



American Battlefield Protection Program 2012 Grant Awards

The American Battlefield Protection Program announces the awarding of 27 grants totaling \$1.3 million to assist in the preservation and protection of America's significant battlefield lands. The funds will support a variety of projects at battle sites in 17 states or territories.

This year's grants provide funding for projects at endangered battlefields from the Pequot War, King William's War, King George's War, the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, the Civil War, World War II and various Indian Wars. Funded projects include archeology, mapping, cultural resource survey work, documentation, planning, education and interpretation.

The American Battlefield Protection Program funds projects conducted by federal, state, local, and tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, and educational institutions. The ABPP's mission is to safeguard and preserve significant American battlefield lands for present and future generations as symbols of individual sacrifice and national heritage. Since 1990, the ABPP and its partners have helped to protect and enhance more than 100 battlefields by co-sponsoring 454 projects in 42 states and territories.

Brief descriptions of each grant project follow, listed by grant recipient. (**Note:** states/territories indicate location of grant project.)

Ball State University **Indiana** **\$54,416**

On November 4, 1791, at the Battle of Wabash, American forces suffered their worst defeat ever at the hands of American Indians. In 1773 General Anthony Wayne build Fort Recovery on the site of the battle. On June 30, 1794, 2,000 American Indians attacked the fort but were repulsed after a two day battle. Ball State University and its partners intend to hold a series of public consensus meetings in support of Fort Recovery. This project will also amend the National Register nomination to include more of the landscape.

City of Davenport **Iowa** **\$47,150**

Credit Island is one of the farthest western battles of the War of 1812. It was here in 1814 that Brevet Major Zachary Taylor was defeated by British-allied Sauk and Black Hawk American Indians. Building on a previous Certified Local Government grant, this project will undertake a subsurface archeological investigation of the battlefield. The data recovered will be used for a National Register nomination.

Civil War Trust **Various States** **\$55,000**

As the largest private battlefield preservation organization in the country, the Civil War Trust has worked to preserve battlefields across the nation. This project will identify funding sources for local, regional, and national battlefield preservation groups and develop a "go to" guide of funding sources for the preservation of American Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War battlefields.



Connecticut River Museum

Connecticut

\$29,800

Essex, Connecticut, known as Pettipaug Neck during the War of 1812, was a safe harbor for American Privateers. On the night of April 7/8, 1814, British forces raided the harbor and destroyed the shipyard, resulting in the greatest American loss of ships of the entire war. This project will survey and document the raid and delineate the battlefield boundaries. This data will then be used for a National Register nomination.

County of Chester

Pennsylvania

\$58,073

The Battle of the Clouds on September 16, 1777 was fought between General George Washington and Sir William Howe as the British were marching on Philadelphia. The battle was called off prematurely due to a large storm which destroyed most of Washington's ammunition and forced him to withdraw. This project builds upon the County of Chester's work with both Brandywine and Paoli and is intended to identify the threatened landscape on this sparsely documented battlefield. These findings, along with those from Brandywine and Paoli, will eventually be used in a comprehensive Preservation Plan for the entire Philadelphia Campaign in the County of Chester.

Ewa Plains Stables Center - Ewa Plains Program sn

Hawaii

\$54,000

The World War II Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor is best remembered for the attack on Battleship Row. The attacks on supporting sites around the island of Oahu, however, are not as well remembered or preserved. One such location is the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Ewa, south and west of Pearl Harbor. MCAS Ewa was the first installation hit during the raid and was attacked and defended a total of three times. Forty-seven aircraft were destroyed, thirty-three of which had been fully operational. This project will document the extent of the battlefield on and around MCAS Ewa. It is intended that this documentation will lead to greater awareness of the site and aid in future preservation efforts.

Friends of Jenkins Ferry Battlefield

Arkansas

\$40,000

The Battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, was a rear guard action fought at the end of the Camden Expedition during the Civil War. Federal forces succeeded in repelling repeated Confederate attacks and escaping across the Saline River to Little Rock, Arkansas with their supplies intact. This project will assess and prioritize preservation objectives for the battlefield. With only a small portion of the Jenkins Ferry battlefield currently preserved, assessing and prioritizing the entire battle landscape will provide a blueprint to aid in establishing and pursuing preservation objectives.

Gulf Archaeology Research Institute

Florida

\$51,750

Until its destruction by the Federal Navy in 1864, the Confederate port of Bayport, Florida, was a significant harbor for blockade runners in the Gulf of Mexico. Its destruction cut off a point of entry to the Confederacy and threw the Florida militia into disarray. This project will develop a precise history of the battle through archeological and historic research. The research will also be used to create day by day battle maps leading up to the battle, as well as to show the immediate consequences of the battle.

The LAMAR Institute Inc.

Georgia

\$68,527

During the American Revolution, Georgia was the scene of intense fighting between Loyalist and Patriot forces. One such fight was the siege of Carr's Fort which began on February 11, 1779. This project will locate Carr's Fort using archeologically and will delineate the battlefield boundaries in order to better preserve the landscape.

Mableton Improvement Coalition, Inc.

Georgia

\$75,000

One of the most significant waterways along Major General William T. Sherman's approach towards the city of Atlanta, the Chattahoochee River was heavily fortified by Confederate General Joseph Johnston along the Chattahoochee Line. This project will develop a preservation plan for those Civil War earthworks and elements of the Chattahoochee Line that still exist. The plan will be used to help determine best practices and uses for the battlefield landscape.

Mashantucket Pequot Museum & Research Center

Connecticut

\$72,450

The Pequot War (1636-1637) was the first protracted engagement between English colonists and American Indians in New England. The fortified settlement of Saybrook Fort was attacked no less than ten times during the war. This project will research those attacks and the siege of Saybrook Fort, as well as perform an archeological survey of the site. This research will be used to develop a National Register nomination for the site.

Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Missouri

\$28,500

Missouri was a border state during the Civil War and both sides recruited heavily from the state's population. One such recruitment mission, led by Confederate Colonel Joseph Porter, was disrupted by the battles of Kirksville, Florida, and Moore's Mill. This project will undertake an archeological survey to find and delineate the battlefield of Moore's Mill, the only one of the three believed to still be intact. The results will then be used to prepare a battlefield preservation plan and a National Register nomination.

Mosby Heritage Area Association

Virginia

\$41,625

The battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville were a series of running cavalry engagements fought in June of 1863. These delaying actions by Confederate cavalry, were crucial to screening the Confederate movement north at the opening of the Gettysburg Campaign. This project build public awareness for a community-based preservation plan and educate the public about battlefield preservation.

Natural Heritage Trust

New York

\$80,000

In the late 17th and mid-18th centuries King William's War and King George's War, fought in parts of the Northeast, had a significant impact on future French, English, and American Indian relations. Working with its partner Saratoga National Historical Park, the Natural Heritage Trust will develop a cultural resource inventory and historic overview as well as an archeological research design for two of the battlefields near Saratoga, New York associated with these early colonial wars.

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

North Carolina

\$50,004

Though the Federal blockade of North Carolina began in July of 1861, the Port of Wilmington, protected by Fort Fisher, was a safe harbor for Confederate blockade

runners until the fort fell in January of 1865. The area near Fort Fisher and the larger Cape Fear region has the highest concentration of Civil War shipwrecks in the U.S. This project will establish a definitive archeological inventory of submerged resources in the Cape Fear Region. The findings of this project will be used for preservation and interpretation of the shipwrecks and associated battles.

North Dakota State University

North Dakota

\$43,219

The frontier post of Fort Abercrombie was besieged for approximately six weeks as part of the 1862 Sioux War. At the time Fort Abercrombie wasn't designed for defense and had no stockade, so the garrison had to defend individual buildings. Although the boundaries of the fort itself are known, this project will delineate the battlefield boundaries surrounding the fort through an archeological survey. The findings will be used to amend the fort's National Register nomination.

Prince William County

Virginia

\$61,320

Cockpit Point was one of a series of Confederate batteries along the Potomac River to blockade Washington D.C. by shutting down shipping. Established in October 1861, the Cockpit Point Battery was manned until March 1862. This project will undertake comprehensive military terrain analysis and mapping of the landscape and document the battlefield's viewsheds. The research and mapping will aid in proposing an amendment to the county's comprehensive plan.

Prince William County

Virginia

\$77,845

Northern Virginia has numerous overlapping Civil War battlefield sites. Two such sites are the 1862 Battle of Kettle Run and the 1863 Battle of Bristoe Station. This project will identify preservation strategies for both of the sites and develop a two-battlefield preservation plan. The preservation plan will help the county evaluate future preservation opportunities at both battlefields.

The Public Broadcasting Council of Central New York, Inc.

New York

\$67,744

As part of the celebrations for the bicentennial of the War of 1812, the Central New York Public Broadcasting Council is beginning to raise awareness about New York's unique role in the conflict. This project will create a series of documentaries about the state's War of 1812 battlefields. The documentaries will help to educate the public about both well known and lesser known War of 1812 battles and aid in raising awareness about battlefield preservation.

The Research Foundation of State University of New York

New York

\$56,194

One of only two major engagements of the Revolutionary War's Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, the Battle of Chemung was fought two weeks before the better known Battle of Newtown. This ambush on Continental forces by American Indians produced more casualties than Newtown, and the burning of New Chemung became a case study of Continental strategy and tactics for the frontier Campaign. An archeological survey will be used to help better determine the battlefields' defining features as well as to assess their condition. This information will be entered into an existing GIS in support of a future preservation plan and National Register nomination.

Saratoga P.L.A.N.

New York

\$21,425

The Battles of Saratoga culminated in 1777 with the surrender of British forces under General Burgoyne. This American victory reinvigorated the war effort and is seen as a turning point in the Revolutionary War. This project will interpret the fighting at the battle of Fish Creek, one of the battles of Saratoga, with several interpretive kiosks and an interpretive trail. Working with the nearby Saratoga National Historical Park, the interpretive trail will also be integrated into other interpretive trails in the area.

Sealaska Heritage Institute

Alaska

\$31,718

The 1869 Battle of Wrangell was fought between the U.S. military and the Tlingit Indians a year and a half after Alaska became a United States Territory. Among other things, this engagement helped to frame future U.S. military policy in Alaska. This project will undertake historical research to document the battle location and to delineate the full extent of the battlefield, draw battlefield boundaries, create a GIS and maps, and raise public awareness about this little known conflict. The Battle of Wrangell has never been examined in detail and is one of only a few Native American battlefields in Alaska to be studied and identified using an ABPP battlefield grant.

Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research

Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands

\$76,590

The bitterly contested island of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands fell to American forces in early July 1944. This placed American bombers within striking distance of the Japanese home islands and severely shook the moral of the Japanese home front. The numerous cave systems on Saipan were integral to the Japanese defense of the island, the U.S. military attacks, and the civilian population attempting to escape the fighting. This project will undertake a planning and consensus building effort focused on the inland and coastal caves used during the battle. The intention is to assess local interest and raise public awareness in order to conserve and protect the cave sites.

Shenandoah Valley Network

Virginia

\$20,000

The 1864 Valley Campaign was a series of battles that drove Confederate forces from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and denied the Confederacy access to its "breadbasket." This project intends to implement three goals in the county's Rural Areas Plan for the preservation of the battlefields associated with the 1864 campaign. These include a Purchase of Development Rights program, support for agricultural programs, and promotion of planning efforts to channel new development.

University of Southern Indiana

Indiana

\$60,241

Following the American Revolution, the former colonies were determined to demonstrate their authority over the territory known as the Old Northwest and to deter Indian attacks against American settlers. In 1791 the Charles-Scott Campaign was launched to deter the American Indians along the Wabash River. This project will use a magnetometer survey to determine subsurface deposits and the potential location of one of the Indian villages along the Wabash. This baseline data will aid future preservation efforts.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Virginia

\$20,000

Using a Battlefield grant, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, a long time proponent of battlefield landscape preservation in the commonwealth of Virginia,

will hold a two day instructional workshop for battlefield landowners. This workshop will focus on landscape analysis and conservation easement policy. In addition, the workshop will explore consensus building and how best to promote battlefield preservation during the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War.

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