
| LA1005 | Fort Bute (Location) | LA | C |
| MI1003 | Fort St. Joseph (Archeological) | MI | C |
| MO200 | St. Louis (San Luis de Ylinoises) | MO | C |

War of 1812 (3)

| ID | Name | State/Province | Class |
|--------|---------------------------|----------------|-------|
| FL400 | Pensacola (Gulf Campaign) | FL | C |
| FL401 | Pensacola | FL | B |
| FL1006 | Fort of Pensacola | FL | A |

136. David S. Heidler, *Encyclopedia of the War of 1812* (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1997), 186-189; Arsene Lacarriere Latour, *Historical Memoir of the War in West Florida and Louisiana in 1814-15* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1999), 30-46.

137. Zachary F. Smith, *The Battle of New Orleans* (Louisville: John P. Morton & Company, 1904), 12-25; Rembert W. Patrick, *Florida Fiasco:*

Rampant Rebels on the Georgia-Florida Border 1810-1815 (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1954), 83-144.

138. Charlton W. Tebeau, *A History of Florida* (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1971), 114.



Conclusion

The Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 were defining episodes in American and world history. The 677 Principal Sites identified by this study represent the most significant moments of those two wars. Nearly half of these places are already lost to us. However, 100 battlefields and 236 associated historic properties survive well enough to communicate a sense of the past, of the roles they played in American history. As a nation, we have the opportunity to continue the work of those who recognized the remarkable history these sites convey and who protected and preserved what they could for posterity. Our tasks are to set a course, find the means, and finish the job.

Public, nonprofit, and private partners can accomplish those goals. The need for coordinated public-private initiatives at the surviving historic sites of the two wars is critical. Numerous partnerships were forged during the 225th anniversary of the American Revolution, and similar relationships are emerging as the nation prepares to commemorate the bicentennial of the War of 1812. Government agencies and nonprofit organizations should continue to build and use those networks. It is especially important to identify and join with American Indians, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and other cultural groups interested in the Principal Sites. Potentially, a national advocacy group dedicated to the full and permanent protection of early American historic sites would fill a distinct gap in the network of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 preservation organizations. A national advocacy and preservation group could provide support to, and a united voice for, the many individual friends groups and battlefield landowners seeking ways to protect the Principal Sites.

Basic instruments of protection and preservation are in place. However, the need for public, nonprofit, and corporate funding is acute, as is the need for tax incentives and private financing.

Most importantly, preservation advocates must find the right preservation approach for each site, and for each landowner, quickly.

Federal, state, Tribal, and local governments should review their holdings and seriously consider, through appropriate planning activities, if historic, unprotected land and resources should be added to existing parks and historic sites. Nonprofit organizations may want to do the same. Private property owners interested in selling or donating their land or easements for conservation purposes should seek assistance from local and state governments and land trusts. In turn, local and state lawmakers and administrators should make the utmost effort to encourage—through grants, purchase of development rights programs, and attractive tax incentives—landowners to choose preservation. Only with sufficient funds and dedicated public-private partnerships will we be able to save the surviving Principal Sites.

The surviving Principal Sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 have the power to help us better understand how far we have come as a nation. These places are the physical reminders of noble and base deeds on the battlefield, of wartime hardships and sacrifices, of lofty ideals and evolving concepts of freedom, democracy, human rights, and national sovereignty, and of failures and achievements in international relations and American colonialism. These sites connect us to people of the past whose world was, perhaps, not so different from our own. As a nation, as communities, as individuals, let us honor our forbearers, bring honor on ourselves, and pass honor to our children by setting aside the last great places of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.



Other Sites of Interest

The National Park Service compiled this list to help communities identify places with potential local connections to the Revolutionary War or War of 1812. It is not intended as a comprehensive list of all events that took places during the wars.

This list includes sites determined by the study committee to be associated with events of local significance (Class D),¹³⁹ and

unclassified sites recommended during National Park Service, state, Tribal, and public comment periods about the site list and the draft study report. The National Park Service did not survey or evaluate these sites as a part of this study. Sites are listed by war, type (military action or associated properties), state, and county.

Revolutionary War Military Actions (US)

CONNECTICUT

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Milford Farms

Fairfield

Byram River (Shepard's Bridge)

Fairfield

Green's Farms

Greenwich

Norwalk

Norwalk Island

Stamford Harbor

Stratford Point

Middlesex

Middlesex

New Haven

Branford Harbor

Guilford

New London

Lyme

Stonington

DELAWARE

Kent

Bombay Hook

Dover

Duck Creek

Grogtown (Kenton)

Jordon's Island (Chester River)

New Castle

Cooch's Bridge (Iron Hills)

Iron Works

Newcastle

Sandy Brae (Sandy Hill)

Sussex

Cape Henlopen

Lewes

FLORIDA

Duval

Cow Ford

Sawpit (Baker's Camp)

St. Mary's River

Wright's Fort

Nassau

Alligator Creek Bridge

Amelia Island

Cabbage Swamp

St. Johns

Ordnance Brig *Betsy*

GEORGIA

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Altahama River

Beaverdam Creek

Buckhead Creek

Herbert

Oconee River

Ogeechee River

Thick Bay Swamp

Yamasse Bluff

Burke

Burke County Jail

Mathew's Bluff

Camden

Fort McIntosh

Chatham

Cockspur Island

Cuthbert's Sawmill

Ogeechee Road

Tybee Island

Columbia

Brownsburg

Dawson

Long Swamp Creek

Effingham

Ebenezer

Elbert

Cherokee Ford

Van's Creek

Glynn

Carney's Plantation

Fort Frederica

St. Simon's Island

Liberty

Hickory Hill

Midway

Midway Meeting House

Spencer's Hill

Liberty

St. Catherine Island

Sunbury

McIntosh

Beard's Bluff

Fort Barrington

Rabun

Big Shoals (Oconee River)

Richmond

Spirit Creek

Screven

Briar Creek

Cherokee Hill

Ogeechee Ferry

Taliaferro

Ebenezer Church

Sharon

Wilkes

Carr's Fort

ILLINOIS

Rock Island

Rock Island

Inside the Great Saltpeter Cave (KY1002), Rockcastle County, Kentucky. Photo by David McBride.

139. The initial list presented to the study committee was derived principally from *The Toll of Independence: Engagements & Battle Casualties of the American Revolution*, Howard Peckham, ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974) and the *Encyclopedia*

of the War of 1812, David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler, ed. (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1997) with additions and refinements from numerous other published sources, the National Register of Historic Places, and state historic preservation office inventories.

INDIANA*Allen*

Miami town (Fort Wayne)

*Knox*Lower White River
Post St. Vincent*Tippecanoe*

Ouiatenon

LOUISIANA*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Bowman's Farm

Ballard

Fort Jefferson

Bourbon

Grant's Station

*Clark*Battle Run Branch
Strode's Station*Fayette*

Fayette

*Jefferson*Long Run Creek
Louisville*Kenton*

Licking River

Mercer

McAfee Station

Montgomery

Little Mountain

Nicholas

Lower Blue Licks

Pendleton

Battle Run

Scott

McClelland's Station

Shelby

Shelbyville

Ascension

Galvez town

East Baton Rouge

Manchac (Fort Bute)

*Jefferson*Mississippi River (Dispatch)
Mississippi River (Neptune)*Livingston*Thompson's Creek
St. Tammany
Sloop *Morris v. West Florida***MAINE***Hancock*Bagaduce River
Fort George (Penobscot River)*Knox*

Fox Island

Penobscot

Penobscot River

*Waldo*Fort Pownall
Sandy Point*Washington*Machias
*Unity v. Margareta***MARYLAND***Anne Arundel*Annapolis
Otter v. Defence
Steward and Galloway Shipyard*Caroline*

Benoni's Point (Choptank River)

Caroline

Choptank River

*Cecil*Cecil Courthouse
Elk Forge
Elk River
Head of Elk*Charles*

Benedict

Cedar Point

Nanjemoy
Sandy Point*Dorchester*Hooper Straits
Vienna*Harford*Gunpowder River
Joppa*Somerset*Lower Tangier Islands
Smith Island*St. Mary's*Patuxent River
St. Georges Island
St. Mary's River*Surry*

Swan Point

*Talbot*Poplar Island
Wye River*Wicomico*

Wicomico River

Worcester

Sinepuxent Inlet

MASSACHUSETTS*Barnstable*Cape Cod
Cape Cod Bay
Falmouth
Truro*Berkshire*

Egremont

Bristol

Fall River

*Dukes**Francis* (Martha's Vineyard)
Naushon Island
Tarpaulin Cove*Essex*Brace's Cove (Cape Ann)
HMS *Nautilus*
Marblehead
Nantasket
Newburyport*Plymouth*North River
Plymouth Harbor*Suffolk*Boston Harbor (HMS *Renown*)**MICHIGAN***Berrien*

Fort St. Joseph

MISSISSIPPI*Adams*Fort Panmure
Natchez
White Cliffs*Warren*

Walnut Hills

NEW HAMPSHIRE*Rockingham*Piscataqua River
Portsmouth**NEW JERSEY***County Unknown/
Not Applicable*Burrow's Mill
Cedar Creek Bridge
Conascung Point
Greyhound
HMS *Swallow*
HMS *Viper*
Hyder Ali v. General Monk
*Mary and Dolphin**Atlantic*Absecon Beach
Congress and Chance

Egg Harbor
Harlem and Stanley
HMS *Mermaid*
HMS *Tryon v. Glory*
Holker
Osborne Island (Mincock Island)
Sloop *Congress*

Bergen

Bergen Neck
Bergen Point
Closter
De Groot's
Dobb's Ferry
Englewood
English Neighborhood
Hackensack
Hackensack Valley
Hopperstown
Liberty Pole (Englewood)
Little Ferry
Middletown
Moonachie Point
New Bridge
Paramus
Salt Marshes (Hackensack)
Second River
Slotterdam
Three Pidgeons

Burlington

Blackhorse (Petticoat Bridge)
Bordentown
Burlington
Drawbridge
Eayrestown
Rancocas Bridge
West Jersey

Camden

Gloucester
Gloucester Point
Haddonfield

HMS *Viper*
Spicer's Ferry Bridge
Cape May
Brig *Nancy*
Cape May
Delaware Bay
HMS *Roebuck and Liverpool v. Lexington*

Lexington v. Wasp
Polly v. Lively
Whaleboats
(Battle of the Whaleboats)

Cumberland

Maurice River

Essex

Newark

Gloucester

Billingsport
Brig *John*, schooner *Industry*
Brigantine Beach
Cooper's Ferry
HMS *Lord Howe*
Maidenhead
Mantua
Mantua Creek
Mickleton
Varnum's Battery
Woodbury

Hudson

Bull's Ferry
Fort Delancy
Hoebuck
Prior's Mills
Weehawken

Hunterdon

Coryel's Ferry
Howell's Ferry
Ringoes

Mercer

Mount Holly
Vessel's Ferry

Middlesex

Amboy
Bonhamtown
Brunswick
Dismal Swamp
Perth Amboy (St. Peter's Church)
Punk Hill
Quibbletown (New Market)
Raritan Landing
South Amboy
Strawberry Hill
Woodbridge

Monmouth

Acte v. Mars
Allentown
Beaver v. L'constance
Colt's Neck
Commerce v. Restoration
Daphne v. Oliver Cromwell
Diligence v. Success
Freehold
Frigate *Delaware v. Grenville*
Hancock v. Eagle
Manasquan
Middletown Point
Pleasant Valley
Raisnable v. Hazard
Revenge v. Vengeance
Sandy Hook
Savannah v. Emerald
Shrewsbury
Shrewsbury-Allentown Road
Tinton Falls
Vanderberg
Vulture

Morris

Bottle Hill
Morristown

Ocean

Barnegat

Barnegat Beach
Barnegat Inlet
Cranberry Inlet
Delaware v. Molly
Forked River
Manahawkin
Toms River

Passaic

Acquackanonk Bridge
Wagaraw

Salem

Alloway
Alloway Creek
Alloway's Bridge
Hancock's Bridge
Lower Penn's Neck
Oldman's Creek
Quinton's Bridge
Salem
Thompson's Point

Somerset

Basking Ridge
Bound Brook
Middlebrook
Middlebush
Pluckemin
Rocky Point
Somerset Court House

Sussex

Montague
Sussex Court House

Union

Ash Swamp
Connecticut Farms
De Hart's Point
Drake's Farm
Elizabethtown Point
Spanktown
Tremley Point

NEW YORK*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

HMS *Milford* and *George*
 Jeffer's Neck
 Slapshine Island

Bronx

Archer's House
 Fort Independence
 King's Bridge
 Mamaroneck
 Morrisiana
 Throgg's Neck

Broome

Chenango
 Ouaquaga

Delaware

Harpersfield

Dutchess

Fishkill
 Poughkeepsie

Essex

Raymond's Mills

Fulton

Ephratah
 Johnson Hall

Herkimer

Andrustown (Andrew's Town)
 Fort Herkimer
 Head of Unadilla River
 Riemensyder's Bush
 Shell's Bush

Kings

Battery Park
 Bedloe's island
 Blackwell's Island
 Brooklyn Heights
 East Chester
 Flatbush and Bedford Pass
 Fort Defiance (HMS *Roebuck*)

Governor's Island
 Horn's Hook
 Hunt's Point
 Indian Field and Bridge
 Jamaica
 Long Island Sound
 Spuyten Duyvil Creek
 The Narrows
 Turtle Bay
 Valley Grove

Kings

York Island

Madison

Fort Canaseroga

Montgomery

Caughnawaga
 Currytown
 Fort Plain

Nassau

Oyster Bay

Oneida

Fort Schuyler
 Fort Stanwix

Orange

Butter Hill
 New Windsor

Otsego

Unadilla
 (Susquehanna River Villages)

Putnam

Continental Village
 Fort Constitution

Richmond

Staten Island

Rockland

Dobbs Ferry
 Haverstraw
 Kakiat
 Stony Point
 Tappan Meadows
 Tappan Zee

Saratoga

Balls Town
 Saratoga

Schenectady

Schenectady
 Warrenbush

Schoharie

Cobleskill
 Flockey
 Middle Fort
 Schoharie
 Vroomsland

St. Lawrence

Oswegatchie

Suffolk

Brookhaven
 Huntington Bay
 Lloyd's Neck
 Sag Harbor
 Setauket
 Smithtown
 Terry Point
 Treadwell's Neck

Sullivan

Cochecton
 Minisink

Tryon

Fort Plain

Ulster

Warwarsing

Warren

Diamond Island
 Fort Ann

Westchester

Bedford
 Byram River
 Crompond
 Davenport House
 East Chester Bay
 Fallard's Point

HMS *Dependence*
 HMS *Phoenix* and *Rose*
 Horse Neck
 Hudson River Highlands
 Merritt's Corners
 Mile Square Road
 Morell's Tavern
 New Rochelle
 Peekskill
 Phillipsburg
 Pound Ridge
 Saw Mill River
 Sawpits
 Singing
 Tarrytown
 Twitching's Corners
 Verplanck's Point
 Ward's House
 Young's House

NORTH CAROLINA*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Cumberland Creek
 Great Dismal Swamp

Alamance

Alamance River
 Cane Creek
 Clapp's Mill
 Lindley's Mill

Ashe

Big Glades

Bladen

Elizabethtown
 Great Swamp

Brunswick

Fort Johnston
 HMS *Cruizer*
 HMS *Falcon*
 HMS *Scorpion*

HMS *Scorpion* and *Cruizer*
HMS *St. Lawrence*

Chatham
Old Chatham Courthouse
Pittsboro

Cherokee
Cherokee Valley Towns

Cleveland
Graham's Fort

Craven
New Bern
Webber's Bridge (Trent River)

Davidson
Trading Ford

Duplin
Rockfish

Edgecombe
Tarboro

Forsyth
Richmond
Salem
Shallow Ford (east of)

Guilford
Bruce's Crossroads (Summerfield)
Dickey's Mill
Fletcher's Mill
New Garden Meeting House
Reedy Fork
South Buffalo Creek
Weitzel's Mill

Halifax
Halifax

Hoke
Beattie's Bridge
McPhaul's Mill

Iredell
Torrence's Tavern

Jackson
Tuckasegee

Lenoir
Kingston

Macon
Black Hole (Waya Gap)
Watauga

McDowell
Allen's Mountain
Cane Creek

Mecklenburg
Charlotte Town

Montgomery
Drowning Creek

Moore
Alston House

Nash
Fishing Creek
Swift Creek

Orange
Hart's Mill
Hillsborough

Pender
Heron's Bridge

Polk
Earle's (Earl's) Ford

Randolph
Hanging Tree

Robeson
Raft Swamp

Rowan
Grant's Creek

Scotland
Cole's Bridge

Stanly
Colson's Ferry (Colson's Mill)

Union
Wahab's Plantation

Wilson
Peacock's Bridge

Yadkin
Shallow Ford (Reedy Creek)

OHIO

Coshocton
Coshocton

Greene
Bowman's Expedition
Chillicothe

Hamilton
Little Miami River (Laughery Creek)

Jefferson
Lochry's Defeat

Tuscarawas
Muskingum River
New Schonbrunn
Tuscarawas River

Wyandot
Olentangy Creek

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny
Fort Pitt

Armstrong
Kittanning

Beaver
Fort McIntosh
Logstown
Tuscawaras

Bradford
Munsee

Bucks
Bristol
Crooked Billet
Jenk's Mill
Newtown
Penn Valley

Chester
Battle of the Clouds
Chester
Gordon's Ford
Gulph Mills
Scott's Farm

Delaware
Black Horse Tavern
Darby
Gray's Ferry Road
Marcus Hook

Lancaster
Chestnut Hill

Luzerne
Wyoming Valley

Montgomery
Barren Hill
Jenkintown
Norrington
North Wales
Whitemarsh

Philadelphia
Frankford
Frigate *Delaware*
Germantown
Smithfield
York Road (Benneville Cottage)

Tioga
Tioga

Warren
Thompson's Island

Westmoreland
Fort Hand
Hannastown
Palmer's Fort
Wallace's Fort

RHODE ISLAND

Bristol
Bristol
Narragansett Bay
Prudence Island
Rose and Swan
Warren

Kent
Warwick Neck

Newport

Aquidneck Island
 Brenton's Point
 Commonfence Neck (Bristol Ferry)
 Conanicut Island
 Dutch Island
 Fogland Ferry
 Fort Island
 Frog Neck (off Newport)
 Jamestown
 Little Compton
 Middletown
 Providence Passage
 Sakonnet Channel
 Sakonnet Point
 Tiverton

Washington

Boston Neck
 Narragansett Beach
 Point Judith
 South Kingston
 Westerly

SOUTH CAROLINA**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Big Savannah
 Brent's House
 Saltketcher Swamp
 Washington's Raid
 (south of Santee River)

Abbeville

Beattie's Mill (Dunlap's Defeat)
 McCord Creek
 Pratt's Mill
 Rutledge's Ford (Hoil's Old Place)

Aiken

Beech Island (Savannah River)
 Dean Swamp (Lorick's Ferry)
 Fort Galphin

Allendale

Mathews Bluff

Barnwell

Morris Ford (Barnwell)
 Slaughter Field
 Steel Creek
 Vince's Fort
 Wiggins Hill

Beaufort

Ash's Point
 Beaufort
 Fort Balfour
 Hilton Head Island
 Port Royal Ferry (Galley *Balfour*)
 Port Royal Island (Halfway House)
Scourge v. Adder

Berkeley

Biggin Bridge
 Bull Head
 Capers' Scout
 Fair Lawn Plantation
 Keithfield Plantation
 Lenud's Ferry
 Moncks Corner
 Oohey River (Ashley River)
 Shubrick's Plantation
 (Quinby Bridge)
 Strawberry Ferry
 Tidyman's Plantation
 Videau's Bridge (Smith's Plantation)
 Wadboo
 Wadboo Creek Bridge
 Wambaw Creek

Calhoun

Fort Motte
 Manigault's Ferry
 Metts Crossroads
 Sharp's Skirmish
 Thomson's Plantation

Charleston

Ashley River Church
 Bee's Plantation
 Edisto Island
 Fort Johnson
 Galley *Alligator*
 HM Sloop *Tamar* (Cummings Point)
 HM Sloop *Tamar* (Hog Island)
 HMS *Cherokee* (Sullivan's Island)
 HMS *Lady William*
 (Sullivan's Island)
 James Island (Dills Bluff)
 Johns Island (New Cut)
 Mathews' Plantation
 Ocaysalio (James Island)
 Pest House (Sullivans Island)
 Quarter House
 Rantowle's Bridge (Rantol's)
Rattlesnake
 Spencer's Inlet
 State House Magazines
 Stono River (Galley Fight)
 Sullivan's Island
 Wappetaw Meeting House

Cherokee

Thicketty Fort (Fort Anderson)

Chester

Beckhamville
 Sandy River

Clarendon

Black River Swamp
 Great Savannah
 Halfway Swamp
 Tearcoat Swamp
 Wiboo Swamp

Colleton

Combahee Ferry (Chehaw Point)
 Horse Shoe
 Parker's Ferry (Edisto River)

Parson's Plantation
 Pocotaligo Road (Patterson's Bridge)

Colleton

Red Hill (Barton's Post)
 Salkehatchie Bridge

Dillon

Bear Swamp
 Rouse's Ferry

Dorchester

Cypress Swamp
 Dawkins' Defeat
 Dorchester
 Fort Dorchester
 Four Holes
 Garden's Plantation

Edgefield

Edgefield
 Hammond's Mill
 Horner's Creek
 Rogers' Plantation
 Turkey Creek

Fairfield

Dutchman's Creek
 Mobley's Meeting House
 Rocky Mountain (Rocky Mount)

Florence

Snow's Island
 Witherspoon's Ferry

Georgetown

Black Mingo
 Black River Road
 De Peyster's Capture
 Georgetown
 Sampit Bridge
 White's Plantation

Greenville

Great Cane Brake
 Headwaters of Tyger

Greenwood

Whitehall Plantation

Hampton

McPherson's Plantation
Saltketcher Bridge

Horry

Bear Bluff
Black Lake

Jasper

Coosawhatchie River
Purrysburg
Savannah River

Kershaw

Beaver Creek Ford
Cary's Fort (Wateree Ferry)
Flat Rock
Lynches Creek (Ratcliff's Bridge)
Rugeley's Fort (Rugeley's Mill)

Lancaster

Waxhaws Meeting House

Laurens

Hammond's Store
Hayes' Station
Lindley's Fort (Rayborn Creek)
Reedy River

Lexington

Cedar Creek (Muddy Springs)
Cloud's Creek
Eggleston's Capture
Fort Granby
Friday's Ferry
Hollow Creek
Juniper Spring (Mydelton's Defeat)
Muddy Spring
Tarrar's Spring

Marion

Bass's Mill
Blue Savannah
Murphey's Swamp
Port's Ferry

Marlboro

Cashway (Cashua) Ferry
Hunt's Bluff

McCormick

Fort Charlotte
Long Cane
Stevens Creek

Newberry

Bush River
Clark's Ford
Fort Williams (Mudlick Creek)
Fort Williams (Williams' Plantation)
Indian Creek
Lorick's Ferry
Radcliffe's Defeat
Watkins'

Oconee

Esseneca (Lower Cherokee Towns)
Oconore

Orangeburg

Big Savannah
Edisto River
Four Mile Branch (Creek)
Orangeburg
Rowe's Plantation (Moore's Defeat)

Pickens

Capture of McCall's Party

Saluda

Mine Creek (Congaree River)

Spartanburg

Bloody Scout
Bryant's Mills
Cedar Springs
(Wofford's Iron Works)
Fort Prince
Gowen's Old Fort

Union

Brandon's Defeat
Farrow's Station
Fishdam Ford
Hayes's Defeat

Williamsburg

Lower Bridge
Mount Hope Swamp

York

Hill's Iron Works
Stallings' Fort
Williamson's Plantation
(Huck's Defeat)

TENNESSEE**Carter**

Fort Watauga

Davidson

Freeland's Station
Nashville

Hamilton

Lookout Mountain

Jefferson

Boyd's Creek

Loudon

Chilhowee

Monroe

Tellico River

VERMONT**Addison**

Basin Harbor

Chittenden

Shelburne
Winooski River

Grand Isle

Isle la Motte

Lamoille

Cambridge

Orleans

Greensboro

VIRGINIA**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Chariton Creek
HMS *Otter* and *Harlem*
v. American privateers

Accomack

Tangier Island

Albemarle

Charlottesville

Augusta

Fort Rice

Bedford

New London
Prince Edward Court House

Charles City

Charles City Court House

Chesterfield

Cary's Mills
Chesterfield Court House

Essex

Hobbs Hole (Tappahannock)

Fluvanna

Point of Fork
Seven Islands

Hampton

Hampton
Point Comfort

Hanover

New Castle (Newcastle)

Henrico

Henrico Court House
Osborne's Wharf

Isle of Wight

Mackie's Mill
Smithfield (Pagan Creek)

James City

Barret's Ferry
Burwell's Ferry (Sandy Point)
Fortified Church
James River
Jamestown
Jamestown Ferry
Spencer's Ordinary
Williamsburg

Norfolk

- Cape Henry
- Edmunds Bridge
- Elizabeth River (Norfolk)
- Fort Nelson (Portsmouth)
- Gosport Shipyard

Northumberland

- Potomac River

Portsmouth

- Hampton Roads
- Portsmouth

Prince George

- Bland's Mills
- Fort Hood (Hood's Landing)

Prince William

- Occoquan

Princess Anne

- James's Plantation

Richmond City

- Richmond

Stafford

- Brent's (Brant's) House

Suffolk

- Suffolk

Wise

- Powell's Valley

WEST VIRGINIA

Brooke

- Rice's Fort

Greenbrier

- Fort Donnally

Marshall

- Grave Creek Narrows

Monongalia

- Fort Stradler (Statler's Fort)

Pocahontas

- Fort Greenbrier

Revolutionary War Military Actions (CAN)

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Fort Cumberland

ONTARIO

- Isle aux Noix
- Moraviantown

QUEBEC

- Fort St. Jean
- Longue Pointe (Montreal)

War of 1812 Military Actions (US)

ALABAMA

Cherokee

- Genalga
- Oakfusky

Clarke

- Bassett's Creek
- Fort Sinquefield

Tallapoosa

- Tallassee

CONNECTICUT

New London

- Stonington

FLORIDA

Alachua

- Bowleg's Town
- Fallen Pines
- Payne's Town

Duval

- Laurel Grove

Nassau

- Fernandina
- Fernando and Sappho*
- Waterman's Bluff

St. Johns

- Fort Stallings
- Moosa Old Fort
- Picolattii
- St. Augustine
- Twelve Mile Swamp

GEORGIA

Camden

- Cumberland Island

Chatham

- Point Petre

ILLINOIS

Calhoun

- Cape au Gris

Logan

- Salt River

Peoria

- Gomo's
- Peoria

INDIANA

Allen

- Little Turtle's Village

Elkhart

- Five Medals Towns

Jackson

- Fort Vallonia
- Tipton's Island

Morgan

- Big Fire

Scott

- Pigeon Roost

Tippecanoe

- Prophetstown
- Wild Cat Creek

Henry

- Delaware, Munsee, Nanticoke Towns

Vigo

- Miami Villages on Wabash River

IOWA

Lee

- Fort Madison

MAINE

Knox

- St. George
- Thomaston

MARYLAND

Anne Arundel

- Windmill (Tracy's Landing)

Calvert

- Broomes Island
- Hall's Creek
- Huntingtown
- Lower Marlboro
- Sheridan Point
- St. Leonard's Town

Cecil

- Elkton
- Fort Defiance
- Fort Hollingsworth
- Fredricktown
- Georgetown
- Frenchtown

Charles

- Indian Head

Dorchester

- Ice Mound

Kent

- Frisby Plantation
- Rock Hall
- Worton Creek
- Worton Point

Prince George's

- Fort Washington
- Magruder's Landing

Queen Anne's

- Queenstown

St. Mary's

- Blackstone Island
- Breton Bay
- Cedar Point
- Chaptico
- Coles Landing
- Sotterley Plantation
- St. George's Island
- St. Jerome's Creek
- Swan Point

Talbot

- Eastern Bay
- St. Michaels
- Wade's Point

MICHIGAN

Berrien

- Lower St. Joseph River

Mackinac

- Mackinac Island

Monroe

- Swan Creek

Wayne

- Detroit

MISSOURI

Howard

- Boones Lick

Lincoln

- Fort Howard
- Sinkhole

Marion

- Gilbert's Lick

Montgomery

- Callaway's Defeat
- Cote Sans Dessein

Ralls

- Fort Mason

Saline

- Piankeshaw and Sauk Village

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Coos

- Stuart Town

NEW JERSEY

Monmouth

- Tender Eagle

NEW YORK

Clinton

- Champlain
- Chazy Landing
- Culver Hill
- Point au Roche

Erie

- Black Rock

Essex

- Bouquet River

Franklin

- St. Regis

Jefferson

- Cranberry Creek

Niagara

- Fort Niagara
- Fort Schlosser

St. Lawrence

- Morristown

NORTH CAROLINA

Hyde

- Ocracoke
- Portsmouth

OHIO

Auglaize

- Fort St. Marys

Erie

- Cold Creek

Hardin

- Blanchard River

Lucas

- Maumee River Rapids

Ottawa

- Bull Island (Marblehead Peninsula, Sandusky Bay)

Richland

- Mansfield

Sandusky

- Lower Sandusky

Wayne

- Greentown
- Jerometown

Wood

- Maumee River

SOUTH CAROLINA

Jasper

- Cole's Island

VIRGINIA

Accomack

- Deep Creek
- Pungoteague Creek

Essex

- Tappahannock

Hampton

- Hampton Roads
- Pagan Creek

Isle of Wight

- Lown's Creek
- James River

Lancaster

- Carter's Creek
- Chewning Point
- Windmill Point

Middlesex

- Urbanna

Northumberland

- Monday's Point
- Northumberland Court House

Prince George

- Fort Powatan (Hood's Point)

Richmond City

- North Farnham Church

Westmoreland

- Mattox River
- Nomini Bay
- Rozier Creek
- Westmoreland Court House
- Yeocomico River

VERMONT

Addison

- Fort Cassin
- Vergennes

Chittenden

- Burlington

Franklin

- Swanton

Orleans

- Derby

War of 1812 Military Actions (CAN)

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Fort Cumberland
- St. John

ONTARIO

- Adolphustown
- Aux Canards River
- Baldoon
- Brockville
- Butler's Farm
- Chatham
- Delaware
- Dolsen's Farm
- Dover
- Elizabethtown
- Fairfield
- Fort Erie
- Fort George
- Forty Mile Creek

Gananoque
Hoople's Creek
Kettle Creek
Kingston Harbor
McCrea House
Nanticoke
Oxford
Port Talbot
Sandwich
St. Davids
St. Joseph Island
Sault Saint Marie
York

QUEBEC

Clough's Farm
Frelighsburg
Missisquoi Bay
Odelltown Phillipsburg
St. Regis

Revolutionary War Associated Properties (US)

ALABAMA

Baldwin

Montrose Historic District

CONNECTICUT

County Unknown/ Not Applicable

Milford Farms
Haynes Hill Road

Fairfield

Byram River (Shepard's Bridge)
Fairfield (Burning)
Green's Farms
Greenwich
Greenwich (near)
Kings Highway North
Marvin Tavern
Monroe Center

Newtown Borough
Norwalk (Burning)
Norwalk Island
Norwalk, near
Putnam Hill
Stamford Harbor
Stratford Point
West of Norwalk

Hartford

East Windsor Hill
Marlborough Tavern
Sarah Whitman Hooker House
Terry's Plain

Middlesex

Middlesex

New Haven

Branford Harbor
Guilford, near Elisha Pitkin House

New London

Lyme
Stonington

DELAWARE

County Unknown/ Not Applicable

Jordon's Island (Chester River)
Lewes (off)
Sloop *Sachem*

Kent

Bombay Hook
Dover
Duck Creek
Grogton (Kenton)
New Castle
Andrew Fisher House
Cooch's Bridge (Iron Hill,
Coater's Mill, Cooche's Mill)
Glynrich
Hockessin Friends Meetinghouse
Iron Works
Newcastle

Old Courthouse
Sandy Brae (Sandy Hill)
Wilmington
Wilmington (near)

Philadelphia

Fort Mifflin (Mud Island Fort,
Fort Island)

Sussex

Cape Henlopen
Lewes

FLORIDA

Duval

Cow Ford (Cowford)
Sawpit (Baker's Camp)
St. Mary's River
St. Mary's River (Wright's Fort)

Nassau

Alligator Creek Bridge
Amelia Island
Cabbage Swamp
Fort Tonyn (St. Mary's River)
St. Mary's River

St. Johns

Ordnance Brig *Betsy*

GEORGIA

County Unknown/ Not Applicable

Altamaha River
Baker's Camp
Beaverdam Creek
Brownsburg (near)
Buckhead Creek
Herbert
Oconee River
Ogeechee River
Ogeechee River, near
Southern Georgia
Thick Bay Swamp
Yamasse Bluff

Burke

Burke County Jail
Mathew's Bluff

Camden

Fort McIntosh

Chatham

Ancrum's Plantation
Cockspur Island (Phillipa Affair)
Cockspur Island
Cuthbert's Sawmill
Ogeechee Ferry (near)
Ogeechee Road (Ogeechee Road)
Savannah
Savannah Harbor
Tybee Island

Dawson

Long Swamp Creek

Effingham

Ebenezer

Elbert

Cherokee Ford (Savannah River)
Juncture of Broad and Savannah
Rivers (near Van's Creek)

Glynn

Carney's Plantation
(St. Simon's Island)
Fort Frederica

Liberty

Hickory Hill
Liberty County
Midway
Midway Historic District
Midway Meeting House
(Spencer's Hill, Medway Church)
St. Catherine Island
Sunbury (Fort Morris)
Woodmanston Site

McIntosh

Beard's Bluff
Fort Barrington (Fort Howe)
Fort Barrington

Rabun

Big Shoals (Oconee River)

Richmond

Augusta (White House, Hawk's Creek, McKay's Trading Post, Mackay House, Garden Hill, Fort Grierson, Cornwallis)

Spirit Creek
(Split Creek, near Augusta)

Screven

Briar Creek
Cherokee Hill
Ogeechee Ferry
(Ogeechee River Ferry)

Taliaferro

Ebenezer Church
Sharon (near)

Wilkes

Carr's Fort (Fort Cars)
Wilkes County

ILLINOIS**Rock Island**

Rock Island

INDIANA**Allen**

Miamitown (Fort Wayne)

Knox

Lower White River
Vincennes (Post St. Vincent)

Tippecanoe

Ouiatenon (near Lafayette)

KENTUCKY**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Bowman's Farm

Ballard

Fort Jefferson
Fort Jefferson (Clarksville)
Fort Jefferson (Wickliffe)

Bourbon

Grant's Station (Grant's Fort)

Boyle

Boiling Springs Settlement

Clark

Battle Run Branch
Boonesborough
Strode's Station (near Winchester)

Fayette

Fayette (near)

Jefferson

Corn Island
Floyd's Station
Fort Nelson
Long Run Creek
Louisville (near)

Kenton

Licking River

Madison

Boonesborough
Fort Boonesborough
(Boonesborough)

Mercer

Fort Harrod (Harrodsborough)
McAfee Station

Montgomery

Little Mountain
(Estill's Defeat)

Nicholas

Lower Blue Licks

Pendleton

Battle Run
(below Blue Licks)

Scott

McClelland's Station

Shelby

Shelbyville and Louisville (between)

LOUISIANA**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Mouth of Mississippi River
(Dispatch)
Thomas Pollock Raid

Ascension

Galveztown

East Baton Rouge

Manchac (Fort Bute)
Mississippi River (Fort Bute)

Jefferson

Mouth of Mississippi River
(Neptune)

Livingston

Thompson's Creek and
Amite River

MAINE**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Cross Island

Cumberland

Falmouth (Thompson's War,
Portland Peninsula)

Hancock

Bagaduce River
Castine (Penobscot Bay,
Majabagaduce)
Cranberry Island
Penobscot Bay (Fort George)

Kennebec

Fort Halifax
Reuben Colburn House

Knox

Fox Island (Penobscot Bay)

Penobscot

Penobscot River

Waldo

Fort Pownall
(Stockton Springs)
Fort Pownall Memorial
Sandy Point
(Penobscot River)
Washington
Burnham Tavern
Machias
Machias Harbor

MARYLAND**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Chesapeake Bay
Potomac River

Anne Arundel

Annapolis
Artisan's House
Chesapeake Bay
Steward and Galloway Shipyard
Baltimore City
Fort Whetstone

Calvert

Potomac River

Caroline

Benoni's Point
Choptank River

Cecil

Cecil Courthouse
East Nottingham Friends
Meetinghouse
Elk Forge
Elk River
Head of Elk
Holly Hall
Lafayette March
Mitchell House

Charles

Benedict
British Amphibious Assaults
and Raids
Cedar Point
Nanjemoy
Sandy Point

Dorchester

Hooper Straits
Vienna

Harford

Gunpowder River/Joppa
Rigbie House
Spesutie Island (Chesapeake Bay)

Kent

Hebron

Prince Georges

Melwood Park

St. Paul's Parish Church

Queen Anne's

Wye Mill

SomersetLower Tangier Islands
(Chesapeake Bay)

Smith Island (Battle of the Barges)

St. Georges Island

St. Mary's

Patuxent River Raid

Porto Bello

St. George Island (St. George's River)

St. George's Island (Potomac River)

St. Mary's River

Surry

Swan Point (Chesapeake Bay)

Talbot

Poplar Island

Wye River

Wicomico

Wicomico River

MASSACHUSETTS**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Green Dragon Tavern

Barnstable

Cape Cod

Cape Cod Bay (Cape Cod Harbor)

Falmouth

Truro

Berkshire

Egremont

Bristol

Fall River

Fall River Raid

Dukes

Francis (Martha's Vineyard)

Martha's Vineyard

Martha's Vineyard (near)

Naushon Island

Tarpaulin Cove (Elizabeth Islands)

Essex

Brace's Cove (Cape Ann)

Gloucester

HMS *Nautilus*

Marblehead

Essex

Marblehead Harbor

Nantasket

Nantasket Road (Boston)

Newburyport

Plum Island

Middlesex

Cambridge

Domine Manse

Francis Wyman House

Penny Ferry (Mystic River, Everett)

Ploughed Hill

Ploughed Hill (Cambridge)

Stephen Bacon House

Norfolk

Weymouth

Plymouth

Hanover

North River

Plymouth Harbor

Suffolk

Boston

Boston Harbor

Boston Neck

Boston Neck
(Roxbury, Brown's House Raid)Boston Siege Lines (Winter Hill,
Ploughed Hill, Cambridge, Winter
Hill, Charles River, Roxbury)

Brown House (Boston Neck)

Bunker Hill

Charles River

Charleston Neck

Charlestown (Charles Town)

Chelsea (off)

Deer Island (Boston Harbor)

Dorchester Neck

Governor's Island

Grape Island (Boston Harbor)

Great Brewster Island (Light House
Island, Nantasket Point)HMS *Fowey* (Charleston River)

Lechmere Point

Long Island

Noddle and Hogg Islands
(Chelsea Creek)Nook's Hill (Dorchester Hill,
Foster's Hill, Dorchester Heights)

Pettick's Island (Boston Harbor)

Phipp's Farm
(Lechmere Point, Phipps Farm)

Roxbury

Sewall's Point and Roxbury

Thompson's Island (Boston Harbor)

Winter Hill (Charleston River)

MICHIGAN**Berrien**

Fort St. Joseph

MINNESOTA**Cook**

Grand Portage

MISSISSIPPI**Adams**

Fort Panmure (Natchez)

Fort Panmure

Natchez

White Cliffs (Natchez)

Warren

Walnut Hills

NEW HAMPSHIRE**Rockingham**

Isles of Shoals

Piscataqua River (Portsmouth)

Piscataqua River and
Portsmouth Harbor

Portsmouth

Portsmouth Harbor

NEW JERSEY**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Bile's Island

Burrow's Mill

Cedar Creek Bridge

Conascung Point

Delaware River

*Greyhound*HMS *Swallow*HMS *Viper*

Jersey Shore

Mary and Dolphin

Northern New Jersey

Brig *Three Sisters*Cruiser *Lady Washington*

Tartar

Atlantic

Absecon Beach (off)

Congress and Chance

Egg Harbor

Egg Island

*Harlem and Stanley*HMS *Mermaid**Holker*Osborne Island (Egg Harbor;
Pulaski's Massacre, Mincock
Island)

Pleasant Mills

Sloop *Congress***Bergen**

Bergen Neck

Bergen Point

Bergen Point (near)
Closter
Closter (near)
De Groot's (English
Neighborhood, Englewood)
Dobbs Ferry
Dobb's Ferry (opposite)
Englewood
English Neighborhood
Fort Lee
(New Bridge, Elizabethtown Point,
Schuyler's Ferry and Tappan)
Fort Lee (near)

Bergen

Hackensack
Hackensack Valley
Hopper Gristmill Site
Hopperstown
(Paramus, Paramus Church)
Hopperstown (Hohokus)
Liberty Pole (Englewood)
Liberty Pole (near)
Little Ferry
Middletown
Moonachie Point
New Bridge
New Bridge (Burr's Action)
Paramus
Salt Marshes South of Hackensack
Second River
Slotterdam
Three Pidgeons
(Three Pidgeons Tavern)
Van Allen House

Burlington

Bead Wreck Site
Blackhorse (Petticoat Bridge,
Columbus)
Bordentown
Bordontown (Burlington)
Burlington
Crosswicks

Drawbridge
(Bordentown, Crosswicks)
Eayrestown (near Medford)
Evesham Friends Meeting House
Kirby's Mill
Morris Mansion and Mill
Philadelphia
(Battle of the Kegs, Delaware River)
Rancocas Bridge
Taylor-Newbold House
Thomas Hollinshed House
West Jersey

Camden

Gloucester
Gloucester Point
Haddonfield
Haddonfield (near)
HMS *Viper* (near Philadelphia)
Spicer's Ferry Bridge (Camden)

Cape May

Cape May
Delaware Bay

Cumberland

Bacon's Neck (Cohansey River)
Maurice River

Essex

Newark

Gloucester

Benjamin Clark House
Billingsport
Billingsport River Obstructions
Brig *John* and schooner *Industry*
Brigantine *Beach*
Cooper's Ferry
(Cooper's Creek Bridge)
Cooper's Ferry (Camden)
Fort Mercer (Red Bank)
Fort Mercer (above)
Fort Mercer (near)
HMS *Lord Howe*
Maidenhead (Lawrenceville)

Maidenhead
Mantua
Mantua Creek
Mantua Creek (Mantua Ford)
Mickleton (Mantua)
New Bridge
(near Nortonville)
Philadelphia
Varnum's Battery
Woodbury
Woodbury Friends Meeting House

Hudson

Bergen Point
Bull's Ferry
Bull's Ferry (near)
Fort Delancy
Hoebuck
Paulus Hook
Paulus Hook (near Jersey City)
Prior's Mills (near Paulus Hook)
Weehawken
Hunterdon
Coryel's Ferry (Lambertville)
Howell's Ferry (Stockton)
Ringo's (Flemington)

Mercer

Coryel's Ferry
Lawrence Township
Mount Holly
Old Ryan Farm
Trenton
Vessel's Ferry (McKonkey's Ferry)

Middlesex

Amboy
Amboy (St. Peter's Church)
Amboy (Punk Hill, Metuchen,
Strawberry Hill, Bonhamtown)
Bonhamtown
Brunswick (New Brunswick)
Buccleuch Mansion
Cranbury

Dismal Swamp (between
Metuchen and Brunswick)
Henry Guest House
Ivy Hall
Kingston Village
New Brunswick (Brunswick)
South Bridge
Piscataway
(Quibbletown, New Market)
Proprietary House
Raritan Landing
(Brunswick, Bound Brook)
Road Up the Raritan
Samptown
South Amboy
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
Strawberry Hill
(Woodbury, Woodbridge)
Woodbridge (Six Roads, Crossroads)

Monmouth

Allentown
Colt's Neck
Freehold
Frigate *Delaware*
Grenville
Maj. John Burrowes Mansion
Manasquan (Manasquam)
Middletown
(Tinton Falls, Shrewsbury)
Middletown
Middletown Point
Monmouth County
Monmouth Court House
(near Freehold)
Old Mill at Tinton Falls
Pleasant Valley
Sandy Hook
Sandy Hook (near)
Sandy Hook (off)
Shrewsbury-Allentown Road
Shrewsbury
Tinton Falls

Twin Lights
 Vanderberg
Vulture
 Whaleboats

Morris
 Bottle Hill
 Ford-Faesch House
 Lewis Carey Farmhouse
 Morristown
 Morristown (near)
 Sayre House

Multiple Counties
 Retreat Route from Fort Lee

Ocean
 Barnegat Beach
 Barnegat Beach (off)
 Barnegat (Forked River Skirmish)
 Barnegat Inlet (off)
 Cranberry Inlet
 Forked River
 Little Egg Harbor (Chestnut Creek,
 Little Egg Harbor, Chestnut Neck)
 Manahawkin
 Toms River (Toms River Blockhouse)
 Toms River (near)

Passaic
 Acquackanonk Bridge
 Acquackanonk Bridge (Belleville)
 Dey Mansion
 Wagaraw

Salem
 Alloway
 Alloway Creek
 Alloway's Bridge
 (Thompson's Bridge)
 Delaware River
 (near Lower Penn's Neck)
 Delaware River
 (near Thompson's Point)
 Hancock's Bridge
 Oldman's Creek

Quinton's Bridge (Quintan's Bridge)
 Salem
 Tindall's Island
 (Delaware near Penn's Neck River)

Somerset
 Basking Ridge
 (Charles Lee Captured)
 Bound Brook
 Franklin Corners
 Franklin Inn
 Middlebrook Encampments
 Middlebrook (Bound Brook)
 Middlebush
 Millstone (Somerset Court House,
 Van Nest Mills)
 Pluckemin
 Rocky Point
 Somerset Court House
 Wallace House State Park

Sussex
 Montague
 Sussex Court House

Union
 Ash Swamp (Plainfield)
 Connecticut Farms
 Drake's Farm (Meutuchen,
 near Brunswick)
 Elizabethtown
 Elizabethtown (De Hart's Point)
 Elizabethtown Point
 Rahway
 Spanktown (Rahway)
 Spanktown
 Springfield
 St. John's Parsonage
 Stage House Inn
 Tremley Point

NEW YORK
*County Unknown/
 Not Applicable*
 HMS *Milford* and *George*

Horseneck (West Greenwich)
 Jeffer's Neck (Jefferds Neck)
 Slapshine Island (Hudson River)

Bronx
 Archer's House
 East Chester
 Fort Independence (West Farms,
 Delancey's Mills, King's Bridge,
 Valentine's Hill)
 King's Bridge (Kingsbridge)
 Mamaroneck
 Morrisiana
 Morrisiana (First)
 Morrisiana (Third)
 Throgg's Neck (Throgg's Point)
 Valentine-Varian House
 Van Cortlandt House

Broome
 Chenango
 Oquaga (Ouaquaga)
 Ouaquaga
 Chemung
 Fort Reid
 New Town

Delaware
 Harpersfield

Dutchess
 Fishkill
 Poughkeepsie
 Poughkeepsie (near)
 Red Hook

Essex
 Crown Point
 Raymond's Mills
 Ticonderoga (below)
 Ticonderoga (near)

Fulton
 Ephratah
 Fulton County Jail
 Johnson Hall

Johnstown
 Sacandaga Blockhouse

Greene
 Bronck House
 Herkimer
 Andrustown (Andrew's Town)
 Fort Dayton
 Fort Herkimer
 German Flats
 Head of Unadilla River (near)
 New Petersburg Fort
 Rheimensnyder's Fort
 Riemensnyder's Bush
 (Snyder's Bush)
 Shell's Bush
 (Snell's Bush, Schell's Bush)

Kings
 Battery Park
 Bedloe's Island
 Blackwell's Island
 (Roosevelt Island)
 Brooklyn Heights
 East River
 Flatbush and Bedford Pass
 Fort Defiance
 (HMS *Roebuck*, Red Hook)
 Governor's Island
 Harlem Heights
 Horn's Hook
 Hudson River
 Hunt's Point (Bronx)
 Indian Field and Bridge
 (Kingsbridge, Stockbridge
 Indian Massacre)
 Jamaica (Brookland, Long
 Island, Carpenter's House)
 Jamaica Pass
 Long Island
 Long Island Sound
 Long Island Sound (near Killing)
 Martense Pass

Montresor's Island (Montresor's Island, Randall's Island)

New City Island

New York

New York City

The Narrows
(New York Harbor)

Throgg's Neck
(Bronx, Throgg's Point)

Turtle Bay

Valley Grove

Wyckoff-Bennett Homestead

York Island

Madison

Fort Canaseroga (Kanassoroga)

Montgomery

Caughnawaga

Currytown (Burning)

Fort Caughnawaga

Fort Clyde

Fort Paris

Fort Plain

Fort Plain Site (Fort Rensselear)

Fort Plank

Fort Wagner

Fort Walrath

Fort Willett

Fort Windecker

Fort Zimmerman

Nassau

Oyster Bay

Oyster Bay (Long Island)

New York

Blackwell House

Bowling Green Fence and Park

Butler, Walter, Homestead

Charlton-King-Vandam

Dyckman House

Fort Number Eight

Gracie (Archibald) Mansion

Guy Park

Nathan Hale Execution Site

Spuyten Duyvil Creek

Oneida

Fort Schuyler (Utica)

Fort Schuyler (near Utica)

Fort Stanwix (near Rome)

Fort Stanwix (near)

Ontario

Fort Cummings

Orange

Butter Hill (near Cornwall)

Fort Decker

Fort Martinus Decker

Fort Montgomery

Fort Plum Point

Fort Van Auken

Haskell House

Johannes Miller House

New Windsor

Oswego

Oswego

Otsego

Cherry Valley

Cherry Valley (near)

Otsego

Unadilla

Unadilla
(Susquehanna River Villages)

Putnam

Continental Village

Fort Constitution

Queens

Old Quaker Meetinghouse

Richmond

Billou-Stillwell-Perine House

Kreuzer-Pelton House

Staten Island

Rockland

Haverstraw

Kakiat (New Hempstead)

Sidman's Blockhouse

Stony Point

Rocklands

Dobbs Ferry

Tappan Meadows

Tappan Zee

Saratoga

Balls Town (Ballston)

Peebles Island (Peebles Island)

Saratoga

Schenectady

Schenectady

Warrenbush (Warren's Bush)

Schoharie

Cobleskill (Cobleskill)

Flockey (Battle of the Flockey)

Middle Fort (Middleburg)

Schoharie

Vroomsland (Schoharie Valley,
Middle Fort, Middleburg)

St. Lawrence

Fort La Presentation

Oswegathchie (Ogdensburg)

Suffolk

Brookhaven

Colonial Arsenal

HMS *Culloden* shipwreck

Fisher's Island (Long Island Sound)

Fort Franklin

Huntington Bay (Long Island)

Joseph Lloyd Manor House

Lloyd's Neck

Miller Place Historic District

Sag Harbor

Sagtikos Manor

Seatauket (Long Island)

Setauket Presbyterian
Church and Burial Ground

Smithtown (Long Island)

Southampton Village

Terry Point (eastern tip Long Island)

Treadwell's Neck (Fort Slongo)

Sullivan

Cochecton

Minisink

Tryon

Fort Plain (Mohawk Valley)

Ulster

Ulster Main Street Historic
District

Warwarsing

Warren

Diamond Island

Fort George (Lake George)

Fort George

Washington

Fort Ann (Fort Anne)

Old Fort House

Rogers Island

Skenesborough (Lake Champlain)

Westchester

Bedford

Bush-Lyon Homestead

Byram River

Crompond

Davenport House
(Croten Pines Bridge, Croten River)

Delancey Raid

Dobbs Ferry (near)

Ossining

East Chester Bay

Eastchester

Fallard's Point (Hudson River)

Fort Hill

Fort Independence

HMS *Dependence*
(Verplanck's Point)

HMS *Phoenix* and *Rose*
(Tappan Zee)

Horse Neck

Hudson River Highlands

Hyatt-Livingston House
 Jug Tavern
 Merritt's Corners (Harrison, Rye)
 Mile Square Road
 Morell's Tavern
 Mt. Vernon (near)
 New Rochelle (near)
 Old St. Peter's Church
 Peekskill (Peek's Kill Town,
 Peek's Kill, Peek's Creek)
 Peekskill (below)
 Phillipsburg (Phillipsburg, Yonkers)
 Phillipsburg
 Pound Ridge (Poundridge)
 Romer-Van Tassel House
 Saw Mill River (Westchester)
 Sawpits (Saw Pit, Saw Pit Landing)
 Sherwood House
 Singing (Ossining)
 Smith Tavern
 St. John's Episcopal Church
 Tarrytown
 Twitching's Corners
 Verplank's Point (Fort Lafayette)
 Ward's House

Westchester
 White Plains
 Young's House (Four Corners)

NORTH CAROLINA

*County Unknown/
 Not Applicable*

Cumberland Creek
 Fort George

Alamance

Alamance River
 Clapp's Mill (Great Alamance)
 Lindley's Mill (Cane Creek)

Avery

Davenport Springs
 Yellow Mountain Gap

Burke

Colonel Charles McDowell
 House (Quaker Meadows)

Caldwell

Fort Defiance (Sutphin Mill)

Bladen

Elizabethtown (Tory Hole)
 Great Swamp
 Harmony Hall
 Walnut Grove

Brunswick

HMS *Cruizer*
 (Fort Johnston, Wilmington)
 HMS *Falcon* (Cape Fear River)
 HMS *Scorpion* (Cape Fear River)
 HMS *Scorpion* and *Cruizer*
 (Fort Johnson, Mouth of
 Cape Fear River)

HMS *St. Lawrence* (Cape Fear River)

Cartaret

HM Sloop *Ariel*
 (Hatteras and Cape Lookout)

Chatham

Lockville Dam, Canal, and
 Powerhouse (Ramsey Mill)
 Pittsboro

Cherokee

Cherokee Valley Towns
 (Quannasee)
 Topton

Columbus

Brunswick
 Craven
 New Bern (Bryant's Mill)
 New Bern (near)
 Tisdale-Jones House
 Webber's Bridge (Trent River)

Dare

Roanoke Inlet

Davidson

Trading Ford

Duplin

Rockfish (Legat's Bridge,
 Rockfish Creek)

Forsyth

Salem (near)

Guilford

Bruce's Crossroads (Summerfield,
 Bruce's Plantation, Dix's Ferry)
 Dickey's Mill
 Fletcher's Mill
 Guilford Court House (south)
 Guilford Mill
 New Garden Meeting House
 Weitzel's Mill (Wetzall's Mill, Reedy
 Fork Creek, Wetzall's Creek)

Halifax

Halifax

Hoke

McPhaul's Mill (Little Raft Swamp)

Iredell

Torrence's Tavern (Tarrant's Tavern)

Jackson

Tuckasegee

Lenoir

Kingston (near)

Macon

Black Hole (Ring Fight, Waya Gap)
 Watauga

McDowell

Allen's Mountain (Muddy Creek)
 Cane Creek (Cowan's Ford,
 near Brindletown)
 Davidson's Fort
 Major Joseph McDowell House
 (Pleasant Gardens)

Mecklenburg

Bradley's Plantation
 Charlotte Town (Charlotte)
 Charlotte, near (Polk's Mill)
 McIntyre Farm (McIntyre Cabin,
 Battle of the Bees)

Montgomery

Colson's Supply Depot
 Drowning Creek
 Drowning Creek (near)

Moore

Alston House
 (House in the Horseshoe)

Nash

Swift Creek

New Hanover

Wilmington

Orange

Faucett Mill and House
 Hart's Mill
 Hillsborough (Burke's Capture)
 Hillsborough
 (Kirk's Farm on Haw River)

Pender

Heron's Bridge (Heron Bridge)

Polk

Alexander's Ford
 Earle's Ford (Earl's Ford)

Randolph

Cox's Mill

Robeson

Raft Swamp

Rowan

Grant's Creek
 Savitz Mill (Sarvis' Mill)
 Trading Ford

Rutherford

Britain Presbyterian Church
 Denard's Ford at Broad River
 Fort McFadden
 Fort McGaughy
 Colonel John Walker Home

Stanly

Colson's Ferry
 (Colson's Mill, Coulson's Mill)

Surry

Surry County Muster Ground Union

Wahab's Plantation (Waxhaw,
Walkup, Wauchope, Belk Farm)
Wilkes
Tory Oak

Yadkin

Shallow Ford (Reedy Creek)

OHIO

Coshocton

Coshocton

Cuyahoga

Squaw Campaign
(Hand's Expedition)

Greene

Bowman's Expedition
(Chillicothe, Shawnee Town)
Chillicothe

Hamilton

Mouth of Little Miami River

Jefferson

Lochry's Defeat (Mouth of
Laughery Creek, near Aurora,
Indiana)

Miami

Chillicothe

Tuscarawas

Fort Laurens (near Bolivar)
Muskingum River
New Schonbrunn
Tuscarawas River

Wyandot

Olentangy (Olentangy Creek)

PENNSYLVANIA

**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Lower Delaware River
Smithfield (near)
York Road

Allegheny

Fort Pitt (near)

Armstrong

Kittanning

Beaver

Fort McIntosh (Beaver)
Logstown
Tuscarawas Expedition

Bradford

Munsee

Bucks

Bristol
John Burroughs Homestead
Crooked Billet
Doylestown Historic District
Gardenville-North Branch
Rural Historic District
Hayhurst Farm
Jenk's Mill (near Newtown)
Liberty Hall
Moland House
Newtown
Penn Valley
Trevoise Manor

Chester

Admiral Warren and White House
Taverns)
Moses Coates Jr. Farm
Cressbrook Farm
Deery Family Homestead
General Washington Inn
Good News Buildings-Chester
Springs Historic District
Gordon's Ford (Phoenixville)
Gulph Mills
David Harvard House
Lafayette's Quarters
Oxford Hotel
Scott's Farm (Spread Eagle Tavern)
St. Peter's Church in the Great Valley
Lord Stirling Quarters
Uwchlan Meetinghouse

Delaware

Black Horse Tavern (Lancaster
Road, near Philadelphia)

Darby
Delaware River (off Chester) Gray's
Ferry Road (below Philadelphia)
Marcus Hook

Lancaster

Chestnut Hill
Chestnut Hill (near)

Luzerne

Wyoming Valley

Montgomery

Barren Hill
Evansburg District
General Wayne Inn
Hanging Rock
Jenkintown
Roberts Mill (Mill Creek)
Norrington (Norristown)
North Wales
Old Norriton Presbyterian Church
Plymouth Friends Meetinghouse
Poplar Lane
Whitemarsh (near)

Northampton

Gnadenhutzen (near Nazareth)

Northumberland

Fort Augusta

Philadelphia

Frankford
Frigate *Delaware* at Philadelphia
Germantown
Philadelphia
Smithfield
St. George's Methodist Church

Tioga

Tioga (Athens)
Warren
Thompson's Island

Westmoreland

Fort Hand
Fort Hand (below)

Fort Ligonier
Hannastown (near Fort Hand)
Palmer's Fort (Ligonier Valley)
Wallace's Fort

RHODE ISLAND

Bristol

Bristol
Narragansett Bay
Prudence Island
Rose and Swan
Warren and Bristol Raid

Kent

Warwick Neck

Newport

Aquidneck Island
Artillery Park
Brenton's Point (Brinton's Point)
Commonfence Neck
(Bristol, Tiverton Ferry)
Conanicut Island
(Connanicut Island)
Dutch Island
Fogland Ferry
Fort Island (Newport)
Frog Neck (off Newport)
Green End Fort (Bliss Hill)
Jamestown
Jamestown
(burning of, Conanicut Island)
Little Compton
Lucas-Johnston House
Francis Malbone House
Middletown
Newport
Providence Passage
(Narragansett Bay)
Prudence Island
Prudence Island
(Narragansett Bay)
Sakonnet Channel

Sakonnet Point

John Tillinghast House

Tiverton

Tiverton (near)

Providence

Morris Homestead

Washington

Allen-Madison House

Boston Neck (Narragansett)

Narragansett Beach

Old Narragansett Church

Point Judith

South Kingston

Westerly

SOUTH CAROLINA

County Unknown/

Not Applicable

Big Savannah (Big Glades,
Great Savannah)

Saltketcher Swamp
(Salkahatchie River)

Abbeville

Beattie's Mill

McCord Creek

Pratt's Mill

Pursuit of Cunningham by Purdue

Rutledge's Ford (Hoil's Old Place)

Aiken

Beech Island (Savannah River)

Dean Swamp (John Town,
Saluda River, Lorick's Ferry)

Fort Galphin
(Fort Dreadnought)

Allendale

Mathews Bluff

Barnwell

Morris Ford (Barnwell)

Slaughter Field (Windy Hill Creek)

Steel Creek

Vince's Fort

Wiggins Hill

Beaufort

Ash's Point (Port Royal River)

Beaufort

Daufuskie Island

Fort Balfour

Hilton Head Island

Laurel Bay Plantation

Port Royal Ferry (Galley *Balfour*)

Port Royal Island
(Beaufort, Halfway House)

Berkeley

Berkeley County

Biggin Bridge (Biggin Church)

Biggin Church Ruins

Bull Head

Capers' Scout

Fair Lawn (Wadboo)

Fair Lawn Plantation

Keithfield Plantation
(near Monck's Corner)

Lenud's Ferry

Lewisfield Plantation

Moncks Corner

Mulberry Plantation

Oohey River (Ashley River)

Shubrick's Plantation
(Quinby Bridge)

Strawberry Ferry

Tidyman's Plantation

Videau's Bridge (Smith's,
Cordesville Plantation)

Wadboo

Wadboo Creek Bridge
(Durant Plantation)

Calhoun

Fort Motte (Buckhead Hill)

Manigault's Ferry

Manigault's Ferry (Thomson's
Plantation, Belleville Plantation)

Metts Crossroads

Thomson's Plantation

Charleston

Ashley River Church

Bee's Plantation

Miles Brewton House

Charleston

Charleston Harbor

Charleston (near)

Edisto Island

Fort Johnson (James Island)

Fort Johnson/Powder Magazine

Galley *Alligator* (Ashley River)

Haddrel's Point

HM Sloop *Tamar* (Cummings Point)

HM Sloop *Tamar*
(Hog Island Channel, Charleston)

HMS *Cherokee* (Sullivan's Island)

HMS *Lady William*
(Sullivan's Island)

Hobcaw and Cochran's

Magazines (State House)

James Island
(Dills Bluff, James Island)

Johns Island (New Cut)

Mathews's Plantation

Ocaysalio of James Island

Pest House on Sullivans Island
(Hadrell's Point)

Quarter House

Quarter House
(Charleston Neck)

Rantowle's Bridge (Rantol's, Stono
River, Rutledge's Plantation)

Rattlesnake (Charleston Harbor)

Spencer's Inlet

Stono River (Galley Fight)

Sullivan's Island

Wappetaw Meeting House

Cherokee

Cherokee Ford

Thicketty Fort (Fort Anderson)

Chester

Beckham's Old Field (Alexander's
Old Field, Beckhamville)

Beckhamville (Beckham's Old Fields)

Fishdam Ford

Sandy River

Chesterfield

Cheraw

St. David's Episcopal Church

Clarendon

Black River Swamp

Fort Watson (Wright Bluffs)

Great Savannah (Nelson's Ferry,
Sumter's Plantation)

Halfway Swamp
(Singleton's Mill, Santee River)

Tearcoat Swamp (Tarcoat)

Wiboo Swamp

Colleton

Combahee Ferry (Chehaw Point,
Tar Bluff, Combahee Bluff)

Horse Shoe (Snipe's)

Horse Shoe (Ford's)

Isaac Hayne Burial Site

Parker's Ferry (Edisto River)

Parson's Plantation

Pocotaligo Road (Patterson's Bridge)

Red Hill (Barton's Post)

Salkehatchie Bridge

Wiggins Hill

Darlington

Hunt's Bluff

Dillon

Bear Swamp

Rouse's Ferry

Dorchester

Cypress Swamp (Charleston Road)

Dawkins's Defeat

Dorchester (Old Dorchester)

Fort Dorchester

Four Holes (Four Hole Swamp)
Garden's Plantation (Otranto)

Edgefield
Edgefield
Hammond's Mill
Horner's Creek (Horn Creek)
Rogers' Plantation
Steven's Creek
Turkey Creek

Fairfield
Dutchmans Creek
Mobley's Meeting House (Gibson's Meeting House, Mobley's Mill)
Rocky Mountain (Rocky Mount, Rocky Ford)

Florence
Lynches Creek (Lynches Creek Massacre)
Snow's Island
Witherspoon's Ferry
Georgetown
Black Mingo (Shepherd's Ferry, Black Mingo Creek)
Black River Road

Georgetown
De Peyster's Capture
Pawleys Island

Georgetown
Sampit Bridge (near Georgetown)
Waccamaw Neck (White's Plantation, Georgetown)
White's Plantation (White's Bridge, Sampit Road, Alston's Plantation)

Greenville
Great Cane Brake (Snow Campaign, Reedy River)
Headwaters of Tyger

Greenwood
Ninety-Six
Ninety-Six (First Ninety-Six, Savage's Old Field, Williamson's Fort)
Whitehall Plantation (White Hall)

Hampton
McPherson's Plantation
McPherson's Plantation (Pee Dee River)

Horry
Bear Bluff
Black Lake

Jasper
Coosawhatchie River
Purrysburg (near)
Savannah River

Kershaw
Beaver Creek Ford
Camden
Camden (near)
Cary's Fort (Wateree Ferry, Fort Carey)
Flat Rock
Lynches Creek (Ratcliff's Bridge, Stirrup Branch, Lynches River)
Rugeley's Fort (Rugeley's Mill)

Lancaster
Waxhaws Meeting House (Waxhaw Church)

Laurens
Hammond's Store
Hayes' Station (Edghill's Plantation, Hayes' Station Massacre)
Laurens County
Lindley's Fort (Rayborn Creek)
Lindley's Fort Site
Reedy River

Lexington
Cedar Creek (Muddy Springs, Richard Hampton's Raid)
Cloud's Creek (Big Lick, Lick Creek, Carter's House)
Eggleston's Capture (Capture of Rawdon's Baggage Train)
Fort Granby
Friday's Ferry
Hollow Creek

Juniper Spring (Mydelton's Defeat, Hollow Spring)
Muddy Spring
Tarrar's Spring

Marion
Bass's Mill
Blue Savannah (Little PeeDee River)
Marion County
Murphey's Swamp
Port's Ferry
Port's Ferry (Britton Neck)

Marlboro
Camp Cheraw
Cashway Ferry (Cashua Ferry)
Hunt's Bluff

McCormick
Fort Charlotte
Long Cane (Long Cane Creek)
Stevens Creek (Garnett Ford)

Newberry
Bush River (Bush's River)
Clark's Ford
Fort Williams (Mudlick Creek)
Fort Williams (Williams' Plantation, Mudlick Creek)
Indian Creek
Lorick's Ferry
Radcliffe's Defeat
Watkins'

Oconee
Esseneca Town (Oconore Creek, Seneca)
Esseneca Town (Lower Oconore Creek, Cherokee Towns, Seneca Old Town)
Oconee Station and Richards House
Oconore

Orangeburg
Donald Bruce House
Edisto River (Tory Camps)

Four Mile Branch (Four Mile Creek, Fork of the Edisto)
Lee's Raid

Orangeburg
Orangeburg (near)
Rowe's Plantation (Moore's Defeat, Moore's Surprise)
Pickens
Capture of McCall's Party
Saluda
Mine Creek (Congaree River)

Spartanburg
Bloody Scout
Bryant's Mills
First Cedar Springs (McDowell's Camp, Pacolet River)
Second Cedar Springs (Wofford's Iron Works, Peachtree, Peach Orchard, Old Ironworks, Lawson's Fork Creek)
Fort Prince (near)
Gowen's Old Fort (Gowen's Ferry, Wood's Fort, Thompson's Fort)

Union
Brandon's Defeat
Farrow's Station
Fishdam Ford

Union
Hayes's Defeat

Williamsburg
Lower Bridge
Mount Hope Swamp

York
Hill's Iron Works
Stallings' Fort (Stallings, Stallion's)
Williamson's Plantation (Huck's Defeat, Brattonville)

TENNESSEE

Carter
Fort Watauga (Fort Caswell)
Shelving Rock

Davidson

Freeland's Station (Nashville)
Nashville (The Bluffs)

Hamilton

Lookout Mountain
Shelby-Robertson Campaign
v. Chickamauga Indians

Jefferson

Boyd's Creek

Loudon

Chilhowee

Monroe

Tellico River

Sullivan

Moses Looney Fort House

VERMONT**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Fort Ranger
Hospital Creek

Addison

Basin Harbor
Larrabee's Point Complex
Mount Independence

Chittenden

Shelburne
Winooski River

Grand Isle

Isle la Motte (Lake Champlain)

Lamoille

Cambridge

Orleans

Greensboro

Rutland

Castleton

VIRGINIA**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Virginia Capes
(*Chester and Conqueror*)

Brent's House (Potomac River)

Chariton Creek
New Castle

Accomack

Tangier Island

Albemarle

Charlottesville
Scottsville (Scott's Landing)

Augusta

Augusta County
Fort Rice

Bedford

Prince Edward Court House and
New London (Tarleton Raid)

Charles City

Charles City Court House
(Byrd's Court House)

Edgewood

Elk Hill
Weyanoke

Chesapeake

Kemp's Landing

Chesterfield

Cary's Mills
Chesterfield Court House
Ware Parish Church

Dinwiddie

Burnt Quarter

Essex

Hobbs Hole (Tappahannock)

Fluvanna

Point of Fork
Seven Islands (James River)

Fredericksburg

Rising Sun Tavern

Gloucester

Lowland Cottage

Hampton

Hampton
Point Comfort

Henrico

Henrico Court House
Osborne's (Osborne's Wharf)

Isle of Wight

Mackie's Mill
Smithfield (Pagan Creek, Old Town)

James City

Barret's Ferry
Burwell's Ferry (Burrell's Ferry,
Burwell's Landing)

Burwell's Ferry (Sandy Point)

Fortified Church

Hickory Neck Church

James River (Jamestown Ferry)

Jamestown

Jamestown Ferry

Kingsmill Plantation

Spencer's Ordinary
(Spencer's Tavern)

Williamsburg

Mathews

Gwynn's Island

Norfolk

Cape Henry (off)
Edmunds Bridge
Elizabeth River
(Norfolk, Sprowle's Plantation)

Elizabeth River (Norfolk)

Fort Nelson (Portsmouth)

Gosport Shipyard

Norfolk

Norfolk (near)

Taylor-Whittle House

Northumberland

Potomac River

Petersburg

Petersburg

Portsmouth

Hampton Roads
Norfolk Roads

Pallet's Mill (Great Bridge)

Portsmouth

Prince George

Bland's Mills
(Flower Dew Hundred)
Fort Hood (Hood's Landing)

Prince William

Occoquan

Princess Anne

James's Plantation

Richmond City

Richmond

Suffolk

Suffolk
Suffolk (Burning)

Virginia Beach

Henry's Point
Kemps's Landing
(East Branch, Elizabeth River)

Washington

Dunn's (Craig's) Meadow

Westmoreland

Westmoreland County

Williamsburg

Williamsburg
Wise
Powell's Valley

York

College Creek
Grace Church
Yorktown

VIRGIN ISLANDS**St. Croix**

Fort Frederik (Frederiksted)

WEST VIRGINIA**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Fort Stradler

Brooke

Rice's Fort

Greenbrier

Fort Donnally
(Donally's Blockhouse, Captain
Andrew Donnally's Fort)

Lewisburg

Marshall

Grave Creek Narrows
(Foreman's Defeat, Mechen's
Narrows, McMahon's Narrows)

Mason

Fort Randolph (Point Pleasant)
Point Pleasant

Monroe

Thompson's Fort

Ohio

Fort Henry (Wheeling Fort)
Wheeling
Wheeling (near)

Pocahontas

Fort Greenbrier (near)

War of 1812 Associated Properties (US)

ALABAMA

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Fort St. Stephens

Baldwin

Fort Montgomery
Fort Pierce
Montrose Historic District

Cherokee

Fort Armstrong Site
Oakfusky and Genalga

Choctaw

Cato's Fort

Clarke

Bassett's Creek (Fort Sinquefield,
Kimbell-James Massacre)
Fort Carney
Fort Easley
Fort Glass
Fort Madison
Fort Sinquefield
Fort White
Landrum's Fort
Lavier's Fort
McGrew's Fort
Mott's Fort
Pine Level
Powell's Fort
Turner's Fort

Lauderdale

Colbert Crossing

Mobile

Fort Charlotte

Tallapoosa

Tallassee

Washington

Rankin's Fort

CONNECTICUT

New London
Stonington

DELAWARE

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Delaware Bay

Kent

Dover Green
Delaware State House

New Castle

Battery Park

Sussex

St. Peter's Church

FLORIDA

Alachua

Bowleg's Town
Fallen Pines
Payne's Town (Paynestown)
Payne's Town (burning)
Payne's Town (near)

Duval

Camp New Hope
Davis Creek Block House
Laurel Grove
(Kingsley Plantation)

Bennington

Bennington Arsenal

Nassau

Fernandina (Amelia Island)
Fernando and Sappho
Waterman's Bluff

St. Johns

Fort Stallings
Moosa Old Fort
Picolattii (Picolata, Picalata)
St. Augustine
Twelve Mile Swamp

GEORGIA

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

HMS Rocket Ship *Erebus* v.
U.S. Gunboat 168

Camden

Cumberland Island
Point Petre (Point Peter)

Chatham

Fort James Jackson

Liberty

Fort Defiance

ILLINIOS

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Hopkins-Russell Expedition

Calhoun

Cape au Gris (opposite)

Logan

Salt River (north of)

Peoria

Fort Clark
Gomo's
Peoria
Peoria and Spring Bay (near)

White

McHenry's Fort

INDIANA

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Miami Villages
Upper White River (along)

Allen

Little Turtle's Village

Elkhart

Five Medals Towns

Huntington

Richardville Trading Post

Jackson

Fort Vallonia

Fort Vallonia (near)
Tipton's Island

Knox

Fort Knox II
Rose Hill Farmstead

Morgan

Big Fire

Noble

Five Medals Village

Scott

Pigeon Roost

Tippecanoe

Prophetstown
Wild Cat Creek

Vigo

Wabash River (on)

IOWA

Lee

Fort Madison

KENTUCKY

Campbell

Southgate-Parker Manor House

Fayette

Maxwell Place

LOUISIANA

LaFourche

Cantonment Caminada

Orleans

Fort St. John

St. Bernard

Camp Coffee
Camp Jackson

Jefferson

Barataria Islands
(Grand Isle and Grand Terre)

MAINE

Knox

Thomaston and St. George

MARYLAND

Anne Arundel

Baltimore Riot Sites-Federal
Gazette Office

Fort Severn

Fort Smallwood

Horn Point Battery

Londontown

Rawling's Tavern

Baltimore

Abandoned Defensive Earthenworks

Fort Hollingsworth

Fort Stokes

Fort Wood (Camp Lookout)

Morgan Hill Farm

Ross House

Todd House

Baltimore City

Ferry Point

Calvert

Broomes Island (Patuxent River)

Drum Point

Hall's Creek (Patuxent River)

Huntingtown

Lower Marlboro (Ballard's Landing)

Sheridan Point

St. Leonard's Town

St. Leonard's Town Site
(Patuxent River)

Cecil

Bull's Mountain

Fort Deposit

Forts Defiance and Hollingsworth
(Elkton, Elk River)

Fredricktown/Georgetown
(Fort Duffy)

Frenchtown
(Elkton, Elk River)

Charles

Indian Head

Dorchester

Ice Mound
(Tobacco Stick, James Island)

Vienna

Kent

Chestertown

Frisby Plantation

Raid on George Medford's Home
(Worton Creek)

Raid on Henry Walker Farm
(Worton Creek)

Rock Hall

Worton Creek (Skirmish)

Worton Point (Worton Creek)

Montgomery

Snowden's Mill

Prince

Bostwick

Fort Washington (Fort Warburton)

Lowndes Hill

Magruder's Landing
(Patuxent River)

Mount Lubentia

Queen Anne's

Centreville

Queenstown
(Hill's Landing, Blakeford Shore)

St. Marys

Blackistone Island (Blackstone
Island, Saint Clements Island)

Breton Bay

Cedar Point (St. Jerome's Creek,
Cedar Point, St. Jerome's Point)

Chaptico

Charlotte Hall

Christ Episcopal Church

Coles Landing (Patuxent River)

Leondardtwn

Point Lookout

Sotterley Plantation
(Patuxent River)

St. George's Island

Swan Point (Swan's Point)

Talbot

Cannonball House

Christ Episcopal Church

Eastern Bay

St. Michaels

Tilghman Island

Wade's Point (St. Michaels)

Worcester

Chanceford

Mount Ephraim

MASSACHUSETTS

Essex

Edward Harraden House

Norfolk

Hewitt House

MICHIGAN

Berrien

Lower St. Joseph River
(near Michigan-Indiana border)

Mackinac

Mackinac Island

Monroe

Frenchtown

Raisin River

Swan Creek

Multiple Counties

Hull's Road

Wayne

Detroit

MISSISSIPPI

**County Unknown/
Not Applicable**

Ship Island (East Ship Island,
West Ship Island)

Adams

Cantonment Washington

Cantonment Natchez

Hancock

Cantonment Bay St. Louis

Harrison

Cantonment Pass Christain

Wayne

Patton's Fort Site

MISSOURI

Howard

Boones Lick

Lincoln

Fort Howard (Sinkhole)

Fort Independence
(Cap-au-Gris Fort)

Marion

Gilbert's Lick

Montgomery

Callaway's Defeat

Cote Sans Dessein
(Roi's Fort, Roy's Fort, Tibeau's
Fort, Thibauld's Fort)

Ralls

Fort Mason

Saline

Piankeshaw and Sauk Village

St. Charles

Howell's Fort

Pond Fort

St. Charles Fortifications
(Stone Tower)

St. Louis

Fort Belle Fontaine
(Cantonment Belle Fontaine)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Coos

Stuart Town (Stewardstown)

Merrimack

Carrigan House

NEW JERSEY

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Fort Gates

Horseshoe Cove/Spermaceti Cove

Navesink Heights Blockhouse

Navesink Heights Camp

Sandy Hook Blockhouse I

Sandy Hook Blockhouse II

Sandy Hook Lighthouse

Signal Beacon (Semaphore Station)

Monmouth

Tender Eagle

NEW YORK

Clinton

Champlain

Chazy Landing

Culver Hill (Beekmantonn)

Kent DeLord House

Pike's Cantonment

Plattsburg

Point au Roche

Erie

Black Rock

Commencement

Essex

Bouquet River
(Boquet River)

Franklin

Malone Arsenal Green

St. Regis (east of)

Jefferson

Cranberry Creek

New York

Fort Jay

The Governor's House

Niagara

Fort Niagara

Fort Schlosser (Black Rock)

Oneida

The Arsenal House

St. Lawrence

Morristown

NORTH CAROLINA

Hyde

Ocracoke

Portsmouth

New Hanover/Wilmington City

Wilmington Naval Station

OHIO

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Blanchard River

Auglaize

Fort St. Marys

Defiance

Fort Defiance

Fort Winchester

Erie

Cold Creek

Hancock

Fort Findlay

Lucas

Maumee River Rapids

Multiple Counties

Hull's Road

Ottawa

Bull Island (Sandusky Bay)

Richland

Near Mansfield (near)

Sandusky

Lower Sandusky (near)

Wayne

Jerometown and Greentown

Wood

Maumee River

PENNSYLVANIA

Northampton

Henry's Gun Factory

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston

Charleston Naval Station

Jasper

Schooner *Alligator*
(Cole's Island, Stone River)

VERMONT

Addison

Fort Cassin

Hawley's Ferry House

Vergennes

Chittenden

Burlington

Franklin

Swanton

Orleans

Derby

VIRGINIA

*County Unknown/
Not Applicable*

Pleasure House

Accomack

Deep Creek

Pungoteague Creek

Alexandria

Shooter's Hill

Essex

Tappahannock

Hampton

Hampton (Pagan Creek)

Hampton Roads

Isle of Wight

Lown's Creek

James City

James River

Lancaster

Carter's Creek and Windmill Point
Chewning Point at Carter's Creek

Middlesex

Urbanna

Norfolk

Allmand-Archer House
Poplar Hall

Northumberland

Monday's Point and
Northumberland Court House

Prince George

Fort Powatan (Hood's Point)

Richmond

North Farnham Church

Westmoreland

Mattox River

Nomini Bay
(Yeocomico River)

Rozier Creek

Westmoreland Court House
(Montross Court House)

Yeocomico River

WISCONSIN

Brown

Tank Cottage

Sites Associated with Both Wars (US)

GEORGIA

McIntosh

Fort Barrington

MARYLAND

Anne Arundel

Fort Horn (Horn Point Battery)

Fort Nonsense

Hancock's Resolution

St. Marys

Priest House
(St. Ingoes Manor House)

MAINE

Hancock

John Perkins House

NEW YORK

Suffolk

Orient Historic District

Washington

Fort Skenesborough (Whitehall)

Westchester

Lispenard-Rodman-
Davenport House

RHODE ISLAND

Newport

Fort Dumpling Site

TENNESSEE

Sullivan

Pemberton Mansion and Oak

VIRGINIA

Hampton Independent City

St. John's Church

Henrico

Malvern Hill



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Vicinity of the USS Adams shipwreck (ME1001), near Bangor, Maine. The crew fired the ship to prevent its capture in September 1814. Photo by Arthur Spiess.



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Fort Ticonderoga (NY1033), Essex County, New York, overlooking Lake Champlain. Photo by Paul Hawke.



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Back Cover
*Sheldon Church Ruins (SC1019),
Beaufort County, South Carolina.
Photo by Steven D. Smith.*



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