



American Battlefield Protection Program 2013 Grant Awards

The American Battlefield Protection Program announces the awarding of 24 grants totaling \$1.1 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 15 states or territories.

This year's grants provide funding for projects at endangered battlefields from the Pequot War, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Northwest Indian War, the Civil War, the Sioux Wars, 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
\$61,577

This project will develop and produce a comprehensive preservation planning document for the battlefields that encompasses the Battle of the Wabash (1791) and the Battle of Fort Recovery (1794) in Ohio, two of the largest engagements between the United States Army and Native American forces during the Northwest Indian War. The focus will be on a detailed preservation plan for future community development and public education.

Ball State University
Indiana
\$69,955

This project will conduct systematic archeological investigations of the northwest boundaries of the Battle of the Wabash (1791) and outlying agricultural land. This battle represents one of the largest engagements between the United States Army and Native American forces during the Northwest Indian War. The findings will be a part of an ongoing educational process at Fort Recovery State Museum and will be disseminated to the public via media and web site updates, presentations, open houses and other events.

Baltimore Heritage, Inc.
Maryland
\$66,000

This project will conduct an archeological survey documenting resources in the area of Patterson Park, associated with Hampstead Hill and the Battle of Baltimore, which was fought during the War of 1812. The U.S. defended this site against the British in September 1814, preventing the capture of the city of Baltimore. A public

archeology outreach program will be conducted to engage local residents and visitors and teach them about the area's War of 1812 history.

City of Fort Madison

Iowa

\$51,000

The goal of this preservation project is to create a land protection plan for the Fort Madison and to identify best methods for interpretation. The Battle of Fort Madison, started in July 1813, was the largest War of 1812 battle in Iowa. The City plans a number of steering and public meetings to discuss the project. In addition, landowners will be contacted and citizens will be notified of public events and copies of the preservation plan will be available.

College of Charleston (South Carolina)

Maryland

\$27,349

The College of Charleston will locate fifteen United States naval vessels (armed barges) and an unidentified number of merchant ships scuttled in the Upper Patuxent River in Maryland during the War of 1812. In August 1814, the British were advancing on Washington, D.C. To avoid the possibility of the barges and ships being captured, the U.S. deliberately sank them in the river. The project will use satellite and LIDAR imagery along with sediment/stratigraphic analysis to confirm the theory that changes in river course and sedimentation have effectively hidden the wrecks.

County of Chester

Pennsylvania

\$57,210

The County of Chester plans to develop Battlefield Strategic Landscape Preservation Plans for the four landscapes relating to British General Howe's Flanking Route. The British flank marched over nine miles and successfully defeated General Washington's troops in September 1777 at the Battle of Brandywine. Elements of these plans will include the route used by General Howe for troop movements, specific preservation strategies, and suggestions for public access. The project will provide guidance to local authorities for municipal implementation in protecting the landscapes.

County of Cumberland

New Jersey

\$49,500

This project will produce an archeological and interpretive study for the Battle of Dallas' Landing (1781). Continental forces routed the British on the Maurice River near Port Norris during the battle and the landscape remains largely untouched since the time of the Revolutionary War. The County seeks a more comprehensive understanding of the battle through geophysical investigations and historical and archeological research.

Delaware County Planning Department

Pennsylvania

\$26,415

The DCPD will create strategic preservation plans for two landscapes associated with the Battle of Brandywine, the Rearguard Defense and Concord Meetinghouse Staging Area. At the Battle of Brandywine in September 1777, British General Howe defeated General Washington but was delayed in his march to Philadelphia. This delay was influential in the eventual British defeat at Saratoga that October. The project will result in better documentation, an archeological research analysis, and more focused interpretation for the public.

Foothills Conservancy of North Carolina

North Carolina

\$40,000

This project will accurately identify and delineate the boundary of the Cane Creek Battlefield. The battle between Patriots and Loyalists, fought in September 1780, caused the Patriots to retreat into Tennessee, only to emerge weeks later to defeat the Loyalists at the Battle of Kings Mountain. The victory at Kings Mountain prevented Lord Cornwallis from invading North Carolina and proved to be a turning point in the Revolutionary War. A resource inventory, along with brochures and a workshop, will be produced to better inform and educate the public.

Frederick County Landmarks Foundation, Inc.

Maryland

\$41,100

This project will focus on engaging the public and other stakeholders to raise awareness about Monocacy Battlefield for the purpose of educating the local community about the battlefield resources and threats. The group will focus on the single task of evaluating the battlefield's full historical extent. Funds will support developing and implementing a communications strategy; fostering consensus building; developing partners or other advocacy groups; and developing brochures and other media to assist in understanding the entire battlefield landscape.

Friends of Indian King Tavern

New Jersey

\$3,500

This project will produce a map brochure interpreting the Delaware River shore in present-day Gloucester and Camden Counties as a war zone from September 1777 to June 1778. The area was considered a critical point in controlling the river approaches to nearby Philadelphia during the Revolution War. The brochure will describe and interpret historic sites and routes within the war zone for the public.

Idaho State Historical Society

Idaho

\$55,567

This project will focus on the Battle of Bear River (Bear River Massacre). U.S. troops under the command of Col. Patrick E. Connor attacked a Shoshone camp on the Bear River in January 1863. The Society will map and survey the battlefield, conduct archeological and geophysical field surveys, and amend the National Historic Landmark form.

Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation

Connecticut

\$80,000

This project will focus on site identification and documentation within the remaining two miles of the British withdrawal following the Battle of Mistick Fort in May 1637. Thought to have been a rout of the Pequots by a combined British and Native American force, this battlefield survey will provide information on the nature of the combat, weaponry and tactics used during the battle. This is part of an ongoing effort to place eligible Pequot War sites on the National Register of Historic Places.

Monocacy National Battlefield

Maryland

\$25,000

This project will focus on examining Monocacy National Battlefield's existing National Historic Landmark (NHL) Boundary. This new study will more accurately reflect the historic battlefield and connect the two separate NHL boundaries that currently exist. The purpose is to research and update Monocacy National Battlefield's NHL documentation in order to fully encompass the field of battle, including lands not presently owned or managed by the National Park Service.

North Dakota State University

North Dakota

\$26,473

This project will identify the landscape features associated with the military actions in North Dakota during 1863 and 1864 that are part of the aftermath of the U.S.-Dakota War. Military terrain analysis will be conducted on the fort and trail system, landscape defining features associated with the battles will be located and identified, and a map will be created using GIS software. The intention of the project is to raise awareness of the importance and preservation needs of these battlefield sites.

North Dakota State University

North Dakota

\$62,761

This project will identify specific battlefield resources and boundaries for the July 1864 Battle of Killdeer Mountain. This battle pitted General Sully's forces against the Sioux in the aftermath of the U.S.-Dakota War. Through military terrain analysis, research design, and interviews, the University will work with landowners and tribes to begin the National Register of Historic Places nomination process.

Peleliu War Historical Society, Inc.

Peleliu, Palau

\$79,500

This project will focus on the portions of Peleliu Island in Palau where high concentrations of unexplored WWII cave installations exist. The Battle of Peleliu was fought between the United States and Japan between September and November, 1944. It is considered the best preserved World War II battlefield in the Pacific. The project will complete the inventory of WWII cave locations at Peleliu.

Raymond W. Harvey American Legion Post 703

New York

\$47,700

This project will perform primary source research and conduct an archeological survey for the Battle of Fort Anne. This battle, fought in July 1777, was part of the Saratoga Campaign of the Revolutionary War. The Colonials, already retreating from a loss at Fort Ticonderoga a few days earlier, were defeated by British forces at Fort Anne. The project will expand the public's knowledge of the conflict, provide information for permanent preservation of the site, and support future interpretive and educational efforts.

Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike Alliance, Inc.

West Virginia

\$46,000

The goal of this project is to develop community consensus and a preservation plan for the future of the Greenbrier River/Camp Bartow site. Part of the Battle of Greenbrier River (1861), this site protected Confederate forces in the upper Shenandoah Valley and saw them defend the camp from Union forces. The Alliance will seek community support for this plan, and will address the future of the Camp Bartow Historic District.

The River Alliance

South Carolina

\$39,400

This project will create an archeological and operations model for the Battle of Congaree Creek, fought near Columbia, South Carolina in February 1865. General Sherman was able to defeat the Confederate defense at Congaree Creek with few casualties, and advance to Columbia. Onsite archeology will be undertaken and a time phased model will be created showing the sequence of the battle. This will be used as the basis of planned public presentations.

Town of Ridgeland

South Carolina

\$66,515

The Battle of Honey Hill was a failed Union Army expedition under Maj. Gen. John P. Hatch that attempted to cut off the Charleston and Savannah Railroad in support of Gen. Sherman's projected arrival in Savannah, Georgia. It was considered one of the last outright victories won by Confederate forces. This project will educate the public and address threats to the battlefield landscape by producing maps using GIS software, conducting various public workshops, and developing a preservation plan for the site.

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.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Virginia

\$29,690

The VDHR will organize and present five regional battlefield workshops to provide training and guidance on how to organize a regional or local battlefield friends group. These forums will produce a toolkit, training manual, and reports for production and distribution to participants to post online and use in potential future workshops.

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