



Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey

Special Resource Study
National Heritage Area Feasibility Study
Environmental Assessment



This report has been prepared to provide Congress and the public with information about the resources in the study area and how they relate to criteria for inclusion within the national park system and for feasibility of a national heritage area. Publication and transmittal of this report should not be considered an endorsement or a commitment by the National Park Service to seek or support either specific legislative authorization for the project or appropriation for its implementation. Authorization and funding for any new commitments by the National Park Service will have to be considered in light of competing priorities for existing units of the national park system and other programs.

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Abstract

Special Resource Study National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Assessment

Crossroads of the American Revolution, New Jersey

August 2002

This Special Resource Study (SRS), National Heritage Area (NHA) Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment examines the resources within a fifteen-county area of New Jersey according to the National Park Service (NPS) criteria for inclusion within the national park system and the interim criteria for a national heritage area.

This study makes four SRS conclusions: (1) while nationally significant individual resources exist within the study area, as a whole, it does not meet the NPS criteria for significance as a historic landscape; (2) since similar resources are already adequately represented within the system already or are protected by other jurisdictions, the study area does not meet suitability criteria; (3) due to encroachment of urbanization, the scale of the study area, the non-contiguity of the resources, and the level of protection already afforded to a number of the most important resources, the study area does not meet the feasibility criteria; and (4) since a national park model would not result in a cohesive linkage of resources through an integrated interpretive plan and would likely lead to further loss of resources, the national park model would not be effective, however, a national heritage area model for resource conservation, education and heritage celebration could be effective.

This study assessed the ten interim criteria for national heritage areas to resources, themes, potential management arrangements, government commitment, level of public support and other relevant factors as required. Two boundary proposals are presented (blue and red) that differ in size and number of resources represented. The blue boundary represents the smallest area and number of resources capable of providing a representative visitor experience for all themes and the most essential theme-related resources. The red boundary provides the most complete visitor experience with increased opportunity for resource protection, interpretation, recreation, heritage celebration and community involvement. The red boundary is also likely to have a significantly higher level of public support and opportunity for a larger number of private, foundation and community partners and consequently a higher level of potential for leveraging funds provided by the federal government. There is substantial public interest in the project and an opportunity for more involvement as the process continues. A local management entity, Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, Inc., has been identified to undertake the purposes and activities of the national heritage area.

The comment period for this document ends on September 12, 2002. Comments should be emailed to **MORR_Crossroads@nps.gov** or mailed to:

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Additional information about the study and electronic copies of the report are available at the project website **www.nps.gov/crossroads** For further information regarding the document, call the Superintendent at (973) 539-2085 or contact the park through their website at **www.nps.gov/morr**

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Study partners included the staff of a number of offices of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. Important assistance was provided by Gregory Marshall, former director of the Division of Parks and Forestry, Dennis Davidson of the Office of Green Acres, Dorothy Guzzo of the State Historic Preservation Office and John Thomas who provided valuable GIS services. Marc Mappen of the New Jersey Historical Commission and Barbara Pepe, liaison to the 225th Anniversary Commission were enthusiastic advisors.

The study team also thanks the representatives of the many organizations and interested citizens of New Jersey that generously contributed information and participated in the public workshops and meetings. The insights and assistance you provided were critical to the completion of our task.

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Molly Pitcher being presented to George Washington by Dennis Malone Carter 1856. Monmouth County Historical Association: Gift of Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, 1941

Executive Summary

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Adding nationally significant resources to the national park system is one alternative to ensure their preservation for public use and enjoyment. The purpose of this study is to provide the United States Congress with an analysis to determine if the resources in the study area of the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey are nationally significant, and suitable and feasible for inclusion in the national park system. The study also tests the potential of establishing the Crossroads of the American Revolution as a congressionally designated national heritage area by applying the National Park Service's interim criteria for national heritage area designation. At the conclusion of a Special Resource and National Heritage Area Feasibility Study, the Secretary of the Interior makes recommendations to Congress based on the study's findings and suggested strategies. The major components of this report include a Special Resource Study, a National Heritage Area Feasibility Study, and the associated Environmental Assessment.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a Special Resource Study of the Crossroads of the American Revolution in central New Jersey in the fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill (P.L. 106-113). The goal of the study was to determine if the region met the criteria for designation as a new unit of the national park system and, if not, whether other management alternatives including designation as a national heritage area were feasible.

CROSSROADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION STUDY AREA AND RELATED HISTORY

The study area included fifteen (15) New Jersey counties spanning the state from Bergen and Passaic counties in the north to Camden and Gloucester counties in the south. It is within this region that most of the Revolutionary War actions occurred and it contains a preponderance of New Jersey's extant American Revolution related resources.

Situated between British headquarters in New York City and the rebel capital of Philadelphia, the New Jersey landscape through which the Continental and

British armies marched and battled was truly the crossroads of the American Revolution. According to The American Battlefield Protection Program Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historical Preservation Study Database, New Jersey was the scene of more engagements than any other colony. As a result, her citizens suffered through some of the worst of the war. Within its borders a civil war was continuously waged between those loyal to the British Crown and those choosing independence for the American colonies.

New Jersey representatives to the Continental Congress voted for the Declaration of Independence on July 2, 1776. The New Jersey Provincial Congress had removed William Franklin from office as Royal Governor and voted 53-3 for independence from Great Britain in June. War came to New Jersey in November 1776 when General George Washington ordered abandonment of Fort Lee on the Hudson and retreated to the Delaware River, crossing into Pennsylvania from just north of Trenton. These were "the times that tried men's souls" wrote Thomas Paine and defeat appeared



George Washington by Robert Edge Pine, possibly from life, 1785-87. Independence National Historical Park.

imminent for the American cause. Washington recrossed the river on Christmas night, however, and during the next ten days won two battles at Trenton and, personally rallying his retreating troops in the field, forced the British from Princeton. He then marched to Morristown for the first of two winter encampments there.

In 1777, Washington and his army left New Jersey to undertake the unsuccessful defense against British occupation of Philadelphia and wintered at Valley Forge. Across the river in New Jersey, the action continued at Red Bank with the defense of the Delaware and the interruption of ships attempting to supply the British. After the British abandoned Philadelphia in 1778, Washington marched to New Jersey and fought the retreating British regulars at Monmouth Court House in the largest land artillery battle of the war. He spent a second winter encamped at Morristown. After Monmouth, the main British forces embarked from New York City for South Carolina, but action continued in New Jersey at the Battle of Springfield and in lesser engagements, raids and skirmishes throughout the state. In 1781, Washington merged his army with French forces under General Rochambeau to complete the long march to final victory at Yorktown, Virginia. In total, Washington and many elements of the Continental Army spent close to half of the American Revolution within New Jersey's borders.

General Washington executed a strategy in New Jersey that prolonged the war by capitalizing on the attributes of the state's topography, transportation routes and cultural geography. Collectively, the events that occurred within the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area had a major impact on the ultimate British defeat and the subsequent history of the United States.

THEMES

Three themes that can be interpreted through related natural and cultural resources have been identified for the Crossroads of the American Revolution. They are:

- *A Revolutionary Landscape*

The physical and economic geography of New Jersey greatly influenced how the war was carried out. Its location between New York City and Philadelphia made it a center of conflict during most of the American Revolution. Terrain influenced strategy on both sides. Both the natural and built environments determined troop movements, methods of communications and loca-

tions of battles and encampments. The state's iron deposits provided war materiel and its farms fed soldiers of both sides. A key to understanding how the war was fought in New Jersey is knowledge of the state's 18th century landscape

- *Rendezvous for Rebellion*

The campaigns and military engagements that occurred in New Jersey greatly influenced the outcome of the American Revolution. The battles of Trenton and Princeton were morale boosters for the new nation in the darkest hours of the conflict. Monmouth demonstrated that the training conducted during the long winter at Valley Forge enabled the Continental army to directly face British Regulars in the field. British and American Generals pursued differing strategies to accomplish military objectives. Washington personally took to the field and rallied his troops reversing initial retreats at Princeton and Monmouth. Many who served with Washington in New Jersey, including Alexander Hamilton and James Monroe, subsequently became leaders of the new nation.

Soldiers of both sides endured the hardships of war on a daily basis. The Americans, poorly clothed and fed, spent most of the time in the countryside and experienced winters encamped at Morristown and Middlebrook. British patrols venturing from encampment sites in the cities faced the continuous threat of ambush from local militia.

The citizens of New Jersey, caught between two warring armies, not only lost their property, but many lost their lives. Foraging and marauding soldiers of both sides confiscated crops and animals, burned houses, and hung or shot citizens suspected of giving comfort to the other side.

This theme provides the basis for understanding the events that occurred in New Jersey during the American Revolution, related sites, the leaders and common soldiers of both sides, and the impact of the conflict on New Jersey's citizens. It celebrates New Jersey's role in the successful conclusion of the American Revolution.

- *Divided Loyalties*

There was a "civil war" within the war in New Jersey that was based on differing political

loyalties and religious and cultural diversity of its citizens. While some professed loyalty to one side or the other depending upon which army happened to be occupying their community on a given day, strong differences existed between the many who remained loyal to the Crown and those who favored independence. The split affected families, communities, churches and social institutions. William Franklin, the deposed Royal Governor of New Jersey and son of the patriot Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, remained loyal to the Crown. After the war, he fled to England, never to return. His father never forgave him for failing to embrace the cause of liberty.

Raids between local Tory and patriot factions were frequent and bloody. Espousing one's preference for liberty or loyalty to the wrong people was often an invitation for a late evening visit, destruction of property, and even death. In the end, many Tories left or were exiled to England and Canada; their properties confiscated and fortunes lost.

This theme provides an insight into the extensive civil war that existed in New Jersey during the American Revolution, reasons it occurred, people who participated and the impact of differing loyalties during and after the war.

The themes and the multitude of remaining American Revolution resources related to them provide outstanding opportunities for promoting public understanding and appreciation of the critical role that New Jersey played in the American Revolution.

THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The National Park Service conferred national recognition to New Jersey's pivotal role in the Revolution with the establishment of the first national historical park at Morristown in 1933. This came after decades of private initiatives. In addition to Morristown, the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area contains thirteen (13) National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) linked to the Revolutionary War. Noted NHLs include Washington's Crossing; the Old Trenton Barracks; Red Bank, Princeton, and Monmouth battlefields, Nassau Hall and Morven.

The State of New Jersey has recognized the importance of the American Revolution on the state and

its inhabitants. Washington's Crossing State Park, the Old Barracks at Trenton, Princeton Battlefield State Park and Monmouth Battlefield State Park are among the most visited state-owned sites of the American Revolution. Numerous other sites and resources have been recognized through public, private or institutional ownership. Despite these and other recent preservation success stories, there are many resources and historic landscapes that have not been fully recognized and remain vulnerable to development or destruction.



Ford Mansion, Morristown where Washington made his headquarters for seven months during the winter and spring of 1779-80. Morristown National Historical Park photograph.

The State of New Jersey Green Acre Program is in the process of acquiring additional properties related to the American Revolution to further enhance and protect the network of historic resources. Local governments and private organizations in New Jersey protect many of the important cultural resources that if linked in a coordinated manner would contribute to the public's understanding of the larger story of Crossroads of the American Revolution.

State and local jurisdictions and non-profit organizations in New Jersey have also preserved significant amounts of acreage for open space and recreation within the study area and continue to do so through the state financed Garden State Trust, local tax dedications and private efforts. Combined, these initiatives provide outstanding opportunities for conservation and recreation in the region.

RESULTS OF THE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY

The Special Resource Study investigated whether the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area, or portions thereof, are appropriate for inclusion in the national park system. To be eligible for consideration as a unit of the system, an area must (1) possess nationally significant natural, cultural, or recreational resources, (2) be a suitable and feasible addition to the system and (3) require direct management by the NPS. This study concludes that

while nationally significant individual resources exist within the region, as a whole it does not meet NPS criteria for a broad cultural landscape of historical importance. The study also concludes that Crossroads of the American Revolution does not meet suitability criteria as a unit of the national park system because similar resources are already adequately represented within the system or are protected by other jurisdictions. The region did not meet feasibility criteria because of the encroachment of urbanization, the scale of the area and non-contiguity of its resources, and the amount of protection already provided by the state for a number of its most important resources. There is no need, therefore, for NPS management.

MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

As an alternative to managing Crossroads of the American Revolution as a unit of the national park system, the project team evaluated other management approaches to the preservation and interpretation of the resources including (1) use of existing NPS authorities and, (2) national heritage area designation. The first was found to be unacceptable primarily because it would not result in a cohesive linkage of resources through an integrated interpretive program and would likely lead to further loss of American Revolution resources.

RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA FEASIBILITY STUDY

The National Park Service uses ten interim criteria for the evaluation of regions that may be eligible for designation as a National Heritage Area. The criteria were applied to the Crossroads of the American Revolution resources, themes, potential management arrangements, governmental commitment, level of public support and other relevant factors as required.

Two national heritage area boundary alternatives are presented in this report. They differ in size and in the number of resources contained within the respective boundaries. National Heritage Area Blue Boundary includes the smallest number of resources capable of providing a representative visitor experience for all the themes and for protecting the most essential resources related to the themes. National Heritage Area Red Boundary is the preferred alternative and provides the most complete visitor experience by recognizing and protecting a greater number of theme-related resources. It offers increased opportunities to preserve natural and cultural resources and to provide for superior prospects for interpretation and recreation. The red boundary alternative also requires the engagement of a larger contingent of public and private partners and is likely to result in significant leveraging of funds provided by the federal government.

Public support for a potential heritage area was evaluated by analyzing public comments collected at workshops and received by mail and from meetings with interested parties. Additional opportunities for comment and further indications of commitments will be provided during the public comment period for this report.

Based on the information developed and analyzed during this study, Crossroads of the American Revolution meets all ten criteria to be eligible for designation as a National Heritage Area. A local management entity, Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, Inc., has been identified to undertake the purposes and activities of the national heritage area.

Chapter 1

Introduction

"Crossroads of the American Revolution" is the popular phrase symbolizing the strategic importance of New Jersey during the American Revolution. The geographic location of New Jersey between the British stronghold in New York City and the rebel capital in Philadelphia guaranteed that the communities lying in this corridor would feel the full impact of the rebellion.

New Jersey's role in the American Revolution, as important as it was, has not yet received the recognition often afforded to Revolutionary War landscapes. While most American citizens are familiar with the events of that Christmas night in 1776 when George Washington crossed the ice-clogged Delaware River and routed Hessian troops occupying Trenton, few are aware that the war encompassed most parts of the colony and severely affected its citizenry. As testimony to the length and breadth of that involvement, the National Park Service's Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study lists 296 engagements throughout New Jersey between 1775 and 1782 - more than in any other colony.

A substantial assemblage of natural and cultural resources dating from the American Revolution can be found in New Jersey today. Remaining buildings, cultural landscapes, archeological sites and landforms provide opportunities for understanding the colony's critical contributions to the American Revolution. Within this framework the continued protection of such resources may be significantly enhanced. There are many stories to tell of New Jersey's role in the American Revolution. The remaining revolutionary era resources provide important opportunities for visitors to learn about the state's historical role as the Crossroads of the American Revolution. This study examines the ways that these remaining resources may be preserved, interpreted and celebrated.

PROJECT PURPOSE

In the fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill (P.L. 106-113), Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a Special Resource Study

(SRS) of the Crossroads of the American Revolution in central New Jersey. A SRS examines whether a resource or area might qualify as a new unit of the national park system. It explores appropriate roles that the national park service (NPS) may play, often in partnership with other organizations, to protect natural and cultural resources important to the nation. Options may range from the application of existing authorities through a variety of NPS programs, congressional designation of a National Heritage Area (NHA) or even the creation of a new unit of the national park system. This study explores various management alternatives for the Crossroads of the American Revolution and includes a national heritage area feasibility study. At the conclusion of this study, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior will make recommendations to Congress based on the study's findings and suggested strategies.

STUDY PROCESS

The study team for this SRS and NHA feasibility study comprised representatives of the NPS, partner agencies of the State of New Jersey and consultants. A description of the team and respective roles are provided in Appendix I.

Investigating New Jersey's contributions to the quest for independence during the American Revolution involved researching the events that occurred in the colony and emerging state between 1770 and 1787. The study team selected this time period to afford an opportunity to investigate New Jersey's history immediately prior to, during and following the American Revolution. In so doing, the study team believed a more holistic picture could be viewed of the state's contribution to the birth of our nation.

The effort began with the development of a study scope that included:

- Creating a public involvement strategy that consisted of extensive individual and organizational outreach, workshops and meetings, written materials and a web site. These methods promoted public understanding of the study and maximized the participation and contributions

of interested individuals and organizations. The public was encouraged to assist in data collection, selection of themes, delineation of boundaries and determination of an appropriate NPS role;

- Researching the history and developing a chronology of events for the study period;
- Examining the topographic features that influenced military strategies of the British and Continental armies, including marching and supply routes, locations of encampments and battles and associated events;
- Selecting a study area based on preliminary analysis of history and concentration of resources;
- Compiling mapping layers to analyze assemblages of remaining natural and cultural resources from the period of the American Revolution in the study area. These map layers include important terrain features, public and private open space, designated National Historic Landmarks, National Register of Historic Places listings and other sites and resources discovered by the study team or suggested by the public;
- Developing a process for investigating and selecting potential themes;
- Assessing the national significance, suitability and feasibility of designating the study area or portions thereof as a unit of the National Park System;

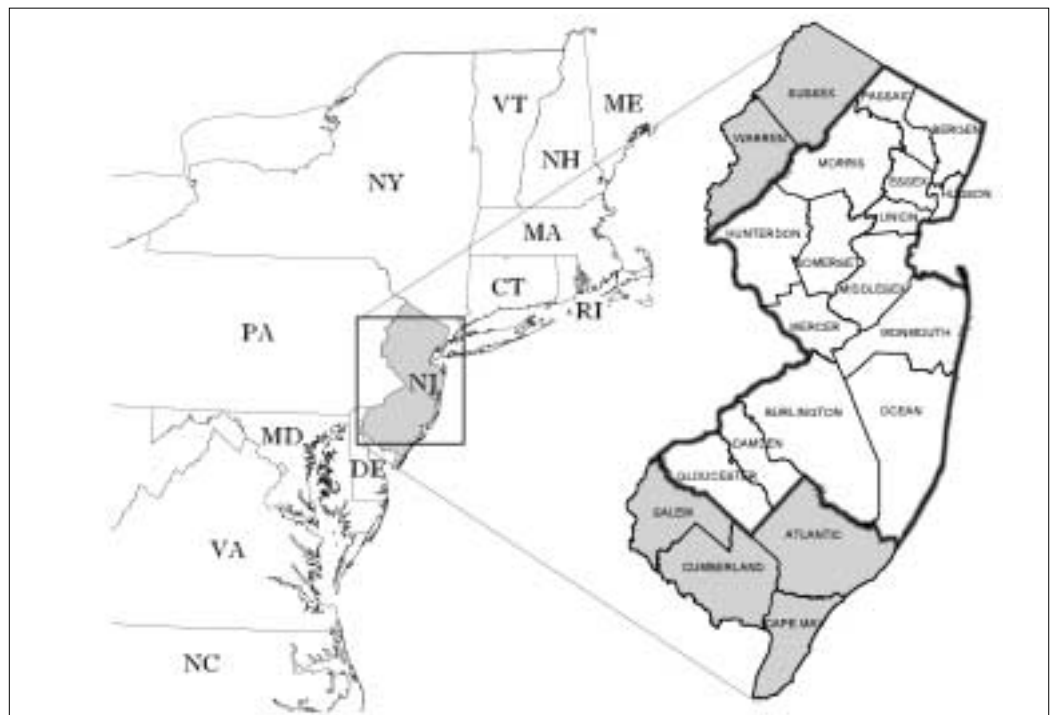
- Exploring potential management strategies;
- Conducting necessary analysis to assess whether the study area or portions thereof meet the interim NPS criteria for national heritage area designation;
- Developing alternative national heritage area boundaries and a process for selecting a preferred alternative;
- Creating a process for identifying a potential management entity; and
- Assessing potential impacts of alternatives through an environmental assessment.

STUDY AREA

The study area of the Crossroads of the American Revolution comprised fifteen counties in New Jersey:

Bergen	Burlington	Camden
Essex	Gloucester	Hudson
Hunterdon	Mercer	Middlesex
Morris	Monmouth	Ocean
Passaic	Somerset	Union

The study team defined the study area after conducting preliminary investigations of battlefields, encampments, and the multitude of historic resources associated with the American Revolution in New Jersey. The team's research determined that a vast preponderance of resources is clustered in a strategic assemblage in the above counties.



Study Area

Additional American Revolution resources exist outside of the study area. While these additional resources may relate to the themes proposed in this study, sufficient resources are located within the study area to fully portray the themes. Moreover, some of the resources not included, particularly those relating to maritime engagements and activities, are located within the Sandy Hook unit of Gateway National Recreation Area and in NPS affiliated areas - the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail and the New Jersey Pinelands National Reserve.

These resources can be interpreted as part of New Jersey's overall American Revolution heritage by the NPS and its two affiliated areas. Other American Revolution resources not included in the study area may be interpreted in concert with the Crossroads of the American Revolution themes by the State of New Jersey, its local jurisdictions, or nonprofit organizations.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Knowing that an informed, actively participating citizenry was crucial to the study's success, the study team designed the public involvement strategy to encourage the broadest opportunities for citizen and organizational participation. The team identified key contacts within New Jersey's state and local governments as well as organizations interested in the state's history, natural and cultural resources protection, tourism, business and industry. A brochure regarding the study was disseminated, a web site (www.nps.gov/crossroads) placed on the internet, press releases prepared announcing public meetings and other study events, and informational handouts made available at public meetings and at meetings requested by interested organizations and individuals.

Public participation was sought to inform the study's geographic and thematic content, to identify resources and activities related to the American Revolution in New Jersey, and to gauge the extent of public support for management alternatives. While public participation is a congressionally mandated element of any NPS project, this study has relied heavily on such collaboration. The geographic scale of the study area, the number of resources contained within it, and the potential for conflicting priorities in interpretation and preservation necessitated extensive consultation with public agencies and officials, organizations and individual citizens.



Public meetings in Elizabeth and Flemington were two of the eleven meetings held in the study area, 2001. Kise Straw & Kolodner photograph.

To this end, information was gathered, and elements of the study discussed with the public through a series of eleven public workshops held at locations in Morris, Union, Somerset, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Burlington and Camden Counties. Discussions with editorial boards and reporters from six major papers and three television stations serving the state were held to ensure that the public remained informed of the purpose and progress of the study.

The study team conducted numerous discussions with local, county, and state elected officials, appointed boards, civic leaders, public administrators and nonprofit organizations in the study area. Presentations were made to open space committees, chambers of commerce, business and industry associations, tourism organizations, boards of chosen freeholders, municipal governing bodies and others in the study area when requested. The study team initiated discussions and established valuable relationships with organizations and agencies that provided information and demonstrated an interest in participating in future activities. This included consultation with New Jersey historians and members of statewide and local historical societies.

The contributions of the participating public and the many governments and organizations that provided information to the study team were invaluable. Public meeting dates and participants, as well as organizations and jurisdictions that were contacted during the study are listed in Chapter 10 and Appendix F.

COORDINATION WITH CONCURRENT STUDIES AND EFFORTS

As the study of the Crossroads of the American Revolution proceeded, the study team had the opportunity to coordinate its efforts with a number of other NPS and State of New Jersey initiatives focused in whole or in part on the state's role in the American Revolution. These included:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the NPS is conducting the *Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study* at the direction of the U.S. Congress (Section 603 of P.L. 104-333). The study identifies Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites (including sites within the national park system); determines the relative significance of the sites; and assesses short and long-term threats to the integrity of the sites. The study will also provide alternatives for the preservation and interpretation of the sites by various levels of government and private entities. The study has identified 296 engagements in New Jersey and classified twenty-one land, naval and joint operation sites of significance and twenty-three important properties associated with the American Revolution in the state. Information gathered through ABPP surveys assisted in the identification of American Revolution resources for the purposes of this study.

The *225th Anniversary of the American Revolution* is a commemorative initiative of the NPS that began in 2000 and will conclude in 2008. The initiative is directed towards enhancing public understanding of the American Revolution through interpretation, education, communications, research and resource protection. Events celebrating the 225th anniversary are occurring at a variety of national parks, and at other locations in the nation. The activities associated with commemoration of the 225th anniversary, particularly those at Morristown National Historical Park, contributed to increased public awareness of this SRS and NHA feasibility study.

The NPS, at the direction of Congress (P.L.106-473), is undertaking the *Washington-Rochambeau National Heritage Trail Study*. The study covers the 600 mile route that George Washington and General Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimuer, Comte de Rochambeau took from Newport, Rhode Island through Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia to reach Yorktown, where final victory was achieved.

The purpose of the study is to identify the full range of resources and historic themes associated with the route, including its overall relationship to the American Revolution. The study will explore alternatives for NPS involvement with the preservation and interpretation of the route and provide cost estimates associated with such involvement. Portions of the route traverse the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area and include resources important to understanding the march and the role of New Jersey in the war.

The NPS is undertaking the *Morristown National Historical Park General Management Plan*. The plan analyzes alternatives that address the experiences visitors may have at the park, the preservation and management of park resources, facilities required for park operations, potential boundary adjustments and the park's carrying capacity. Coordination between members of the study team and planners developing the general management plan was necessary to ensure compatibility between the recommendations associated with both activities.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

The State of New Jersey has taken an active interest in the celebration of its role in the American Revolution and along with a variety of local governments and nonprofit organizations, has demonstrated an admirable commitment to preserving natural and cultural resources from that period.

The intent of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Division of Parks and Forestry's *Revolutionary War Campaign* is to increase public understanding of New Jersey's historical resources associated with the American Revolution. The division produced a driving tour brochure and other promotional materials, scheduled special events at state parks and is designing and installing a statewide orientation and wayside

exhibit program. Representatives of the division involved in the campaign assisted in this study and provided educational materials for distribution at public meetings conducted by the NPS.

The NJDEP Office of Green Acres' *Crossroads of the American Revolution Project Area* is a land acquisition and trail corridor initiative that focuses on the protection and linkage of American Revolution sites. The initiative's goal is to create an interconnected system of open space and trails to promote and protect resources related to the American Revolution including trail links connecting Morristown National Historical Park, Washington's Crossing State Park, the Old Trenton Barracks, and Princeton and Monmouth Battlefields. Information from this effort was instrumental in the process of identifying land and water resources related to the American Revolution and in determining the outstanding opportunities for future natural resources protection and recreation that exist in the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area.

The Garden State Preservation Trust, established by the New Jersey State Legislature in 1999, administers the state's \$1 billion open space, farmland preservation and historic preservation funding. The NJDEP Office of Green Acres is using trust funding to acquire important American Revolution related properties throughout the state. The study team was provided financial information regarding proposed acquisitions by the State of New Jersey in the study area.

By executive order, the governor of New Jersey established the state's *225th Anniversary of the American Revolution Commission* to plan and promote commemorative programs and events celebrating New Jersey's role in the American Revolution. The commission has undertaken a significant public education and media campaign to raise citizen awareness of the state's contributions to the birth of our nation. It acts as a coordinating body for a wide variety of celebrations being conducted throughout New Jersey by state and local governments and nonprofit organizations. The commission assisted in promoting increased public awareness of the SRS and NHA feasibility study.

Members of the commission, including its chair, participated in NPS public meetings during the course of the study. Staff of the commission assisted the study team during the course of the study. Several state and local agencies recently sponsored the *Battle of Trenton and Ten Crucial Days Event* that celebrated Washington's December 25, 1776

crossing of the Delaware River, the ensuing two battles at Trenton and then Princeton on January 3, 1776. Participants included the New Jersey 225th Anniversary of the American Revolution Commission, the New Jersey Historical Society, the City of Trenton, the Old Trenton Barracks, NJDEP Division of Parks and Forestry, the New Jersey Office of Travel and Tourism, the Princeton Historical Society, Pennsylvania Washington's Crossing Historic Park and the National Park Service. A similar event in January 2002 celebrated Washington's arrival at Morristown and featured a symposium, re-creation of a tavern scene and a grand ball. All of these events heightened public interest in the study and provided opportunities for NPS personnel to answer questions from interested persons. These events also demonstrate local commitments to commemorate and celebrate the State's Revolutionary War history.

By resolution, the New Jersey State Legislature established the Washington Victory Trail. The resolution directed the New Jersey Historic Trust and the New Jersey Department of Transportation to place signage along the eleven-mile route that General Washington and the Continental Army took from Washington's Crossing to the Battle of Trenton. The establishment of the trail and signage served as an example for the study team of the many activities being undertaken by the State of New Jersey to better interpret its American Revolution resources.

THE NEXT STEPS

This SRS and NHA feasibility study of the Crossroads of the American Revolution has been distributed in paper and compact disk (CD) formats so that the public may have an opportunity to provide comments on the study and its associated Environmental Assessment. Three public meetings will be held in the study area to provide information on the study and to provide opportunities for comment on this document. Written comments may be addressed to the *Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park* at the address and by the date specified in the abstract.

Upon review of the public comments, the report will be forwarded through the NPS Washington, D.C. headquarters to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior will then make a recommendation to the U.S. Congress. Should the Secretary of the Interior recommend the designation of a Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area, congressional legislation would be required.

Chapter 2

The Revolutionary War in New Jersey

Literature regarding the history of the American Revolution is replete with references to the importance of the events in New Jersey. These events occurred primarily because of its location among the American colonies, specifically, between the British stronghold in New York City and the Continental Congress sitting in Philadelphia. British and American interests were focused on New Jersey for most of the American Revolution.

The NPS American Battlefield Protection Program's Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study lists 296 military engagements occurring in New Jersey between 1775 and 1783, more than the number listed for any other colony. General George Washington commanded the Continental army in New Jersey for nearly half of the war. Soldiers and civilians alike fought the war in this colony and it impacted the daily life of virtually every citizen. This chapter explores New Jersey in the eighteenth century and describes the events that provide evidence of its important role in the American Revolution.

NEW JERSEY'S STRATEGIC POSITION

Movement between the New England and Mid-Atlantic colonies was difficult in the eighteenth century without using the Perth Amboy to Trenton corridor in New Jersey. Since the majority of long-distance travel moved between the main cities -- Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah - and since all of these were on or near the coast, the main overland route was located west of the coastal marshes and east of the first ridges of the Allegheny Mountains. In New England, the Mid-Atlantic and the southern colonies, the mountains could be a considerable distance inland. In New Jersey, it was only thirty miles between the New York Bay and the Watchung Mountains east of Morristown. Since travel by sea was expensive, and venturing into the western frontier dangerous, those who had to move north or south journeyed through the gentle hills of central New Jersey. The road system between New York and Philadelphia was well maintained. John Adams

upon arriving in Philadelphia in 1776 as a Massachusetts representative to the 2nd Continental Congress wrote to his wife Abigail that he had traveled through New Jersey on, "as fine a road as ever trod." Adam's first official position had been Surveyor of Roads in his hometown of Braintree.

Associated with its location between New York and Philadelphia were the abundant natural and agricultural resources that New Jersey possessed. Its iron deposits in the mountains of the northwest and the Pine Barrens in the southeast provided raw materials for the implements of war. Its fertile soils produced bountiful harvests of forage, field crops and fruit. Farms produced dairy and animal products. It contained extensive forest and water resources that were also in demand by both British and American forces.

New Jersey provided easy access into the Hudson River Valley and had safe points for observing activities in and about New York City. British campaigns in the northern colonies were predominantly focused on splitting New England colonies away from the other colonies by trying to establish British control along the Hudson River Valley and through northern New York. This made it critical for General Washington to keep abreast of British military activity in New York City and along the Hudson River. Using thirteen hilltops along the Palisades and Watchung Mountains, the Continental army was able to observe British movements and develop appropriate counter measures.

This combination of its strategic location, good transportation routes and capacity to provide food and supplies to large numbers of troops guaranteed New Jersey's importance to both the American and British armies. For General Washington, it provided additional benefit as a safe haven from which to pursue a strategy of hit and run tactics, and to attempt to prolong the war without direct confrontation with the better trained and equipped British forces.

THE LANDSCAPE AND ITS PEOPLE

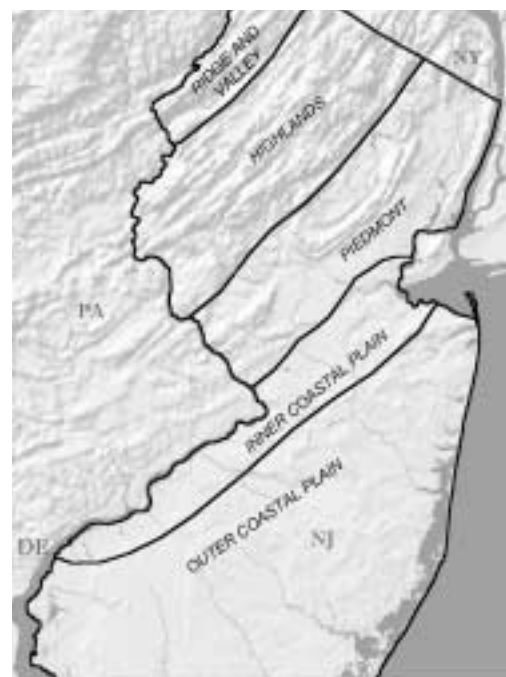
New Jersey's physical geography and demographics influenced the state's role in the Revolution and the events that occurred. Mountain passes, river crossings and land use were qualities that determined where historic events occurred, how armies moved from place to place, the outcome of the military engagements and what level of support was offered to the army or the militia. The diversity of its society influenced citizens' attitudes and promoted an internal war among the populace.

New Jersey is divided into four physiographic provinces. The physical characteristics unique to each province - landform, soils, waterways and vegetation -- were critical in determining settlement patterns (See "Physiographic Provinces" map).

The Ridge and Valley province covers less than 10 percent of the state. It consists of the broad ridges of the Kittatinny Mountains that rise 600 to 1,000 feet and run parallel to the northwest border of the state. Two major valleys - the Kittatinny and Minisink - are bounded to the west by the Delaware River and to the east by the steeper, but lower ridges of the Highlands. This province is part of the Appalachian Mountain range, and connects with the Pocono Mountains in Pennsylvania and the Catskill Mountains in New York. Movement up and down the valley was relatively easy, whereas, travel over the ridges was limited to only a few passes.

In the late eighteenth century, the Kittatinny Mountains were forested and sparsely settled. Much of the valley floor was cleared and farming took advantage of the fair to good soils for field and forage crops. Since the major markets were a considerable distance away, export was limited to nonperishable crops and forest products.

The Highland province consists of steep ridges that also run parallel to the state's northwestern boundary and rise 400 to 600 feet above their long narrow valleys. This region covers 14 percent of the state and connects with the eastern edge of the Appalachian Mountain range south of Blue Mountain in Pennsylvania and north of the Ramapo Mountains ending at Bear Mountain, New York. As with the Ridge and Valley province, there are few passes through this series of ridges. Two major valleys are found - one follows the Musconetcong River emptying into the Delaware River - the other follows the South Branch of the Raritan River emptying into the New York Bay at Perth Amboy.



Physiographic Provinces

In the eighteenth century, forests covering fertile soils in the southern valleys were cleared and grain and vegetable farming was developed. In the northern valleys where the soil was poorer and iron, zinc and copper were present, the land remained forested and mining and lumbering were the principal occupations. Small villages were scattered throughout the area, and larger communities developed near iron mines and forges.

The Piedmont province covers 20 percent of the state and consists of gently rounded hills that rise to 200 feet above wide valleys. This was the land traversed by travelers between New York City and Philadelphia. The hills form a series of low ridges that include the Sourland Mountains lying between the Delaware and Raritan Rivers, the Cashetunk and Watchung Mountains lying between the Raritan and Passaic Rivers and the Palisades Highlands lying between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers. While these do not form a continuous ridge, they offered commanding views and protective barriers for those who lived behind them.

The sharp escarpment comprising the front ridge of the Watchung Mountains was once the eastern shoreline of glacial Lake Passaic. A series of inland swamps mark the ancient lakebed between the Great Swamp, east of Morristown and the Great Piece Meadows, southwest of Paterson. A large area of tidal marsh, commonly referred to as the Meadowlands, lies in another ancient glacial

lakebed along the Arthur Kill, Hackensack and Hudson Rivers on the shore of Newark Bay.

The valleys in this province contain good soils and are broader than those found to the west. Their gentle slopes and direct connection from Perth Amboy to Trenton provided easy access to regional markets and docks connecting to New York City. The combination of high fertility, gradual slopes and access to markets supported the growth of major farms growing perishable and nonperishable farm products for regional and export markets.

Each of the four valleys was a historic route through the mountains. The North Branch of the Raritan River created the southernmost valley as it moves west from New Brunswick and Piscataway, between the Sourland and Watchung Mountains. A break in the eastern wall of glacial Lake Passaic near Springfield is found in the Short Hills, a series of small hills separated by small streams. To the north, the Great Falls of the Passaic River carved a narrow valley between the Watchung and the Ramapo Mountains at Paterson. At the northeast corner of the state, the Hackensack River created a narrow valley between the Watchung Mountains and the Palisades Highlands as it extends north from the Meadowlands.



The Great Swamp, 2002.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service photograph.

Most of this province was cleared by the time of the Revolution and actively farmed for local markets and export to New York City. The heads of deepwater navigation on the Delaware (Trenton), Raritan (New Brunswick), Passaic (Paterson) and Hackensack Rivers are located within this province. Below these points, the rivers are navigable by sea-going ships, and above by barges and small crafts. Trade was active on all these waterways.

The easternmost physiographic province in the state consists of the Inner and the Outer Coastal Plains. Both of these are relatively flat, and slope from the Piedmont to the Atlantic Ocean. Together, they represent more than half of the state. The dividing line between the inner and outer plains runs along a series of hills that connect Sandy Hook, as it juts north into New York Bay, southwest across the state to the Crosswicks Creek, just east of Trenton, and south along a line ten miles inland from the Delaware River, all the way to Salem. The hills along this line were cleared and sparsely populated by the time of the Revolution although the remainder was more heavily settled. The modern names of the areas and towns along this line include Atlantic Highlands, Telegraph Hill, Cream Ridge, Mt. Holly,

Mt. Laurel, Cherry Hill, Haddon Heights, Woodbury Heights and Mullica Hill.

The Inner Coastal Plain has excellent soils with small, rounded hills, never more than 200 feet above sea level, and small, slow-moving streams that run in broad valleys. All of the streams were navigable by small craft. These physical qualities, in addition to proximity to regional and export markets, made this province the most densely populated portion of the state during the eighteenth century. It remains so today. Most of the area was cleared and large farms produced grains, produce and livestock. The largest colonial towns in New Jersey developed within this region either on the Raritan River (New Brunswick and Perth Amboy) or on the Delaware River (Trenton, Burlington, Gloucester and Salem).

The Outer Coastal Plain is a continuous gentle slope from the hills of the Inner Coastal Plain to the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay. The province has many small, slow moving streams that flow in broad valleys just a little below the surrounding plain. Few hills rise to 100 feet above sea level. The streams and back bays were navigable by small craft. In the late eighteenth century, the interior was mostly forested and sparsely settled because of its poor-quality sandy soils. Most economic activity in the interior centered on lumbering or iron and glass production. In the back bays and along the coast, fishing was the prime activity. Shipbuilding occurred near coastal locations. Some limited farming at the margins, produced goods for local markets.

According to the 1790 census, New Jersey had a population of 184,000 people - the seventh most populous British colony in North America. The population contained a diversity of culture and opinion. Public support for independence took a long time in New Jersey because of the strong traditions of parochial leadership, and a multiplicity of ethnic and religious differences.

While the people of New Jersey were reluctant to support independence, the actions of their neighboring colonies ultimately moved them to break with the Crown. New Jersey saw itself as a British colony and there were few people who had serious dispute with British colonial policy. Even when the Stamp Act (1765), the Townshend Acts (1767), the Boston Massacre (1770), the Gaspee affair (1772), the Tea Act (1773) and the Coercive Acts (1774) caused alarm elsewhere, most New Jerseyans still

preferred reconciliation with England to independence. An exception occurred in 1774, south of Philadelphia, when the Captain of the ship *Greyhound* put into port at Greenwich on the Cohansey River with a shipment of tea. Fearing trouble, he managed to arrange for the tea to be stored in the basement of a loyalist, Daniel Bowen. On the night of December 22nd, a small group of people dressed as Indians broke into the basement, took the tea to the town square and burned it.

The reason for the slow change in public opinion was related to the limited opportunity for dissent, the dispersed population and the effectiveness of the British governor, William Franklin. New Jersey had no major newspapers to champion the rebel cause and few large merchant enterprises to single out with rebel sanctions. Since New Jersey lacked a large urban center similar to Boston or New York, there was no core location for rebel activity and no large groups of artisans or mechanics to act as the nucleus for rebellion. Most of the state was rural and employed in farm activities. Populations were dispersed and attitudes tended towards political conservatism. It took an extended period before the grievances fueling the rebel cause made sense to a majority of New Jerseyans.

Following the Battle of Lexington and Concord (1775), there was enough public support in New Jersey to dismantle the royal government and establish a Provincial Congress. William Franklin was removed from office and exiled to Connecticut. Participation in the Continental Congress by patriots like John Witherspoon, President of Princeton College, and the lack of prompt action by British authorities to the Declaration of Independence further convinced the rural citizenry, and provided time to develop leadership and a colony-wide organization in support of independence. William Livingston, a founder of the Essex County Committee of Correspondence, a representative to the Continental Congress, a general of the New Jersey militia, governor throughout the war and until 1790 and a signer of the U.S. Constitution, was a major New Jersey leader in the cause for independence.

New Jersey was not the only reluctant participant. The level of support for independence varied tremendously within the thirteen colonies. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Virginia provided the most vocal leadership in protesting British authority. These colonies had less to lose by

separation from the Crown because they were not reliant on the British economy, had stable political and economic environments and popular support for independence. New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland and South Carolina were more reluctant supporters of independence. They were uncertain about separation from the Crown since they were dependent on the colonial economy and still had major political differences within their borders. New Hampshire, North Carolina, Georgia, Delaware and New Jersey tended to follow the lead of the other colonies. Many in the latter group felt there was little to gain from independence and they all could be devastated due to their current economic dependence on the colonial economy.

Consequently, New Jersey remained loyal to the Crown until most of its neighbors had moved towards independence. Prior to 1776, advocates of independence in New Jersey were often considered traitors and even as the war began, little support was provided by the populous to the Continental Army. Only when there was military success and harsh treatment from British forces did the general population embrace the cause.

Division within the colony was also rooted in its extensive cultural and religious pluralism. With the exception of Pennsylvania, the other colonies had a more homogenous population. New Jersey's was characterized as a mosaic without any single dominant cultural tradition or religious practice. Bergen, southern Somerset, northern Essex and Morris counties had large Dutch Reformed and Dutch Reformed Confederie communities with many African American slaves. Southern Essex, Morris and Middlesex County north of the Raritan River had large numbers of English Anglicans, New Englander Episcopalian and free African American populations. Northern Somerset County had large Scots Presbyterian and Irish Catholic populations. Hunterdon County had large numbers of Pennsylvania Quakers and German Lutherans. Pennsylvania German Lutherans, New England Congregationalists and free African American populations inhabited Warren and Sussex counties. Southern Gloucester and eastern Cumberland counties were locations of Swede and Finn populations. Burlington, Salem and northern Gloucester were the centers for English Quakers. Pennsylvania Quakers, New England Congregationalists and Baptists populated Western Cumberland and Cape May counties. (See "Revolutionary Cultures" map.)



Revolutionary Cultures

This ethnic and religious diversity encouraged parochialism and resulted in divided loyalties. During the wars of the early 1700's that convulsed Europe, Anglican, Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Confederie groups supported the British monarchy and the Church of England. Communities in New Jersey settled by these groups often desired continued allegiance or reconciliation with the Crown. Similarly during the European wars, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Lutherans, Quakers and Dutch Reformed opposed the monarch and the state church, which led to their emigration to America because of persecution. Communities settled by these groups tended to support independence.

Divided loyalties also stemmed from the value individuals placed on meritocracy, or the ability of an individual to rise in society by hard work and ability, rather than by social status or position. Rising merchants, as well as lawyers, teachers and many Congregationalist and Lutheran clergy with faith in an individual's power of self-promotion, tended to support the rebel cause. Government appointees, Anglican clergy, wealthy landowners or merchants who had benefited from their social position tended to support continued allegiance to the Crown. Slaves, recent immigrants, tenant farmers and the urban poor, having no access to the benefits of a meritocratic society, were also likely to support the status quo.

The physical isolation of many New Jerseyans promoted a limited vision for themselves, and less interest in broader issues facing the colonies. Agriculture engaged the largest percentage of the population. Farmers and the smaller numbers of artisans and merchants, whose sphere of interest encompassed their local or regional markets and laborers whose interests were even more limited, had little interest in a rebellion that could threaten their livelihoods. Wealthy farmers and merchants, who could export to the New York and Philadelphia markets, and were involved in university or governmental affairs, looked beyond parochial interests and were concerned with the events engulfing the colonies.

By the time the British army landed in New York City in the summer of 1776 and entered New Jersey in November, there had already been a year of fighting in the colonies, yet most of New Jersey's population had not yet chosen sides. Many reports from the period tell of residents hanging red scarves on their doors as Royal troops marched by, only to replace them with patriot symbols when Continentals neared.

As New Jersey's citizens experienced more and more of the war, bitter divisions developed between individuals, within families and among communities and social institutions. The most famous split occurred in the family of the Philadelphia patriot, Benjamin Franklin. His son, William, removed as royal governor by New Jersey patriots, remained loyal to the Crown and actively recruited others to assist British forces during the war. The war in New Jersey was not just to be a struggle for independence from the British Crown; it was also to be a civil war among its citizenry.

THE WAR ARRIVES

The full impact of the war was felt in New Jersey more than a year after "the shot heard 'round the world" was fired on Lexington Green in Massachusetts. In the interim, Americans had fought at Bunker Hill, Fort Ticonderoga in New York, and were repulsed in Canada at Montreal and Quebec. American forces did successfully lay siege to Boston, and British General William Howe evacuated the City in March 1776. New Jersey's role was about to begin.

After evacuating Boston, the British decided to move their focus from the rebel stronghold of Massachusetts, to New York City and South Carolina. In both places, there was substantial public support for the Crown. The British strategy sought to gain control of the Hudson River Valley and isolate the more radical New England from the rest of the colonies. To this end, General Howe organized troops to occupy New York City and advance up the Hudson River. A second force, under General Guy Carleton, prepared to move down the St. Laurence River to Lake Champlain and meet up with Howe near Albany.

Recognizing the threat, Washington fortified Brooklyn Heights to protect against an advance on New York City from Long Island, and reinforced Fort Washington in the city and Fort Lee in New Jersey to control the Hudson River just north of Manhattan. By March 1776, 19,000 Continentals and militiamen were busy constructing the fortifications in and around New York. At the same time, the British were busy amassing the largest expeditionary force they had ever sent overseas (more than 30,000 troops, 10 ships of the line, 20 frigates and 120 other vessels) off Sandy Hook, New Jersey, less than ten miles away.



Sir William Howe by Charles Lefferts, 1921. The New-York Historical Society.



British soldiers reenactment at Monmouth. Gary Stone, Division of Parks and Forestry, NJDEP.



Nathanael Greene by Charles Willson Peale, from life, 1793. Independence National Historical Park

In August 1776, the British began landing troops on Long Island. Within two months, the British had defeated the Americans at Brooklyn Heights, Harlem Heights and Throgs Neck, and had forced the Americans under General Nathanael Greene to evacuate Fort Lee on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River. From New York City the British could move up the Hudson River and attack the last remaining large American force near White Plains. To avoid total loss of his army, Washington began retreating across New Jersey. General Howe ordered General Charles Cornwallis to pursue him.

THE RETREAT

General Washington's retreat from Fort Lee in November 1776 continued across the Hackensack River at New Bridge Landing, across the Passaic River into Newark and after crossing the Raritan River at New Brunswick, to Princeton and Trenton. Washington and the remains of the Continental Army then crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. By the time Cornwallis had pursued Washington from Fort Lee to Trenton, rebel troops had removed every boat on the Delaware River. Cornwallis discontinued the march and prepared the winter encampment. By December, the British had established an extended front from Trenton to Bordentown to prevent Washington's recrossing into New Jersey. Hessian Colonels Rahl and Von Donop commanded, respectively, the garrisons at Trenton and Bordentown.

The Americans had suffered from the physical toll of battle and the difficult retreat. Washington had reason for additional concern because many enlistments expired in January. Troops were also dispirited after moving through New Jersey villages and towns whose inhabitants did not offer much support or assistance. Because the British were occupying many of the major towns and there was little faith that Washington's army could win the war, many in New Jersey were resigned to a quick defeat. In a December 18, 1776 letter to his brother John, after reaching the Pennsylvania shore, Washington confided:

...we are in a very disaffected part of the province and between you and me, I think our affairs are in a very bad situation; not so much from the apprehension of Genl. Howe's army, as from the defection of New York, Jerseys and Pennsylvania. In short, the conduct of the Jersey's has been most infamous. Instead of turning out to defend their country and affording aid to our Army, they are making their submissions as fast as they can. If

they the Jerseys had given us any support, we might have made a stand at Hackensack and after that at Brunswick, but the few Militia that were in arms, disbanded themselves and left the poor remains of our Army to make the best we could of it.

Continuing, Washington said:

...I think the game is pretty near up, owing in great measure to the insidious Arts of the Enemy and disaffection of the Colonies before mentioned

As the war continued, Washington's opinion of the New Jersey Militia would change dramatically (see "Retreat through New Jersey" map).

TEN CRUCIAL DAYS

Thomas Paine accompanied General Nathanael Greene's staff during Washington's retreat across New Jersey. He penned *The American Crisis*, a pamphlet exhorting people to rally around the patriot cause. It began:

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph.

The American Crisis was printed in Philadelphia and Washington had it read to his troops before implementing a daring plan to attack Trenton. Fortunately for Washington, Von Donop's troops had gone south from Bordentown to engage a contingent of militia under Colonel Griffin at Mt. Holly where a small engagement ensued. With Von Donop's troops occupied and unavailable to assist Rahl, the main American force crossed the Delaware River on Christmas night and marched into Trenton catching the Hessians there by complete surprise. Ice downriver on the Delaware prevented the crossing of additional American support led by Generals Ewing and Cadwalader, so Washington retreated back across the Delaware River with his prisoners and captured supplies. Colonel Rahl was killed during the Trenton conflict.

In a letter to General McDougal on December 28, 1776, Washington described the action as follows:



General Charles Cornwallis, from a portrait by John Singleton Copley. Dover Publications, Inc.



Retreat through New Jersey, 1776



Washington Crossing the Delaware, engraving after painting by Emanuel Leutze. Dover Publications, Inc.

I crossed over to Jersey on the evening of the 25th about nine miles above Trenton with upwards of 2000 men and attacked three regiments of Hessians consisting of 1500 men about 8 o'clock next morning. Our men pushed on with such rapidity that they soon captured four pieces of cannon out of six, surrounded the enemy and obliged 30 officers and 886 privates to lay down their arms without firing a shot. Our loss was only two officers and two or three privates wounded.

Following the Hessian defeat, British reinforcements were sent to Trenton. Action by patriot militia gave the Continental Army time to recross the Delaware a second time and engage the British along the Assunpink Creek, east of Trenton. Believing that the British reinforcements would

overwhelm his weakened troops the next morning, Washington evacuated his position during the evening without alerting the British and marched north.

British forces led by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Mawhood met those of General Hugh Mercer just south of Princeton on January 3, 1777. In the ensuing battle, Mercer was mortally wounded and his troops began falling back. Washington arrived at the scene, quickly rallied his men and personally led them back into the fray. The British retreated into Princeton, some taking shelter at Princeton College in Nassau Hall. Artillery fire, from guns commanded by Alexander Hamilton, caused the British to surrender the building.



Morristown Environs

Ten Crucial Days, 1776-7



Alexander Hamilton by Charles Willson Peale, from life, ca. 1790-95. Independence National Historical Park.

Over the ten-day period between December 25, 1776 and January 3, 1777, the battles at Trenton and Princeton reversed the tide of certain defeat, significantly heightened the level of public support, attracted new enlistees to the Continental army and reduced the rate of veterans leaving when their enlistments expired. The victories encouraged the French government to permit private firms to furnish muskets, munitions and clothing to the American war effort and brought experienced military leadership from Europe - including Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier - the Marquis de Lafayette and Baron Johann de Kalb. For the time being, the leadership of Washington in the field was no longer questioned, as it had been after his defeats in New York City (see “Ten Crucial Days” map).

FIRST MORRISTOWN ENCAMPMENT

Washington's initial intention after Princeton was to move north to New Brunswick to capture a British treasury known to be at that location. He decided otherwise because of the exhausted condition of his troops, shortage of supplies and fear that Cornwallis would arrive there in force beforehand. Instead, he turned northwest and established winter quarters at Morristown.

Washington wisely chose to winter on the easily defended, steep-sided plateau around Morristown, protected to the east by the ridges of the Watchung Mountains and the Great Swamp. Arriving in early January, the Continental army established its headquarters in Morristown and in the Loantaka Valley, a short distance away. A series of lookout points



Spring of 1777



Marquis de Lafayette by Charles Willson Peale, after Charles Willson Peale, 1779-80. Independence National Historical Park.

along the Palisades and Watchung Mountains were also manned. The mountains and swamps protected Washington from a direct assault and the outposts made him aware of British movements. Meanwhile, the British encamped in the small areas they controlled around Perth Amboy and New Brunswick. From his headquarters in Morristown, with garrisons at Princeton and forts at Peekskill, New York, Washington had assured control of the critical communications link between the colonies in New England and the South.

Fearing British attack even during the winter, Washington put the army to work building two redoubts, later dubbed "Fort Nonsense" since the British never ventured to Morristown. Soldiers were billeted in local houses for the winter and in tents. During the encampment, a smallpox

epidemic broke out. Washington ordered his troops inoculated in this first large-scale attempt to date, and was successful.

After Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton the fighting spirit of the New Jersey Militia increased. Soon after the encampment began, militia under the command of General Philemon Dickinson encountered a large British foraging party from New Brunswick that, after commandeering large quantities of flour from a mill and other stocks, set up defensive positions along the Millstone River. The militia waded across the river and routed the British troops. Washington, writing from Morristown, described the Battle of Millstone in a January 22, 1777 letter to John Hancock.

...I have the pleasure to inform you that General Dickinson, with about 400 militia, has defeated a foraging party of the enemy of the equal number and has taken forty wagons and upward of a hundred horses, most of them of the English draft breed and a number of sheep and cattle which they had collected. The enemy retreated with so much precipitation, that General Dickinson had only the opportunity of making nine prisoners, they were observed to carry off a good many dead and wounded in light wagons. This action happened near Somerset Courthouse on Millstone River. Genl Dickinson's behavior reflects the highest honor on him, for tho' his troops were all raw, he led them thro' the river, middle deep and gave the enemy so severe a charge that, altho' supported by three field pieces, they gave way and left their convoy.

Under orders from Washington, the militia cleared large areas of the countryside of supplies and continually harassed British foraging parties with great effectiveness. As the winter concluded, Washington moved south from Morristown and encamped at Middlebrook securing the line west of New Brunswick in case of a British march towards Philadelphia.

THE BATTLE OF RED BANK

In 1777, the British developed a plan to gain control of the Hudson River through a coordinated attack of three forces that would meet in Albany. General John Burgoyne would move south down the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain. Colonel Arthur St. Leger would advance east along the Mohawk Valley and Howe would march north from New York City. Fortunately for the American cause, the British Ministry also approved a plan for Howe to capture Philadelphia at the same time he was supposed to be supporting Burgoyne in New York. This latter development contributed to Burgoyne's later defeat at Fort Saratoga.

In June 1777, General Howe assembled his troops in Perth Amboy to cross central New Jersey and march on Philadelphia. But first, he had to eliminate the American threat to his right flank by confronting the Continental Army. After two weeks of fighting small actions, the British were unable to draw Washington out of his protected positions in the Watchung Mountains and at Middlebrook in an attempt to eliminate the American threat to the route from Perth Amboy to Trenton. Howe, instead, withdrew his forces to Staten Island and embarked by sea to Elkton, Maryland. Washington

marched south to defend Philadelphia (see "Spring of 1777" map).

Howe's forces marched north from Elkton and routed the Americans at Brandywine, Malvern Hill and Paoli. At that point, Washington chose to protect his supply base at Reading Furnace, leaving Philadelphia unprotected from the advancing British troops. Within a month of the landing in Maryland, the British troops were occupying Philadelphia, forcing the Continental Congress to flee from Independence Hall to York, Pennsylvania, patriot businesses to close and citizens to move the Liberty Bell to Allentown, Pennsylvania for safe keeping. Humiliated by the British occupation of Philadelphia and angered by the massacre of American soldiers at Paoli, Washington attacked Howe's headquarters in Germantown. While the American's were repulsed, it proved to bolster the morale of the Continental Army, increased their self-confidence and the stature of Washington and his staff.

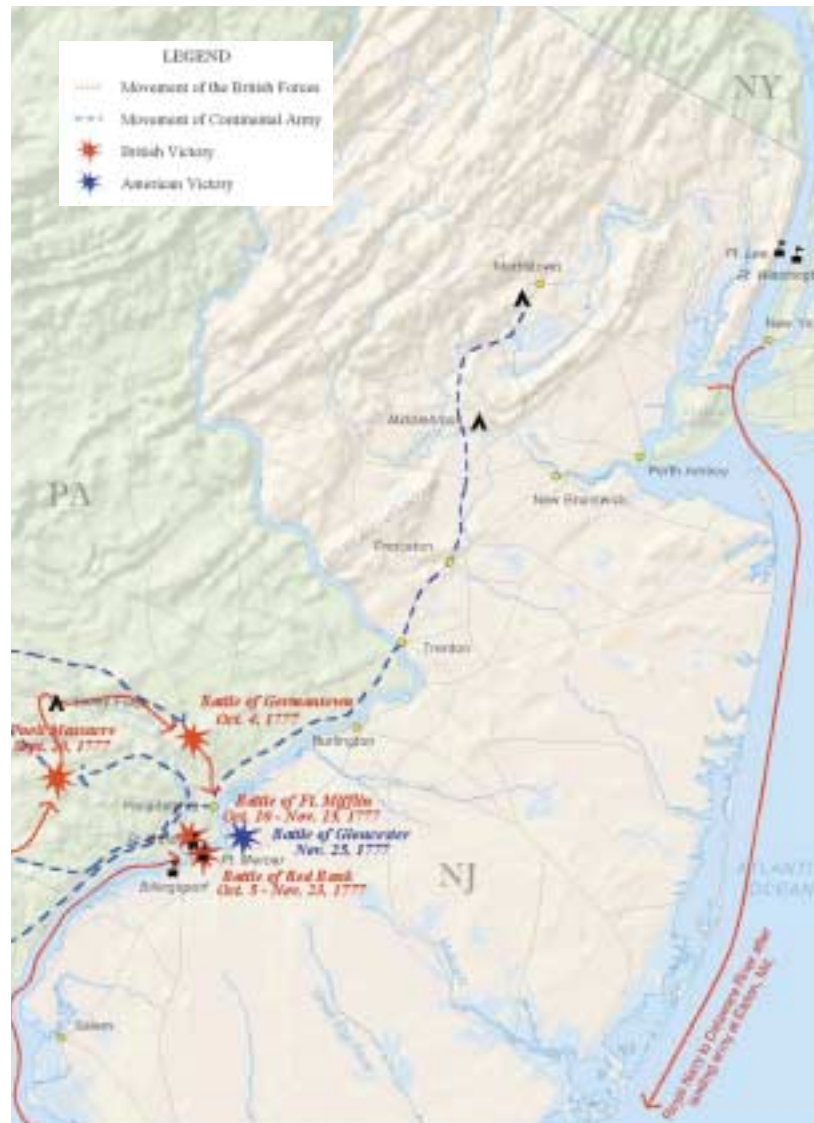
Since the roads into Philadelphia and surrounding countryside were controlled by the Americans, supplies and food for the British forces occupying Philadelphia and the general citizenry became increasingly scarce. Consequently, the British navy focused on opening a supply route up the Delaware River to provision the occupying troops in Philadelphia. Just below the city, the Americans controlled Fort Mercer in Red Bank (presently National Park), New Jersey and Fort Mifflin on Mud Island in the middle of the Delaware River, preventing safe travel to Philadelphia for British ships.

To gain control of the river, the British initiated bombardment of Fort Mifflin from batteries on the Philadelphia shore, nearby islands and the river on October 19, 1777. Three days later, 2,000 Hessian troops under Von Donop left Haddonfield, New Jersey to attack Fort Mercer. Four hundred troops under Colonel Christopher Greene, mostly from Rhode Island, repulsed the attack mortally wounding Von Donop and killing or wounding 400 Hessians. Von Donop reminded his captors that he had promised "no quarter" when they failed to heed his call for surrender.

The bombardment of Fort Mifflin continued intermittently until six days of continuous shelling in November forced the Americans to abandon the fort. While the initial attack on Fort Mercer failed, a second attack was initiated after Fort Mifflin



Baron von Steuben by Charles Willson Peale, after Charles Willson Peale, 1781-82. Independence National Historical Park.



Capture of Philadelphia, 1777

fell to British forces. With a continuing threat of imminent attack, Fort Mercer was subsequently abandoned. The surrender of these forts and left the British in control of the Delaware River with a direct communications and supply link along the lower Delaware River (See "Capture of Philadelphia" map).

In early December, Washington established the winter encampment at Valley Forge. Conditions in the American camp were extremely harsh due to an exceptionally cold winter and the deprived state of the army. Of the 10,000 soldiers who marched into camp in December 1777, 4,000 could not venture outside for lack of clothing and 2,500 died from disease before they marched out again in June 1778. The American cause, however, had attracted an important new European officer who made

substantial contributions to the army. Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Augustus von Steuben brought needed organization and training to the troops at Valley Forge. The Marquis de Lafayette also demonstrated his skills by driving British foraging parties away from rich New Jersey farmland at the Battle of Gloucester.

MARCH TO MONMOUTH

As difficult as the winter of 1777 was for the Americans, the cost of capture and occupation of Philadelphia was too high a price for the British. Control of the city had not had any perceivable effect on the outcome of the war, or on the functioning of the Continental Congress and the Continental Army. With the entrance of France into the war after Saratoga, other theaters - principally the West Indies - assumed greater importance. In June 1778,



Sir Henry Clinton, British Commander-in-Chief. Dover Publications, Inc.

less than a year after they marched into Philadelphia, the British army was recalled to New York City. General Howe was relieved of his command by General Sir Henry Clinton shortly before the departure (see "Road to Monmouth" map).

Believing a sea evacuation would not be prudent because of the approaching French fleet, Clinton gave orders to march across New Jersey to the north, where ships would transport the army to New York. The British left Philadelphia with more than 10,000 regular troops, numerous loyalists and a baggage caravan 12-miles long. Slowed by the hot weather as well as bridges, wells and roads vandalized by patriot militia, and the desertion of many Hessian soldiers grown tired of the war, the British moved across New Jersey.

Seizing the opportunity to harass Clinton's forces, Washington also re-crossed the Delaware and marched in a parallel fashion towards New York. Militia contingents sniped at the flanks of the retreating forces and during evening bivouacs. Washington, unsure of whether he should merely follow the British or launch an attack, called a council of war with his generals. Generals Nathanael Greene, Anthony Wayne and Lafayette advocated an attack. General Charles Lee, a frequent critic of Washington, led a group vigorously opposing it. Lee believed that the Continental Army could not defeat British Regulars in a direct confrontation. Washington appeared to concur that an attack should not be undertaken, but a short time later ordered Lafayette to take an advance guard of 5000 men to attack Clinton with Washington's main body of troops following behind. General Lee, sensing the importance of the mission, reversed his earlier opposition and requested command. Lafayette stepped aside.

Lee's forces encountered Clinton's rear guard, commanded by Cornwallis, near Monmouth Court House on June 28, 1778 and attacked. Advances were made, but Lee, whose initial, and somewhat contradictory orders had already confused his officers, ordered a full retreat. Alexander Hamilton later wrote of the ensuing withdrawal that, "Even a rout would not be too strong a word." Washington, arriving as the army fell back, encountered Lee, immediately relieved him of command and ordered him to the rear. On high ground between two ravines Washington rallied the troops, formed his lines and commenced artillery fire. It was at this date and location that the exploits of Molly Pitcher are said to have occurred.



Henry Knox by Charles Willson Peale, from life, ca. 1784. Independence National Historical Park.

The most repeated version is that Molly, a woman from Pennsylvania who had followed her artilleryman husband on the campaign, came from carrying a bucket of water to his position only to find him dead. She immediately dropped her bucket and served in his place at the cannon in what was to become the largest land artillery battle conducted during the American Revolution.

The heat of the day was oppressive, but as the battle wore on the Americans maintained their positions and regained those previously lost. The winter's military training by Von Steuben and artillery instruction by General Henry Knox paid off well for the Americans in their first real test against British Regulars after the cruel winter at Valley Forge. The lines held, reinforcements arrived, troops maneuvered according to instruction and the British advance was thrown back. When darkness fell, the British withdrew and continued on to New York City.

At Monmouth, Washington again demonstrated his personal leadership on the field of battle as he did at Princeton in January 1777. General Lee, on the other hand, was arrested, court-martialed at his own request and cashiered from the army. He later died in a tavern in Philadelphia in 1782, an embittered man.

Washington's report to Congress on the battle was simply stated. He wrote, " We forced the enemy from the field and encamped on their ground." To his brother John, he was more effusive, writing on July 4th:

...before this will have reached you the Acct. of the Battle of Monmouth will get to Virginia; which from an unfortunate and bad beginning, turned out a glorious and happy day.

Traveling on to New Brunswick after the battle, Washington rested his troops on the banks of the Raritan River on the second anniversary of independence. A parade was held, thirteen guns fired a salute and every hat sported a sprig of green. Afterwards, the army marched north and crossed the Hudson River, linking up with General Gates' troops at White Plains. Two years had passed since the British landed at Staten Island and the arduous retreat across New Jersey had begun. It was the British, however, that were now on the defensive. In the summer and fall of 1778, British raiding parties attacked towns along the New Jersey Coast and the Delaware Bay. A particular thorn in the British



The Road to Monmouth, 1778

side were privateers, manning small ships and whaleboats, who disrupted British supply lines around New York harbor and further out to sea. The hidden waterways of southern New Jersey provided sanctuary for many of the privateers. In October, following a particularly embarrassing raid off Sandy Hook, a contingent of British ships was sent to Chestnut Neck on the Mullica River to subdue a known nest of privateers. The British entered through the Little Egg Harbor Inlet to Great Bay and burned the village of Chestnut Neck and a number of boats and ships. The raiding party attempted to continue up river to destroy the iron works at Batsto, but found the river too difficult to safely navigate (see Raid on Chestnut Creek on “Road to Monmouth” map).

THE WINTER ENCAMPMENT AT MIDDLEBROOK

Washington placed the army into winter encampments at several locations from Connecticut down through New Jersey. He established his headquarters at the Wallace House near the Village of Raritan. Martha Washington joined him there as she had done previously at Morristown. The winter was mild and for the troops, a great improvement from the previous one at Valley Forge. Little action occurred, other than frequent skirmishes between militia and foraging British troops from New York City. General Henry Knox, who was accompanied by Mrs. Knox, maintained quarters near Pluckemin, where an artillery school was conducted under his tutelage.



Henry Lee, by Charles Willson Peale, from life, ca. 1782.

The winter at Middlebrook was marked by a number of social occasions often held at the Wallace House or the quarters of General and Mrs. Nathanael Greene. In the spring, a Grand Ball was held at Washington's headquarters to celebrate the anniversary of the French alliance. The general appeared in a black velvet suit.

In May 1779, Washington sent 5,000 troops under General Sullivan to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania to deal with Indians who were attacking in that region. With 8,000 remaining troops, Washington marched to Haverstraw and West Point, New York to counter the British capture of Stony Point. In August, Major Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee stormed the British fort at Paulus Hook, New Jersey and captured 400 of the enemy with the loss of only one American life. In October, a British raiding party attacked near Middlebrook. They burned the Dutch Reformed Church and the Courthouse at Somerset. New Jersey Militiamen nearly surrounded them and forced a withdrawal.

THE CRUEL WINTERS AT MORRISTOWN

In December 1779 Washington returned to Morristown with 10,400 men. While Clinton commanded New York City with a force almost triple that of the Americans, he decided to turn his attention to the South and sailed to Georgia with a force of about 9,000.

That winter was the coldest of the century with snow from four to six feet deep at Morristown in January. The Raritan River was frozen for four months. The troops were housed in log cabins at Jockey Hollow and suffered great hardships due to the lack of supplies and the cold. When spring arrived, a few soldiers were hung for desertion or robbery of civilians. The army had received no pay for five months. No new recruits arrived to increase the strength of the army, and Washington faced mutiny among the troops.

In June, General Knyphausen, who Clinton had left in command in New York, hearing of mutiny among the American forces, led a force of 5,000 to attack Morristown. Farmers and militia turned out and attacked the British at Springfield. The British retreated, burning the village of Connecticut Farms. Later that month, Knyphausen led another force of 5,000 towards Morristown. General Nathanael Greene met the threat at Springfield with almost 1000 Continental troops and militia and put forth a stout defense. The British withdrew, burning the

village of Springfield. It was the last British attempt at military actions in New Jersey (see "Advance on Springfield" map).

Troops again encamped at Morristown the next winter. The men were often hungry and ill clothed. The hardships of the previous winter were repeated. Elements of the Pennsylvania Line, who were commanded by General Anthony Wayne, mutinied on New Years Day, 1781. Despite the orders of General Wayne to put down their arms, the troops marched off to Philadelphia to make their grievances to Congress. They left behind a dead officer and some wounded soldiers. At Princeton, they surrendered two emissaries from Clinton, who had been sent to subvert them to the British cause, to General Wayne who had traveled after his mutinous command. After a court-martial, they assisted in the hanging of the emissaries. Washington sent 1,000 men to intercept the mutineers at Trenton. A committee of the Congress met with the troops and heard their grievances, promising them prompt payment and discharges. Despite the hardships, most reenlisted within the month for the duration. Washington dealt in a harsher manner with mutinous soldiers at Pompton, who decided to march to Trenton on a similar mission. He had two of the three ringleaders hanged on the spot.

ROCHAMBEAU ARRIVES

During 1781, the focus of the war was in the South with an American victory at Cowpens, and severe British casualties at Guilford Courthouse and Hobkirks Hill. Cornwallis retired to Yorktown, Virginia with forces under Lafayette following. French General Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau marched his troops from Newport, Rhode Island to join Washington on the Hudson for an attack on New York City. Hearing that French Admiral DeGrasse was sailing for the Chesapeake Bay, Washington proposed a daring plan to Rochambeau. They would join forces and march to Yorktown, a 400-mile trip, to meet Lafayette. (See "Removal to Yorktown" map.)

The march crossed New Jersey from the Palisades on the Hudson to Trenton on the Delaware. Rochambeau encamped on respective nights at Pompton meeting house on August 27, Whippany on the 28th and 29th, Liberty Corner on the 30th, Millstone on the 31st, Princeton on September 1st and Trenton on the 2nd. New Jersey's population, found their colorful uniforms and marching bands a significant change from the ragtag army they were used to seeing, greeted the French troops joyously in



Comte de Rochambeau by Charles Willson Peale, from life, ca. 1782. Independence National Historical Park.



Advance on Springfield, 1780

September 1780. The Washington-Rochambeau army joined the Southern Continental Army, commanded by Nathanael Greene and it was greatly through Greene's efforts that the British sought respite at Yorktown. In October, Cornwallis surrendered Yorktown and formal military action ended in the former colonies.

At a later occasion, Washington and Cornwallis met in a more social setting. Washington proposed a toast to the British Army. Cornwallis returned the gesture and concluded his remarks by saying,

And when the illustrious part that your Excellency has borne in this long and laborious contest becomes matter of history, fame will gather your brightest laurels rather from the banks of the Delaware than from those of the Chesapeake.

CITIZENS, WAR AND LOYALTY

For New Jersey's citizens, the "home front" was more often the front line than not. Battles raged around them, soldiers marched through villages and cities, homes and businesses throughout the countryside were often burned, foraging troops pillaged their crops and supplies and Tory neighbor frequently fought his rebel sympathizing counterpart.

The suffering came at the hands of both armies, but mostly from the British and Hessian soldiers. Rapes were recorded, and hangings and shootings were not uncommon. As the British swept through New Jersey each year, the devastation mounted. In most respects the looting and murder hardened the civilian population against the British cause. Stories of atrocities and killings quickly spread among the



Removal to Yorktown, 1781

populace and many took up arms to safeguard their homes and communities. Local militia, consisting of farmers, businessmen and laborers, fell out to ambush British and Hessian troops as they came near. The continued harassment caused the British to act even more harshly.

The war in New Jersey was also a civil war. Families were split on the issue of loyalty or rebellion. Communities were divided and social institutions fragmented. Taking sides was a very personal challenge, and one was often careful when answering the question seeking one's allegiance. Because the occupying forces could change on a monthly or weekly basis, public expression of allegiance had very severe consequences. Those who took an oath to the British would find themselves in jeopardy

when Continental Army troops came through and those expressing patriotism suffered when the British arrived. Often with little proof, gangs of patriot and loyalist thugs destroyed reputations, vandalized property and assaulted those who consorted with the enemy or who in any way stood against their cause. In extreme cases, mobs burned buildings and killed offenders.

Civilians, loyalist and rebel, assisted the armies of their preferred choice by acting as guides or even spies. They informed on troop movements and turned in their civilian counterparts on the other side to friendly forces. Bands of loyalists operated from the Pine Barrens in Monmouth County, raiding rebel households, harassing Continental troops and assisting in British landings.

A large number of New Jersey's citizens volunteered to serve in the British Army. The 1st Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers was commissioned on July 1, 1776 under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Elisha Lawrence of Monmouth County. The Volunteers ultimately consisted of 6 battalions under the overall command of General Courtland Skinner. They fought in New Jersey at Trenton and Springfield and in the South. African Americans in New Jersey served on both sides as well, some hoping that a British victory would mean personal freedom, others for patriotic reasons or hoping that an American victory would bring recognition and reward for service.

At the end of the war, resident loyalists suffered staggering losses. Properties were confiscated and compensation was often inadequate and difficult to obtain. Many were forced to leave, or left of their own accord to Canada or England, never to return again. Others remained and were socially ostracized and impoverished. New Jersey loyalists filed more compensation claims with the Continental Congress at the end of the war than any other colony. Governor William Livingston led the effort to promote tolerance and reconciliation among the state's residents. He pardoned seventeen loyalists who were to hang for their Tory activities.



William Livingston. Library of Congress.

A NEW GOVERNMENT

To administer the nation during the Revolution, the Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1781. This agreement among the thirteen sovereign states provided for a permanent Congress that had the authority to wage war, maintain the armed forces and conduct foreign policy; however, it did not have the power of taxation and could not enforce its own laws. Once the war ended, the Articles were

not sufficient to enable the Congress to deal with the complex issues that arose as the post-war American economy disintegrated. Among those were disputes between New Jersey and New York on tariffs levied against New Jersey chickens being sold in the City. New Jersey threatened to withhold payments for the costs of the confederation unless New York's tariffs were dropped. Congress had no ability to order a resolution to the issue.

There were strong differences of opinion on the need for a strong federal government. George Washington and John Adams were among the notable advocates for a stronger system. The issues were debated in Princeton, Annapolis and eventually at a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, where a new form of government began to emerge. The focus was on two plans: the Virginia Plan, advanced by James Madison which called for a bicameral legislature with proportional representation and the New Jersey Plan, offered by William Paterson, which sought to improve the Articles and guarantee equal representation for the smaller states. New Jersey, and other smaller states, were concerned that larger states with expanding populations would, if proportionately represented, leave them without influence. They threatened to leave the Convention if the larger states continued to insist on proportional representation.

Roger Sherman of Connecticut offered a solution that provided for proportional representation in the lower House of Representatives and two representatives for each state in the Senate. "The Great Compromise" was agreed to and the Convention proceeded to enact the Constitution. New Jersey became the third state to ratify the document on December 18, 1787.

Chapter 3

Crossroads of the American Revolution Themes



Public meeting in Haddonfield.
Kise Straw & Kolodner photograph.

The stories of the people, places and events related to the American Revolution in New Jersey are numerous and diverse, and there are many possible ways to categorize them thematically. Themes are the organizing framework under which interpretation of related natural and cultural resources is conducted. In the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area, they are the broad stories that integrate the collection of individual resources so that they may be viewed in the context of the whole. In order to identify themes that best interpret and organize the stories important to New Jersey's citizens and our national heritage, the study team gathered comments at public meetings and through written correspondence.

Suggestions from citizens varied considerably. Some felt that themes should be organized temporally, reflecting the periods leading up to, including and following the war, or could follow the war's major military campaigns. Many stressed the need to tell the stories of New Jersey's citizenry and the effects of war on their daily lives. Some suggested that themes highlight New Jersey's exceptional diversity by emphasizing the roles and contributions of various racial, religious and ethnic groups. Themes highlighting military and civilian leaders were suggested, as were themes that emphasized the stories of common soldiers and camp followers on both sides of the conflict. Still others noted the contribution of transportation routes and physical geography to the war's outcome, while other suggestions focused on civil divisions and political and ideological loyalties.

The study team spent considerable time synthesizing the many suggestions and identified the following three theme categories that appear to cover the full range of stories related to the American Revolution in New Jersey:

- A Revolutionary Landscape
- Rendezvous for the Rebellion
- Divided Loyalties.

A number of sub-themes have been incorporated into each of the above theme categories. Natural and cultural resources that can serve as the basis for interpretive programs exist for each of these three themes. Chapter 4 contains twenty-five sites that constitute the minimum number of resources necessary to carry out the themes of the Crossroads of the American Revolution.

A REVOLUTIONARY LANDSCAPE

The physical and economic geography of New Jersey greatly influenced how the war was carried out. Its location in the middle of the English colonies made it a focus of the conflict; its underlying geology guided strategy on both sides and its built and natural landscapes determined movement, locations of encampments and supply of troops. Understanding the state's eighteenth century landscape is a vital part of understanding the war (See "Revolutionary Landscape" map).



Revolutionary Landscape

Portions of the landscape remain much as they were at the time of the American Revolution. Rivers and overland transportation routes, as well as vast wetlands and elevated terrain played important roles in the movement of armies, and the choices of offensive and defensive positions. Farms dating to the eighteenth century still exist, providing an understanding of New Jersey's role as the "breadbasket" for both armies during the conflict. Revolutionary era iron mines and associated manufacturing sites serve as a reminder of how the region's rich iron and other natural resources contributed to Washington's arsenal. These features provide a wealth of interpretive potential to provide an understanding of how New Jersey's critical location and topography influenced the actions of both armies and the outcome of the American Revolution. This theme provides a focus for future natural resource protection efforts and recreational enhancements in the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area.

Sub-themes related to "A Revolutionary Landscape" include:

Location

New Jersey's position between New England and the South made it a key communication route for the patriots and a prime target for the British, who sought to isolate New England from other colonies. In addition, the most direct route between the main British garrison in New York City and the rebel

capital in Philadelphia lay through New Jersey. Because of this central location, New Jersey became a key theater of war.

Strategy

Because of the more easily defended mountainous terrain to the west, the British strategy to engage the rebels in a large, early conflict and to take the rebel capital in Philadelphia required the British army to remain on the plains of central New Jersey. The Continental army was able to frustrate these plans and prevent an overland attack on Philadelphia by using the Watchung Mountains, the Great Swamp and the Hackensack Meadows as both offensive and defensive positions. From defensive encampments at Morristown and Middlebrook, the smaller patriot force avoided a potentially disastrous direct conflict with British regulars while protecting both Philadelphia and the Hudson River Valley, maintaining communication between New England and the other colonies and keeping British foraging in check. Ultimately, the British found it necessary to change strategy and go by sea to attack Philadelphia. Washington's strategies in New Jersey successfully extended the war, encouraging the French government to give support and the British to ultimately tire of the conflict.

Supply and Logistics

Both the Americans and the British provisioned their armies from New Jersey's productive farms, forests, mills and mines. While frequent raids left



Continental Army reenactment at Monmouth. Gary Stone, Division of Parks and Forestry, NJDEP.

farming families with little for themselves, New Jersey's abundant resources enabled both armies to maintain their forces in the field longer than otherwise possible, and reduced reliance on costly imported food and supplies. As the New Jersey militia and Continental Army made British foraging expeditions more difficult, the British were increasingly forced to rely on imports. Meanwhile, as the Americans proved more capable, the local populace increased its materiel support to the patriots, further contributing to the ultimate British defeat in the northern theater.

RENDEZVOUS FOR REBELLION

The campaigns and military engagements that occurred in New Jersey greatly influenced the outcome of the American Revolution. The battles of Trenton and Princeton were morale boosters for the new nation in the darkest hours of the conflict. Monmouth demonstrated that the training conducted during the long winter at Valley Forge enabled the Continental Army to directly face British regulars in the field. Washington demonstrated his personal leadership qualities by rallying his troops, reversing initial retreats at Princeton and Monmouth. Many who served with Washington in New Jersey, including Alexander Hamilton and James Monroe, subsequently became leaders of the new nation.

Soldiers of both sides endured the hardships of war on a daily basis. The Americans, poorly clothed and fed, spent most of the time in the countryside and

experienced harsh winters encamped at Morristown and Middlebrook. British patrols venturing from encampment sites in the cities faced the continuous threat of ambush from local militia.

The citizens of New Jersey, caught between two warring armies, not only lost their property, many lost their lives. Foraging and marauding soldiers of both sides confiscated crops and animals, burned houses and hung or shot citizens suspected of giving comfort to the other side.

This theme provides the basis for understanding the events that occurred in New Jersey during the American Revolution, related sites, the leaders and common soldiers of both sides and the impact of the conflict on New Jersey's citizens. It celebrates New Jersey's role in the successful conclusion of the American Revolution and provides extensive opportunities for natural and cultural resources protection.

Sub-themes related "Rendezvous for Rebellion" include:

Campaigns and Engagements

New Jersey saw the transformation of the Continental Army from an unorganized collection of untrained soldiers and militia to an effective fighting force that could stand up to the most powerful nation in the world. Military action between 1775 and 1783 included five major campaigns: the American retreat from New York; the



British Army reenactment at Monmouth. Gary Stone, Division of Parks and Forestry, NJDEP.

Ten Crucial Days of 1776-7; the defense of the Delaware and capture of Philadelphia; the British retreat from Philadelphia and the Battle of Monmouth; and the closing battle in New Jersey at Springfield. Many lesser-known battles and encounters occurred throughout the region including Tory and militia raids, strikes by privateers from the protection of rivers and bays and ambushes from woodland or mountain hide-a-ways.

Encampments and Daily Life of Soldiers

While the British encamped in New Jersey's cities, Washington and his troops spent winters in the rural Morristown and Middlebrook areas. It was here that patriot soldiers endured the worst winters of the war; when food, clothing and money were in short supply.

Many men chose to stay at home or join the militia rather than face the harsh conditions of army life. Those who joined the Continental Army sometimes did so for extraordinary benefits, such as enlistment bonuses or promises of land at the end of the war - or simply because they believed strongly in the patriot cause. Likewise, many New Jersey citizens joined the British, lured by similar benefits or an overriding allegiance to the Crown. African American slaves participated on both sides of the conflict, hoping their service to one or the other might lead to freedom at the end of the war. Native Americans took part as well.

The daily lives of soldiers, whether British, Hessian or American, were characterized by hardship; foul weather; the specters of capture or a severe wound; and even death on a lonely road or crowded battlefield. For the Americans, who were ill clothed, poorly armed, underfed and often unpaid, suffering sometimes led to decisions to return home as enlistments expired and in New Jersey, even mutiny. In the midst of the hardships, there were also times of celebration with comrades and villagers at local taverns and after victories in the field.

Leadership

It was in New Jersey that George Washington devised the strategies and fought many of the battles that would ultimately lead to England's withdrawal from its American colonies. In New Jersey, he demonstrated his extraordinary military skills and leadership abilities, both on and off the battlefield. He saw the army through the worst of times in this colony, personally rallying them from retreats to victories at Princeton and Monmouth while staving off several attempts by other generals to usurp him. It was at Rockingham that Washington drafted his farewell address and there he first expressed his belief that the nation be strongly unified under a central authority, a belief shared by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton. This belief would be realized in the U.S. Constitution.



Jockey Hollow cabins at Morristown National Historical Park, 2002. National Park Service photograph.



Washington Rallying the Continental Army at Monmouth. Dover Publications, Inc.



Molly Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth Court House. Dover Publications, Inc.

Important leaders on both sides of the conflict experienced either victory or defeat in the corridor colony lying between New York and Philadelphia. The Provincial Assembly in New Jersey removed William Franklin, a loyalist and the illegitimate son of the patriot Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, from office as Royal Governor of New Jersey. Generals Howe, Clinton and Cornwallis led the British forces. Nathanael Greene, Henry Knox, Alexander Hamilton, James Monroe and Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee proved themselves in the New Jersey conflict. Because of a successful raid he led in New Jersey, the talents of Lafayette came to Washington's attention.

This sub-theme also provides the opportunity to celebrate New Jersey's own revolutionary era leaders including its signers of the Declaration of Independence and representatives to the Constitutional Convention. New Jersey's military leaders included Lord Stirling and General Philimon Dickinson and Frederick Frelinghuysen who is credited in some literature with the shot that killed Johann Rahl, the Hessian commander at the Battle of Trenton. Leaders in government included New Jersey's long serving governor, William Livingston and the President of the Continental Congress, Elisha Boudinot.

Civilians and the War.

Because of the duration and intensity of war activity in New Jersey, civilians were more involved in, and affected by, the military action than in most other colonies. Many civilians repeatedly lost food, livestock, supplies, homes and in some cases their lives from looting and pillaging American, British and Hessian forces. Throughout the state, civilians joined the official armies as guides, laborers and suppliers, while many others were forcibly pressed into duty.

Citizen militias were as important as armies during the campaign in New Jersey. Citizens joined together for short times in defense of their homes, to participate in organized battles or to harass enemy soldiers. Though largely unorganized and often deemed untrustworthy by the regular army, militia groups made British travel and foraging painful and encampment untenable in New Jersey.

Meanwhile, women in the midst of the conflict were forced to adopt traditionally male roles, taking over agricultural and business tasks while men fought. Women were also present in army camps, performing duties such as cooking, foraging, nursing and sometimes fighting, as in the famous legend of Molly Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth.

DIVIDED LOYALTIES

The war in New Jersey generated allegiance to the crown for some and loyalty to the rebellion for others, resulting in a daily civil war between Tories and rebels. Because ideological divisions frequently fell along religious, cultural or economic lines, New Jersey's exceptional diversity became a source of strife. The division of loyalties split families, communities and institutions and generated levels of hostility that would long outlast the period of the American Revolution.

This theme provides the opportunity to explore and interpret one of the most interesting and important, yet little known, aspects of the American Revolution in New Jersey. It, too, provides excellent opportunities for protection of remaining natural and cultural resources associated with New Jersey's own internal civil war.

Sub-themes related to "Divided Loyalties" include:

Political Loyalties

The war in New Jersey may be seen as a bitter civil war more than merely a series of military engagements. Unlike most colonies, politics in New Jersey were highly fragmented at the local level and the colony lacked a dominant political position that guided it through the war. Both loyalty and patriotism were widespread, while many residents were unsupportive of either side. Towns, congregations and even families were frequently split, as in the case of Benjamin and William Franklin. In the central region, where political and cultural groups were

more finely intermingled, the civil war was especially violent and it was dangerous to support the "wrong" cause. After independence, the acrimony of civil war precluded peaceful reconciliation; many loyalists were forced to emigrate and lost their properties.

Religious/Cultural Diversity

Loyalties often fell along cultural and religious lines. New Jersey's cultural diversity distinguished it from the relatively homogeneous colonies of New England and the South. A multiplicity of religions - Quakerism, Presbyterianism, Luthernism, Anglicanism, Calvinism, Pietism, Roman Catholicism, Dutch Reform, Judaism and Puritanism - compounded the fragmented political situation. Additionally, sectional differences, often related to economic mobility, also determined political divisions. Upwardly mobile citizens such as lawyers, commercial farmers and merchants were often supporters of the revolution, while wealthy conservatives, Crown appointees and many in the static lower classes tended to support remaining a part of the empire.

The study team believes that, taken together, the suggested themes for the Crossroads of the American Revolution enable the entire story of New Jersey's critical role in the conflict leading to our nation's birth to be fully understood and appreciated. They are responsive to the many public comments received during the course of the study and are supported by a multitude of closely related natural and cultural resources that remain in the state today.

Chapter 4

Affected Environment

The Crossroads of the American Revolution study area comprises 5,142 square miles, representing approximately 65 percent of the state of New Jersey. It lies on a northeast/southwest axis between the Hudson River adjacent to New York City and the Delaware River adjacent to Philadelphia. The area includes fifteen of the twenty-one counties in the state.

The northern boundary of the area is the New York/New Jersey state line at Passaic and Bergen counties. The western boundary includes the jurisdictional limits of Passaic, Morris, Somerset and Hunterdon counties and the Delaware River. The eastern boundary includes the Hudson River, New York and Newark bays and the Atlantic Ocean. In the south, the area is bounded by the jurisdictional limits of Gloucester and Camden counties and the Mullica River.

POPULATION

New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the nation. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, it is home to 8,414,350 persons, living in 3,064,645

households, an increase of 684,162 persons since the 1990 census. Males comprise 4,082,817 of the population and females, 4,331,537. The study area contains 7,602,146 persons, or over 90 percent of the state's total population, although development is not evenly distributed. Between 1990 and 2000, Somerset and Ocean counties experienced the most population growth within the study area. Camden and Essex counties were the slowest growing counties in the study area. (See Table 4.1.)

According to the 2001 New Jersey Department of Transportation Fact Book, the study area is within a one-day drive of two-thirds of the population of the United States.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The State of New Jersey is one of the wealthiest in the nation. The 1997 median household income for New Jersey was \$47,903 and ten of the fifteen counties' median household incomes in the study area were above this figure. Somerset and Hunterdon counties had the highest median household income for New Jersey in 1997 while Hudson County had the lowest. (See Table 4.1, Column 4.) In 1998, New Jersey's leading employment cate-

Table 4.1
Demographic and Socioeconomic Data

Crossroads County	Population	Population Change 1990-2000	Median Household Income 1997 (\$)	Private Nonfarm Employment 1998
Bergen	884,118	7.1	59,557	446,352
Burlington	423,394	7.2	52,543	158,802
Camden	508,932	1.2	41,441	178,439
Essex	793,633	2.0	39,823	382,831
Gloucester	254,673	10.7	49,279	73,288
Hudson	608,975	10.1	34,848	210,152
Hunterdon	121,989	13.1	72,398	40,135
Mercer	350,761	7.7	49,251	156,991
Middlesex	750,162	11.7	52,646	363,121
Monmouth	615,301	11.2	57,985	200,524
Morris	470,212	11.6	67,919	280,256
Ocean	510,916	17.9	42,053	105,202
Passaic	489,049	7.9	39,783	164,987
Somerset	297,490	23.8	74,586	165,200
Union	522,541	5.8	50,254	225,532
State of New Jersey	8,414,350	8.6	47,903	3,368,365

Source: New Jersey Commerce & Economic Growth Commission, Office of Travel & Tourism, 2000 New Jersey Travel Research Program's Travel & Tourism in New Jersey May 2001 Study

gories were retail trade with 420,724 employees, manufacturing with 409,788 employees, wholesale trade with 266,944 employees and accommodation and food services with 252,031 employees. The counties of the study area contained 94 percent of New Jersey's total non-farm employment. The major employment bases in the study area are located within or near the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. Bergen, Essex and Middlesex counties had the highest number of private non-farm employment jobs in 1998. Hunterdon and Gloucester counties, which are comparatively more rural, had the lowest number of private non-farm jobs. (See Table 4.1, Column 5.)

Property values in the Crossroads study area vary greatly. Bergen and Morris counties maintained the highest median property value in 1990 at \$226,000 and \$216,400, respectively. Counties with the lowest median property values include Camden and Gloucester, with values less than \$100,000. Tax rates amongst the counties are fairly uniform, with a median of 2.843 per \$1000 of assessed valuation. Essex and Union counties' tax rates are significantly higher at 11.238 and 9.681, respectively.

LAND USE

The study area is a mosaic of urban centers, suburban communities and rural spaces. The core lies along the I-95 and I-295 highway corridors and contains the major cities of Camden, New Brunswick, Trenton, Jersey City, Newark and Paterson and virtually all of the bedroom communities surrounding New York City and Philadelphia. The region, however, includes a wealth of natural, cultural, scenic and recreational resources.

The northeast section of the area is urban and suburban. The northwestern and western reaches contain the more rural New Jersey Highlands, including the extensive, publicly owned water supply properties of the City of Newark and Jersey City. Much of the area is forested and contains agricultural uses. In the southeast are portions of the 1.1 million-acre Pinelands National Reserve and resort communities along the Atlantic coastline. The southwest is predominately made up of urban and suburban communities.

More than 34 percent of the study area has a land cover/land use designation of urban land. This is concentrated in the central core of the study area. In those counties bordering New York City almost 80 percent of the land is built out, while the counties just to the west and south are only 35 to 50 percent developed. Those counties directly opposite

Philadelphia are 50 percent developed, while those just south and east are only 17 to 28 percent developed. This central core is a mix of industrial, commercial and residential development and is supported by an extensive transportation system.

Approximately 60 percent of the study area contains tree cover on parcels exceeding one-half acre in size; approximately 30 percent has a land cover/land use designation of forested land. Most of these forests are outside of the core region in Ocean, Burlington, Hunterdon, Passaic and Morris counties. Three major areas of contiguous forested land are in the Pinelands National Reserve in Burlington and Ocean counties, the northwestern section of Passaic County and in the Sourland Mountains in Hunterdon and Mercer counties.

In the southern and western counties of the study area, there is a substantial amount of land (11 percent) with an agricultural land use/land cover designation. Much of this area is within the Burlington, Camden and Gloucester county portions of the Pinelands National Reserve, an area having soils of moderate fertility. Burlington County also contains extensive cranberry and blueberry farms on wetter soils suitable for those crops. Hunterdon County has the greatest amount of land in the study area and state devoted to farming. The latter connects with a somewhat fragmented east/west band of agricultural land that crosses the middle of the state towards the Atlantic Ocean, stretching from Hunterdon County, through Middlesex and Mercer, to Monmouth County.

Less than 1 percent of the study area is designated as barren land. This includes naturally occurring areas such as beaches and rock outcrops, as well as artificially created areas such as undeveloped urban lands, brown fields, mines, dumps and quarries. Ocean County has the largest area designated as barren land, since it has the longest shoreline and a substantial area of sand and gravel mining in the northeastern reaches of the Pinelands.

TRANSPORTATION

Since colonial times, New Jersey has been a nexus of major transportation routes connecting the eastern seaboard and points beyond. The pattern of New Jersey's development followed these routes and urban centers grew up within these transportation corridors especially where they crossed over the Delaware and Hudson Rivers to adjacent states. Two major east coast ports at Newark-Jersey City and Camden-Philadelphia, and four major airports



Transportation

including Newark, Philadelphia, LaGuardia and John F. Kennedy serve the region. The Newark International Airport is the fifth busiest airport in the nation and the Port of Newark is the second largest port in the nation. Over the past year, 300 million tons of goods were moved by airplane and ship through the airports and ports in the study area. During the same period, more than 6.9 billion tons of goods were moved across its roads.

Traffic is normally heavy in developed portions of the region; almost 20 million trips are made by residents each day within study area and more than one-half million people cross or enter the study area from the outside each day. The highway system within the study area is divided into interstate highways, US and state highways and local roads. The interstate highways connect the major cities (Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson and Trenton) and larger communities in the study area with New York City, Philadelphia and the nation beyond. These include portions of the New Jersey Turnpike, the Garden State Parkway, the Palisades Interstate Parkway and Interstates 76, 80, 87, 95, 195, 280, 287 and 295. For the most part, these major highways run northeast/southwest and connect to the interstate system going north into New England, south along the Atlantic seaboard and west through Pennsylvania. The US and state highways connect communities within the study area and include portions of routes 1, 9,

10, 17, 22, 23, 30, 33, 70, 73, 130, 202, 206 and 208. The local roads are by far the most numerous and provide access to sites within these communities.

The demand for transportation within the communities of the study area and along the New York-Philadelphia corridor has always been important. Traffic volume on the New Jersey Turnpike, the Garden State Parkway and the Palisades Interstate Parkway alone is 648 million vehicles per year. Movement of goods and daily commuting makes up a substantial portion of the traffic on New Jersey's roadways.

The study area is also easily accessible by rail transportation. Amtrak makes five station-stops in New Jersey between New York and Philadelphia including Newark, Metropark, New Brunswick, Princeton Junction and Trenton - all within the study area. Ten Amtrak trains service the state: Acela Express, Acela Regional, Crescent, Carolinian & Piedmont, Keystone, Metroliner, Northeast Direct, Silver Service, Twilight Shoreline and Vermonter. New Jersey Transit provides local train and bus service in many locations throughout the study area. (See "Transportation" map.)

AIR AND WATER QUALITY

The study area is part of four major airsheds; each associated with a major metropolitan area (New York, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Allentown-Bethlehem). Generally, air quality has been improving throughout the state over the past three decades as a result of improved fuels, emission standards, manufacturing processes and regulation. Air quality is closely linked to fossil fuels in New Jersey, because more than a third of energy consumption is used for transportation and another 35 percent is used for heating and cooling buildings; much of which is derived from fossil fuels. The study area includes the most densely populated urban and suburban areas of the most densely populated state in the nation; is one of the major summer vacation destinations for the New York, Philadelphia and Wilmington metropolitan areas; and includes one of the most heavily traveled portions of the interstate system of the eastern seaboard. As a result, exposure to high ozone and airborne toxin levels in the summer is widespread as people travel and heat or cool their buildings.

Transportation planners for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the New Jersey Department of Transportation estimate that improvements in car and truck emissions and reformulated fuels are



Tourism Regions (Source: NJ Office of Travel and Tourism)

expected to reduce contaminants throughout the state over the next twenty years substantially. On a statewide level, these reductions will more than offset any pollution increases due to changes in land use from the addition of another million residents expected by 2020 in New Jersey. There are likely to be differential decreases in response to development and transportation patterns. In the northeastern and central parts of the study area, where a majority of the population growth is expected, the decreases are anticipated to be less than those rural and agricultural areas to the west and southeast, where less change is anticipated.

The study area's water quality has been improving steadily since 1992. In 1995, 95 percent of all community water systems met microbial standards and 89 percent met all chemical standards. In portions of Hunterdon, Monmouth, Ocean and Burlington counties, there is localized pollution from excess fertilizers and pesticides, poorly functioning septic systems and animal wastes. In a number of the communities along the Delaware River and the coast, mercury and salt-water intrusion threaten some of the ground water sources. The Potomac-Magothy-Raritan aquifer that underlies the southern portion of the study area has been particularly affected by salt water intrusion. In the faster growing counties in the center and north of the

study area, removal of stream buffers, building in the flood plains and increased traffic have had an impact due to non-point source pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

Localized groundwater contamination has been documented in many locations of the study area. New Jersey has seventy-seven Superfund sites listed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the vast majority of which occur in the study area. Efforts to clean up a number of these sites are ongoing. In 1997, the NJDEP has identified 9,000 known contaminated sites in the state. Many more sites are perceived by the general public to be contaminated, even though there is no documentation of hazardous wastes on the properties.

TOURISM

New Jersey is a tourist destination for local, regional and out-of-state visitors. Seventy-seven percent of the state's visitors reside in other parts of the United States. The State of New Jersey Office of Travel and Tourism divides New Jersey into six tourism regions. Four of these fall within the study area including Gateway, Skylands, Shore and Delaware River (see "State Tourism Regions" map).

Tourism greatly contributes to New Jersey's economy. A May 2001 report by the New Jersey Travel Research Program of the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission reports that in 2000, tourism generated \$30.1 billion for the state economy, including \$3.7 billion in state taxes and \$1.8 billion in local taxes. There were a total of 832,000 jobs directly and indirectly related to tourism with a payroll totaling \$17.4 billion. Table 4.2 shows the year 2000 economic impact of tourism by region. Table 4.3 breaks the impact data down by county and Table 4.4 ranks the total tourism expenditures and employment by county.

New Jersey's many historic sites are among the attractions visited by those interested in local and national history. Major tourist destinations within the study area include beaches in the shoreline counties of Monmouth and Ocean. Also popular are historic sites such as the villages of Batsto and Whitesbog, the Burlington City Historic District, the USS New Jersey Battleship Museum, New Jersey State Museum, the State House, the Old Barracks Museum and the battlefields and homes associated with prominent figures of the Revolution.

The Longwoods International statistics, *Travel and*

Table 4.2
2000 Economic Impacts by Office of Travel & Tourism Region

	DELAWARE	GATEWAY	GREATER ATLANTIC City	SHORE	SOUTHERN SHORE	SKYLANDS
EXPENDITURES						
\$ Billions	3.1	8.1	9.0	3.7	3.2	2.9
% of State Total	10	27	30	12	11	10
EMPLOYMENT						
Thousands	103	245	180	115	111	78
% of State Total	12	29	22	14	13	9
PAYROLL						
\$ Billions	2.0	5.4	4.8	2.0	1.6	1.6
% of State Total	11	31	27	11	9	10
STATE TAXES						
\$ Millions	388	1,043	1,182	443	386	333
% of State Total	10	28	31	12	10	9
LOCAL TAXES						
\$ Millions	208	536	552	210	176	162
% of State Total	11	29	30	11	10	9

Source: New Jersey Commerce & Economic Growth Commission, Office of Travel & Tourism, 2000 New Jersey Travel Research Program's Travel & Tourism in New Jersey May 2001 Study

Table 4.3
2000 Economic Impacts by County

County	Jobs (Thousands)	Payroll (\$ Millions)	State Taxes (\$ Millions)	Local Taxes (\$ Millions)
Bergen	56.7	1,310.8	262.2	148.3
Burlington	30.7	595.0	114.4	62.0
Camden	29.4	555.0	110.0	61.5
Cumberland	5.9	89.0	20.4	6.0
Essex	51.3	1,216.8	224.4	111.5
Gloucester	12.4	194.2	43.6	19.6
Hudson	39.3	861.9	162.7	64.0
Hunterdon	4.7	93.0	20.8	8.0
Mercer	26.4	557.0	106.2	59.5
Middlesex	51.1	1,103.3	202.7	113.9
Monmouth	51.7	1,004.7	210.9	105.9
Morris	40.7	922.1	177.8	92.9
Ocean	63.3	959.9	231.6	103.7
Passaic	17.8	346.8	70.5	35.6
Somerset	19.8	430.3	87.1	40.8

Source: New Jersey Commerce & Economic Growth Commission, Office of Travel & Tourism, 2000 New Jersey Travel Research Program's Travel & Tourism in New Jersey May 2001 Study

Table 4.4
Tourism-Related Expenditures & Employment

County	Total Expenditures (\$Billions)	Total Employment (Jobs-Thousands)
Bergen	2.02	57
Burlington	0.93	31
Camden	0.86	29
Essex	1.75	51
Gloucester	0.35	12
Hudson	1.30	39
Hunterdon	0.19	5
Mercer	0.87	26
Middlesex	1.58	51
Monmouth	1.79	52
Morris	1.50	41
Ocean	1.94	63
Passaic	0.55	18
Somerset	0.80	20
Union	0.93	28

Source: New Jersey Commerce & Economic Growth Commission, Office of Travel & Tourism, 2000 New Jersey Travel Research Program's Travel & Tourism in New Jersey May 2001 Study

Tourism in New Jersey 2000, indicates that 15 percent of those who visit the state engage in ecotourism, heritage tourism or cultural tourism activities. This translates to approximately 16 million visitors to sites associated with history and culture, and another 3 million visitors to outdoor recreation sites. It is difficult to identify in-state day trip visits to either historic or outdoor recreation activities. Longwood International estimates that it is approximately 15 million visits per year. Most of these visitors use the interstate and regional highways for half their trips and local roads for the remaining portions. While there is some variation in the number of visitors from 1995 through 2000, they reflect a one to five percent increase in visits to ecotourism, heritage tourism and cultural tourism activities.

TOPOGRAPHY

The study area is contained within three of the four physiographic provinces described in Chapter 2 including the Highlands, the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain. Topographic features had a significant influence on historic patterns of development within the state. Prominent landforms include the continuous ridge of the Palisades Highlands and Watchung Mountains, between Piscataway and the Hudson River, overlooking New York City and the broad hilltops with gentle slopes, swamps and narrow passes surrounding Bound Brook and Morristown. In the northwest the terrain

is mountainous while in the core area and south-east, it is gently sloping to flat.

The state has abundant surface and subsurface water resources. There are more than 65,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs; more than 200 miles of coastline; and four major river systems (the Hudson, Delaware, Passaic and Raritan rivers). An extensive stream system feeds fourteen smaller rivers (Cooper River, Crosswicks Creek, Elizabeth River, Great Egg Harbor River, Lamington River, Metedeconk River, Millstone River, Mullica River, Neshanic River, Rahway River, Rancocas Creek, Saddle River, South River and Toms River). Most of the rivers run east/west and cut across the north/south transportation routes. Major aquifers include the Buried Valley, Highlands, Rockaway, Potomac-Raritan-Magothy, Mt. Laurel-Winona and the Kirkwood-Cohansey.

Because the coastal plain exhibits relatively little change of elevation and there were ancient glacial lakes, a substantial portion of the study area (18 percent) is wetlands. These include the Hackensack Meadowlands, the Hamilton-Trenton Marsh and the wetlands associated with ancient Lake Passaic. The Hamilton-Trenton Marsh is located where Crosswicks Creek and Black Creek meet the Delaware River. The Hackensack Meadowlands are located where Overpeck Creek and the Hackensack and Passaic rivers empty into Newark Bay. The third major wetland remains from glacial Lake Passaic. It includes a series of swamps and marshes that begin with the Great Swamp and move north along the Passaic River and its tributaries through the Troy Meadows, Hatfield Swamp and Great Piece Meadows to the Bog and Vly Meadows.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The study area, while located in the nation's most urbanized state, contains an abundance of natural resources and a diversity of plant and animal habitat. Included are large publicly owned properties such as the 36,000-acre Pequannock Watershed holdings of the City of Newark, the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, the Pinelands National Reserve and numerous state parks and wildlife management areas.

There are eight National Natural Landmarks (NNLs) within the study area that are recognized for their nationally significant natural resources. A number of these sites are also valuable for their cultural affiliations and their recreational and scenic values. They include the following:

- Palisades of the Hudson in Bergen County - has the best example of thick diabase sill formation in the United States;
- Riker Hill Fossil Site in Essex County one of only two sites in the northeastern United States where large numbers of dinosaur footprints rest in situ;
- Pigeon Swamp in Middlesex County - one of few remaining inner coastal plain, lowland, hardwood forests in the north east region;
- Great Swamp in Morris County - a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administered wildlife refuge containing an unspoiled forest, swamp and marshland;
- Troy Meadows in Morris County - hydrologically connected to the Great Swamp and the last unpolluted freshwater marsh in northern New Jersey;
- Great Falls of Paterson and Garrett Mountain in Passaic County - an excellent illustration of jointed basaltic flow;
- William L. Mutcheson Memorial Forest in Somerset County - the best example of old growth, mixed forest in New Jersey;
- Manahawkin Bottomland Hardwood Forest in Ocean County - one of the finest examples of bottomland hardwood forest in the northern Atlantic Coastal Plain region;
- Moggy Hollow Natural Area in Somerset County - a superlative illustration of Ice Age glaciation and outlet for glacial Lake Passaic.

In addition to the NNLs, there is one other site nationally recognized for its unique natural resources. The Pinelands National Reserve (PNR), an affiliated area of the NPS, comprises portions of Burlington, Ocean, Camden and Gloucester counties in the study area and extends into three non-study area counties to the south. The reserve is the largest body of open space on the mid-Atlantic seaboard and contains an ecological landscape of national significance. It is also a designated U.S. Biosphere Reserve. The PNR includes the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the northern reaches of which are in the study area. As with the NNLs, The PNR also possesses significant cultural resources and important scenic and recreational values.

There are four other regional agencies undertaking efforts to protect and manage natural resources in the study area including:

- the Delaware River Basin Commission, which focuses on land use and water quality associated

with the Delaware River basin;

- the Hackensack Meadows Development Commission, which is working to improve water quality and reclaim the ecological values of the Hackensack Meadowlands;
- the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission, which is concerned with resource protection and recreation development along the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The U.S. Forest Service has also undertaken a multi-year study of the Highlands Region and funds have been made available from Congress for land acquisition; and
- the New Jersey Coastal Management Zone, administered by the NJDEP, which covers portions of the area on the eastern boundary.

The NJDEP manages twenty-nine state parks in the study area and forty-five wildlife management areas (see Appendix C). These provide protected habitats for plant and animal species and provide outstanding recreational and scenic values.

Numerous counties, municipalities, land trusts and other nonprofit organizations have worked in partnership with the state to protect other important natural resources within the region and to provide recreational opportunities.

In 1998, New Jersey's citizens overwhelmingly supported an almost \$1 billion, ten-year open space initiative. The goal of the program is to protect one million acres of the state's remaining open space to conserve biological diversity, preserve farmland, protect watersheds, create greenway corridors and provide opportunities for outdoor recreation. This initiative followed nine previous bond issues totaling more than \$1.4 billion that have protected New Jersey's open space and farmland since 1961.

Since 1997, the State of New Jersey and local land trusts have been partners in many efforts to protect sites in the study area relevant to the American Revolution including:

- *Camp Glen Grey* - located within the iron mining region, it is protected by a partnership between the Doris Duke Foundation, the Victoria Foundation, Trust for Public Lands, Friends of Glen Grey and the New Jersey Green Acres Program;
- *Continental army encampment site* - where Washington's army spent the night before marching into the Battle of Monmouth, it is protected by the New Jersey Green Acres Program;
- *Cornelius Coryell's birthplace* - birthplace of Coryell, an aide to General George Washington

during the Revolution, is protected by a partnership between the Delaware and Raritan Greenway, the Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance and the New Jersey Green Acres Program;

- *Crosswicks Creek agricultural district* - site of numerous engagements in 1777-78, it is protected by a partnership between private landowners, Monmouth Conservation Foundation, New Jersey Farmland Preservation Program, New Jersey Green Acres Program and Monmouth County;
- *Middlebrook encampment site* - where Washington and his army camped in June 1777, it is protected by a partnership between Somerset County and the New Jersey Green Acres Program;
- *Monmouth Battlefield church and related lands* - developing a conservation partnership between Monmouth Conservation Foundation, Monmouth County, Friends of Monmouth Battlefield, Delaware and Raritan Greenway and New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry and New Jersey Green Acres Program;
- *Patriot's Path* - a trail that runs through important encampment sites around Morristown, it is protected by a partnership between the Morris Land Conservancy, National Park Service and the New Jersey Green Acres Program; and
- *Alexauken Creek watershed* - part of the Sourland Mountains, a refuge for the Continental army is being protected by a partnership between Hunterdon County, Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance and New Jersey Green Acres Program.

Despite these recent preservation success stories, there are many historic landscapes still vulnerable to development. Of the twenty-one counties in New Jersey, nineteen have dedicated open space funds to preserve land through fee simple acquisition and the purchase of development rights. The state's office of Green Acres is working with a \$14 million appropriation from the state legislature to preserve Revolutionary War landscapes in the study area. Additional appropriations for acquisitions in the study area are anticipated over the next few years.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listings of federally threatened (T) or endangered (E) plant and animal species in the study area include: (See Appendix G)

Flora

- Sensitive joint-vetch *Aeschynomene virginica* T



Recreation

- Swamp pink *Helonias bullata* T
- Small whorled pogonia *Isotria medeoloides* T
- Knieskern's beaked-rush *Rhynchospora knieskernii* T
- American chaffseed *Schwalbea americana* E

Fauna

- Dwarf wedgemussel *Alasmidonta heterodon* E
- Bog turtle *Clemmys muhlenbergii* T
- Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* T
- Indiana bat *Myotis sodalis* E

The Bog asphodel, *Narthecium americanum*, is federally listed as a candidate species and occurs primarily in the southern portions of the study area within the Pinelands National Reserve.

The NJ DEP, Natural Heritage Program maintains a list of state threatened and endangered plant and animal species, many of which occur in the study area. The New Jersey Pinelands Commission maintains and protects through regulation additional species specifically associated with that region.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The study area contains exceptional recreational opportunities. The New Jersey shore is a magnet for summer activities and attracts vacationers from the state, nearby metropolitan areas and other locations. Numerous golf courses dot the landscape and there are multiple opportunities for fishing, hunting, hiking, biking and water sports such as swimming

and boating. Most state, county and municipal lands provide opportunities for recreation and many

of the non-profit organization conservation properties are used for passive recreation. There are a number of private recreation areas, hiking trails, bike routes and scenic byways in the study area that have been developed specifically for outdoor recreational activity.

State Recreation Areas include:

- Bull's Island State Recreation Area Stockton Township, Somerset County
- Forked River State Marina Forked River Township, Ocean County
- Leonardo State Marina Leonardo Township, Monmouth County
- Liberty Landing State Marina Jersey City, Hudson County
- Six Mile Run Recreation Area Somerset Township, Somerset County
- Spruce Run State Recreation Area Union Township, Hunterdon County
- Round Valley State Recreation Area Lebanon Township, Somerset County

All state parks, wildlife management areas and state forests, and most county parks have hiking and trail systems. The following list includes the longer hiking and water trails and the road biking routes that are within, or pass through the study area. (see "Recreation" Map)

- Appalachian Trail Passaic County
- Atlantic Highlands Trail Monmouth County
- Batona Trail Burlington County
- Capital to Coast Trail Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean Counties
- Crosswicks Creek Water Trail Burlington County
- Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park Trail Somerset County
- Great Swamp Cruise Morris County
- Heart of the Pines Sweep Burlington County
- Henry Hudson Trail Monmouth County
- Highlands Hilltopper Hunterdon and Morris Counties
- Holmdel Park and Spy House Ramble Monmouth County
- Jockey Hollow Trail Morris County
- Lambertville Loop Hunterdon County
- Lumberton-Vincetown Loop Burlington County
- Morris Canal Towpath Morris County
- Palisades Interstate Park Trail Bergen County
- Patriots Path Morris County
- Raritan River Gorge Ramble Somerset County
- Ringwood Ramble Passaic County
- Six Mile Run Reservoir Somerset County
- Sussex Branch Trail Burlington County
- Watson Water Trail Burlington County

There is no official state scenic byway program in New Jersey, so there are no designated scenic

byways in the study area except in the PNR by the New Jersey Pinelands Commission. A number of roads, however, have been identified in the study area by the New Jersey Department of Transportation, New Jersey Office of Travel and Tourism and the American Automobile Association. These include:

- *Delaware River Drive* from Trenton to Milford (35 - mile scenic auto route);
- *New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route* from Perth Amboy to Deep Water (220 - mile scenic auto route);
- *Palisades Interstate Parkway* from Fort Lee, NJ to Bear Mountain, NY (11-mile scenic auto route);
- *Washington Victory Trail* from Titusville to Trenton (10 - mile history auto route);

The Pinelands Commission designates all roads in those portions of the PNR that have limited future development potential as scenic corridors. These include roadways in the Preservation, Forest and Rural Development areas as delineated in the Commission's federally approved comprehensive management plan for the PNR.

EDUCATIONAL AND COMMEMORATIVE RESOURCES

Educational opportunities specifically related to the American Revolution may also be found in the study area. Periodically, there have been special initiatives commemorating events such as the 200th Anniversary of the American Revolution (1976) and the 225th Anniversary of the American Revolution (2001). Such efforts have resulted in unique events, exhibits and publications. These include the twenty-six booklets and two teacher guides of the Bicentennial pamphlet series (New Jersey's Revolutionary Experience), produced by the New Jersey Historical Commission in 1976 and the ten public service productions about New Jersey's Revolutionary War historic sites produced by the New Jersey Historical Commission and New Jersey Network in 2001. A sample listing of some of the lectures, exhibits and other educational events associated with the Revolutionary War in New Jersey that are being held in the study area are included below.

- *On the Other Side (September 2001)* Morris County Historical Society and Hanover Township Landmark Commission
- *Bringing the Past to Life Using Primary Source Documents and Local Historic Sites* (October 2001) New Jersey Studies Academic Alliance,

NJ Historical Commission, Monmouth County Archives, Seton Hall University, NJ Council for History Education and others

- *Archives and History Day* (October 2001) Monmouth County Archives, New Jersey Historical Commission
- *Center of the Storm: Front Page Contest for Elementary, Middle and High School Students* (October 2001 to January 2002) The Star-Ledger, New Jersey Historical Society and New Jersey Network Public Television
- *George Washington and the Battle of Trenton: the Evolution of an American Image* (November 2001 - February 2002) New Jersey State Museum
- *A Revolutionary Time Lecture Series* (November 2001 through March 2002) New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry
- *Year of Crisis: New Jersey in 1776* (December 2001) New Jersey Historical Commission Annual New Jersey History Conference
- *From Retreat to Triumph: Washington Comes to Morristown Symposium* (January 2002) New Jersey Historical Commission and the NPS

There are a number of reenactment organizations in New Jersey and Revolutionary War reenactments can be enjoyed in many parts of the study area. Some recent events are listed below identified with their sponsoring organizations.

- *Washington's Retreat* (November 2001) Borough of Fort Lee, Fort Lee Historic Committee, Fort Lee Historical Society, Fort Lee Historic Park and Historic New Bridge Landing Commission
- *American Army's Retreat through Princeton* (December 2001) Drumthwacket, Historic Morven, Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton University, Rockingham State Historic Site
- *British Occupation of Princeton* (December 2001) Drumthwacket, Historic Morven, Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton University, Rockingham State Historic Site
- *Hessian Occupation of Trenton* (December 2001) Old Barracks Museum, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Washington Crossing State Park (NJ), Washington Crossing Historic Park (PA), Trenton Downtown Association, Capital City Redevelopment Association, Trenton Convention and Visitor Bureau, Drumthwacket, Historic Morven, Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton Battlefield State Park,

Princeton University, Rockingham State Historic Site

- *Annual Re-enactment of Christmas Night 1776 - Washington Crossing the Delaware River* (December 2001) Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission
- *225th Anniversary Re-enactment of Christmas Night 1776 - Washington Crossing the Delaware River* (December 2001) Old Barracks Museum, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Washington Crossing State Park (NJ), Washington Crossing Historic Park (PA), Trenton Downtown Association, Capital City Redevelopment Association, Trenton Convention and Visitor Bureau, Drumthwacket, Historic Morven, Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton University, Rockingham State Historic Site
- *The March to Trenton* (2001) Old Barracks Museum, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Washington Crossing State Park (NJ), Washington Crossing Historic Park (PA), Trenton Downtown Association, Capital City Redevelopment Association, Trenton Convention and Visitor Bureau, Drumthwacket, Historic Morven, Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton University, Rockingham State Historic Site
- *The Battles of Trenton* (December 2001) Old Barracks Museum, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Washington Crossing State Park (NJ), Washington Crossing Historic Park (PA), Trenton Downtown Association, Capital City Redevelopment Association, Trenton Convention and Visitor Bureau, Drumthwacket, Historic Morven, Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton University, Rockingham State Historic Site
- *Memorial Service for the Slain and Second Battle of Trenton* (December 2001) Old Barracks Museum, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Washington Crossing State Park (NJ), Washington Crossing Historic Park (PA), Trenton Downtown Association, Capital City Redevelopment Association, Trenton Convention and Visitor Bureau, Drumthwacket, Historic Morven, Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton University, Rockingham State Historic Site
- *Battle of Princeton* (December 2001) Old Barracks Museum, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Washington Crossing State Park (NJ),

- Washington Crossing Historic Park (PA), Trenton Downtown Association, Capital City Redevelopment Association, Trenton Convention and Visitor Bureau, Drumthwacket, Historic Morven, Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton University, Rockingham State Historic Site
- *Anniversary Celebration of Washington's First Coming to Morristown and Washington's Arrival in Morristown Parade* (January 2002) Old Barracks Museum, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Washington Crossing State Park (NJ), Washington Crossing Historic Park (PA), Trenton Downtown Association, Capital City Redevelopment Association, Trenton Convention and Visitor Bureau, Drumthwacket, Historic Morven, Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton University, Rockingham State Historic Site, National Park Service

A number of exhibits and publications have been developed to celebrate the state's role in the American Revolution. Some of them are listed below.

- *A Time of Turmoil: The Revolutionary War in the Raritan Valley* (October 2001 to January 2002) East Jersey Olde Towne Village
- *225th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and our New Jersey Signers* (October 2001 to January 2002) Buccleuch Mansion Museum
- *Strangers in a Strange Land: The Hessian Odyssey* (December 2001 to June 2002) Old Barracks Museum
- *The Great Experiment: George Washington and the American Republic* (January-February 2002) Morris County Library, Huntington Library and American Library Association
- *Historical Archaeology of Colonial New Jersey* (permanent exhibit) New Jersey Historical Commission and Friends of the New Jersey State Museum
- *Washington Crossing the Delaware Painting* (ongoing exhibit) New Jersey State Museum and Washington Crossing Foundation
- *The Crossroads of the American Revolution: A Driving Guide and Map* (2000) NJDEP
- *A Revolutionary Time: The Guide to New Jersey's American Revolutionary War Trail* (2000) NJDEP Division of Parks and Forestry and New Jersey and Office of Travel and Tourism
- *New Jersey's State Parks, Forests, Recreation Areas & Historic Sites: The Guide to New Jersey's Special Places* (2000) NJDEP
- *Winter of Crisis: A Visitor's Guide to Historic Events Winter 2001-2001* (2001) 225th Anniversary of the American Revolution Celebration Commission
- *Center of the Storm: New Jersey and the American Revolution Series* (2001) The Star Ledger and Kean University

A number of sites provide ongoing education programming and have mounted permanent exhibits on the American Revolution in New Jersey. Some of those who have ongoing and special initiatives include the following:

- The NPS has ongoing programs, exhibits and markers at Morristown National Historical Park, Independence National Historical Park, Valley Forge National Historical Park and along the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route;
- The NJDEP, Division of Parks and Forestry maintains extensive exhibits and periodic programs at Boxwood Hall, Fort Lee Historic Site, Hancock House, the Hermitage, Historic New Bridge Landing, Indian King Tavern, Long Pond Ironworks State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park, Old Dutch Parsonage, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Ringwood State Park, Rockingham, Somers Mansion, Wallace House and Washington's Crossing State Park;
- Counties and local communities also provide educational materials and sponsor exhibits and programs. Some of the parks that have taken the initiative recently include Cooper River Park, Hamilton-Trenton Marsh Protected Area, Historic Red Bank Battlefield Park, Rancocas Woods and Rancocas Reservation;
- A number of museums have supported Revolutionary War exhibits and programs including Croft Farm, the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission Environmental Center, Museum of Early Trades and Craft, New Jersey State Museum, Newark Museum, Paterson Museum, Powhatan Lenape Nation Indian Heritage Museum, Sterling Hill Mining Museum and the Trailside Museum;
- Privately owned historic sites have provided periodic special programs and exhibits including Dey Mansion and Howell Living History Farm.

Many communities throughout the study area have cemeteries that include graves of people whose stories illustrate the themes of this study. Some of

these are civic, military and political leaders that influenced the outcome of the Revolutionary War. Although there is no inventory of cemeteries

throughout the study area, the following cemeteries contain the graves of one or more of these leaders, an unusually large number of soldier interments, or people that had a unique story related to the American Revolution.

Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Basking Ridge
Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Union
First Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Elizabeth
First Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Orange
First Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Scotch Plains
First Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Woodbury
First Presbyterian Church of Hanover Cemetery	Hanover
First Presbyterian Church of Succasunna Cemetery	Roxbury
First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge Cemetery	Woodbridge
Hilltop Church Cemetery	Mendham
Presbyterian Church Cemetery	Springfield
Princeton Cemetery	Princeton
Quaker Meeting House Cemetery	Trenton
St. Mary's Church Cemetery	Burlington
Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery	Woodbridge

In addition to the monuments and sculptures in these cemeteries, there are monuments at the battlefield parks and in surrounding communities. These include the Monmouth Battle Monument in Freehold Township, Princeton Battle Monument in Princeton Borough, the Ionic Colonnade and stone patio at Princeton Battlefield State Park and the Trenton Battle Monument in Trenton.

In addition to cultural programming, there are a number of public efforts regarding natural resource education. The following state sites in the study area provide programs, exhibits, brochures and interpretive trails.

- Allaire State Park Monmouth County
- Barnegat Lighthouse State Park Ocean County
- Cheesequake State Park Middlesex County
- Island Beach State Park Ocean County
- Lebanon State Forest Burlington County
- Liberty State Park Jersey City, Hudson County
- Monmouth Battlefield State Park Monmouth County
- Princeton Battlefield State Park Mercer County
- Voorhees State Park Morris County
- Washington Crossing State Park Hunterdon County
- Wharton State Forest Camden County

Many non-profit organizations in New Jersey concerned with environmental protection and natural resources protection run their own educational

programs throughout the study area.

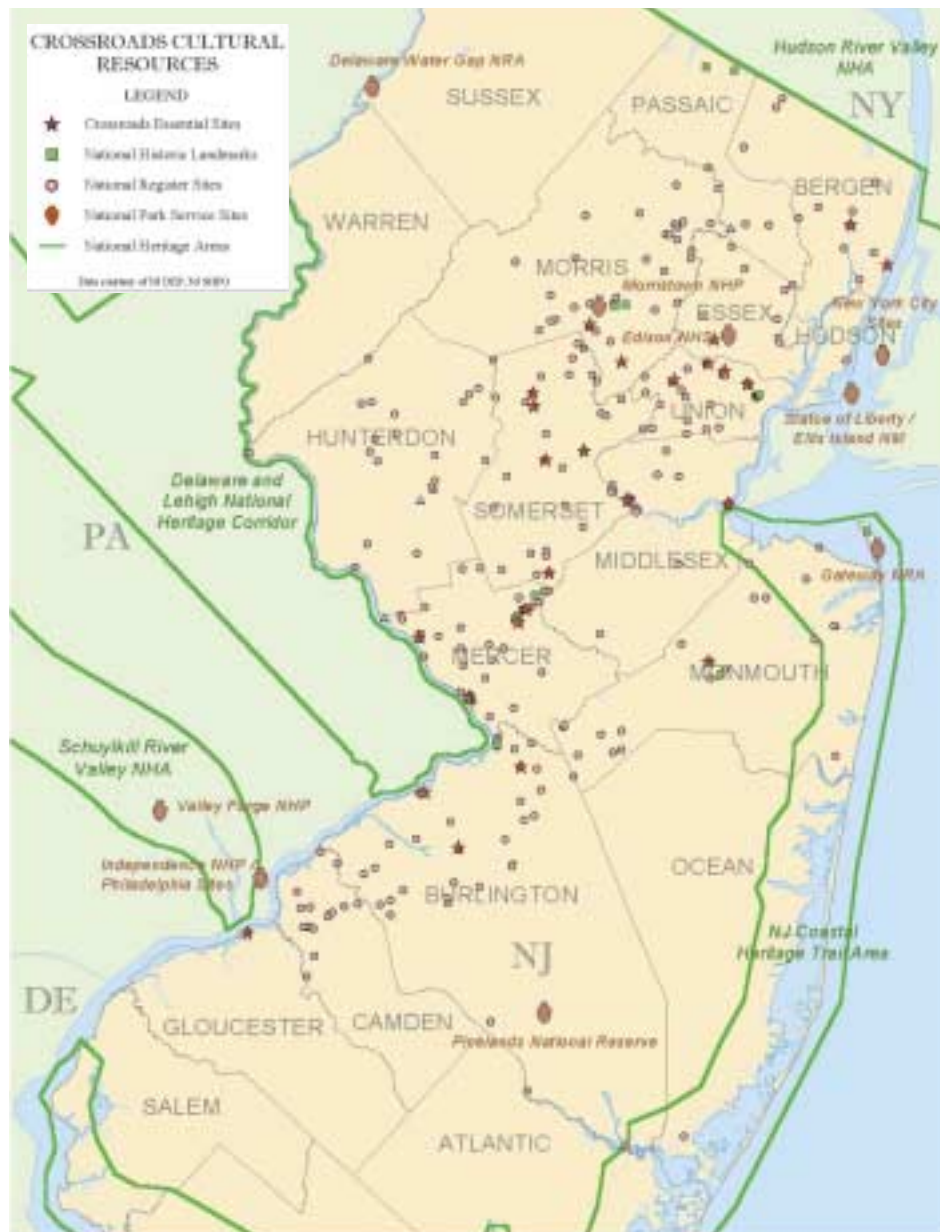
CULTURAL RESOURCES

There are three units of the national park system in the study area including Edison National Historic Site in Essex County, which is the home and laboratory of Thomas Alva Edison, The Gateway National Recreation Area Sandy Hook Unit in Monmouth County and Morristown National Historical Park in Morris County, the latter, which was the headquarters of the Continental army during the winter encampments. Another NPS affiliated area concerned with cultural resource protection is the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, portions of which are in Gloucester, Ocean and Monmouth counties in the study area, and which, protects and celebrates New Jersey's rich maritime heritage associated with the Atlantic Ocean and the Delaware New York and Newark bays.

There are 255 sites and districts in the study area listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) identified as being related to the American Revolution. This includes historic buildings, cultural landscapes and archeological sites identified and documented by local historic societies, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office and historians from universities and the National Park Service. The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) has identified 296 Revolutionary War battles, skirmishes and actions in New Jersey and is in the process of inventorying these resources. At this date, less than half of the ABPP sites are listed in the National Register. Given that many communities do not have complete resource inventories, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office believes that the NR contains less than half of the existing sites in the study area associated with the American Revolution.

The documented sites in the study area include National Historic Landmarks (NHL), National Register sites (NR sites), State Register of Historic Properties sites (SR) and opinions of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The opinions of eligibility are represented in State Historic Preservation Office Opinions of Eligibility (SHPO Opinions), Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), or Certifications of Eligibility (COE).

There are 1,491 NR sites within the study area and many more in state, county and municipal historic registers. The National Register is the official list of America's historic and cultural resources. Districts,



Crossroads Cultural Resources

sites, buildings, structures and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, culture and engineering on the national, state and local level are eligible for listing in the NR. Since this is a special resource study and a feasibility study for a national heritage area, the study team limited its assessment to NR sites in the study area with a listed period of significance in the eighteenth century. This reduced the number of sites from 1,491 to 561. In order to identify those that have an association with the Revolutionary War, an individual file-by-file search was conducted of these 561 nominations and additional information was consulted when available. Two hundred fifty-five sites

were identified as having a Revolutionary War relationship. (See "Crossroads Cultural Resources" map.)

New Jersey historians and the NJDEP State Historic Preservation Office assisted in the survey, determination of integrity, potential for interpretation and level of threat to these sites. The assessment was limited to those sites identified using a search of the National Historic Register database, although some additional sites known to the SHPO staff and having a SHPO opinion were included in the assessment. The study team relied on the familiarity with the sites by local scholars, historical societies and friends organizations, as well as, the professional

judgment of SHPO historians and historical architects and NPS historians, managers and interpreters to assess the sites.

Of those resources assessed:

- 85 percent still retained integrity;
- 57 percent were in good condition and less than 1 percent were so debilitated that they could not reasonably be rehabilitated;
- 10 percent had ongoing interpretation that provided a high level experience for visitors and 73 percent had the potential for developing one; and
- 12 percent were in imminent threat, although all were experiencing some level of threat.

The following listing reflects the geographic range and types of properties that were included in the final list of Revolutionary War sites in the study area.

- *Sayre Homestead* (Springfield Township, Union County) is one of the few remaining examples of an eighteenth century stone house in Union County. Its owner during the Revolutionary War, Isaac Sayre, was known to have operated a tavern in the house. During the Battle of Springfield in 1780, many of the Continental soldiers made their quarters in the valley where the house was located. Here they had a good view of the approach of the British from nearby Westfield. Numerous scouts lined the summit bringing messages from General Washington's encampment near Morristown, eight miles to the west.
- *Haddonfield Historic District* (Haddonfield, Camden County). During the Revolutionary War, Haddonfield joined with other colonial towns in the struggle for independence. As a border town, it suffered indignities from both sides. Both armies used the Friends Meeting House as a hospital. Revolutionary War military heroes, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, Daniel Morgan, Count Pulaski and General Lafayette were familiar figures along the streets of Haddonfield. The Indian King Tavern, located on Kings Highway not only quartered such men, but held an important political role in state and national history. The tavern was the seat of the state legislature during the crucial months of 1777 when the British Army routed the legislators from one location to another. The State Seal for New Jersey was adopted as well as the legal transition in New Jersey's charter of the words "Colony" to "State" in Haddonfield. Count Donop, a Hessian General under contract to the British Army, was

quartered in the Gill House prior to his attempt to capture Fort Mercer. The Guard Houses, built in 1732, were used to imprison persons suspected of aiding the British cause after their trial by the Council of Safety, which was held in the Indian King Tavern.

- *Hillman House/Inn/Hospital* (Gloucester City, Camden County). During the Revolutionary War, it was used as military headquarters for the Gloucester County militia. The Hessians were said to have crossed Timber Creek close to the property on their way to the Battle of Red Bank. The structure was used as a hospital following the Battle of Red Bank and throughout the duration of the war.
- *Hunt House* (Hopewell Township, Mercer County), also known as the Joseph Stout House, was the first headquarters of General Washington during his pursuit of the British from Philadelphia to New York. The Continental Army encamped in or around Hopewell on June 23, 1778. The army remained there until the following day when they were instructed to dispose of their heavy baggage and prepare two days of extra cooked rations. Washington and his generals held a Council of War in the house to determine if the Continental Army should press the British in an open conflict. The decisions reached during the Council resulted in the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778.
- *Ackerman-Zabriskie-Steuben House* (River Edge Borough, Bergen County), constructed in 1744, witnessed continued military action through the duration of the Revolutionary War. The house, with its strategic bridge on the Hackensack River, represented the first river crossing

above Newark Bay. On November 29, 1776, Washington led a large portion of the Continental Army away from Fort Lee to escape



The Indian King Tavern in the Haddonfield Historic District, 2002. National Park Service photograph.



Ackerman-Zabriskie-Steuben House. New Jersey State Historical Preservation Office photograph.

capture or annihilation from a pursuing British

force. The bridge at the crossing was dubbed the "bridge that saved a nation." During the summers of 1777 and 1778, nearly five thousand British regulars camped near the crossing and plundered the countryside. The strategic advantages of the river crossing made it an important staging area for Continental Army raids against British outposts on the west bank of the Hudson. The owner of the house, Jan Zabriskie, was accused of passing military intelligence to the British. He eventually joined the British Army and had his estate confiscated by the State of New Jersey.

- *Smith-Cadbury Mansion* (Moorestown Township, Burlington County) was the home of Richard Smith, an influential property owner who entertained many political and military personages during the Revolutionary War. The property witnessed military action on June 19, 1778 when General Von Kynphausen made the mansion and property his headquarters for the night. His Hessian troops were part of the retreating British Army on their march route from Philadelphia to New York.
- *Middlebrook Encampment* (Bridgewater Township, Somerset County). In 1778, following the battle of Monmouth, Washington took the Continental Army north to the New York Highlands to guard the Hudson River against the British Army, which had moved back into New York City. When winter approached, he had to decide where to place his troops. In the eighteenth century, troops did not often campaign during the winter, due to the difficulties of travel and supply. Washington decided to place the main portion of the army in New Jersey, near the village of Middlebrook in Somerset County, where they could protect New Jersey, threaten New York and Staten Island and quickly reinforce the Highlands. The New Jersey brigade would be stationed near Elizabethtown to guard the coast. Another brigade would be stationed in Danbury, Connecticut, where they could quickly defend the Highlands, or move south towards the north end of Manhattan Island.



Smith-Cadbury Mansion.
New Jersey State Historical Preservation Office photograph.



Middlebrook Encampment view.
Steven Hardegen photograph.

The study area also contains a number of properties that have been designated National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) by the Secretary of the Interior. NHLs are buildings, sites, districts, structures and objects that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be nationally significant in American history and culture. These properties are exceptionally important and, other than inclusion within the national park system, represent the federal govern-

ment's highest designation of national significance for a historic property. New Jersey has over fifty NHLs and thirteen within the study area are linked to the Revolutionary War. Of the thirteen, three are battlefields and the remainders are march routes, headquarters, encampments, lodgings, hospitals, industrial sites and homes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The thirteen listed sites include:

- *The Old Barracks* (Trenton, Mercer County). The barracks housed Revolutionary War soldiers. At various times, Americans, British and Hessian soldiers occupied the building. It includes the barracks, officer's house, history labs, hospital rooms, mustering yard and surrounding wall with gate. The park is managed by the State of New Jersey.
- *Princeton Battlefield State Park* (Princeton Township, Mercer County). This park commemorates the Battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777. It includes the core area of fighting



The Old Barracks, 2002. Kise Straw & Kolodner photograph.

between the American and British troops and the Clarke House. The park is managed by the State of New Jersey.

- *Historic Red Bank Battlefield Park* (National Park Township, Gloucester County). The park commemorates the defense of the Delaware River and defense of Fort Mercer on October 27, 1777. It includes the remains of the fort, views of the river, the Whitall House and British approach routes. The park is managed by



Aerial view of Historic Red Bank Battlefield Park, across the Delaware River from Fort Mifflin. New Jersey State Historical Preservation Office photograph.

Gloucester County.

- *Monmouth Battlefield State Park* (Manalapan Township, Monmouth County). This park commemorates the Battle of Monmouth on June 8, 1778. It includes the British and American positions during the artillery battle, their march routes, a visitor center and the Craig, Rhea-Applegate and Sutfin-Herbert houses. The park is managed by the State of New Jersey.
- *Washington's Crossing State Park* (Hopewell Township, Mercer County). This park commemorates the Continental Army landing site on December 25, 1776. It includes the landing site and view of the embarkation site, march route, Johnson Ferry House, Nelson House and a visitor center. The park is managed by the State of New Jersey.
- William Trent, a subsequent founder of Trenton, built *Trent House* (Trenton, Mercer County) in 1719. Past tenants included three governors of New Jersey. During the Battle of Trenton, Dr. William Bryant, a loyalist who ministered to both the American and Hessian troops, occupied it. In 1778, Bryant sold the property to Colonel John Cox, Assistant Quartermaster General of the army, who occupied it for fourteen years. During that time the Coxes, who named the property "Bloomsbury Court", entertained many Revolutionary War figures, including Generals Washington and Greene.
- *Sandy Hook Lighthouse* (Highlands Township, Monmouth County) is the oldest standing light tower in the United States. The structure, built in 1764, served as the guardian of New York Harbor. The strategic location of the lighthouse was important for both the American and British troops throughout the Revolutionary War. While under British control, Major William Malcolm and a select group of men entered the lighthouse and removed the lighting apparatus rendering it inoperative. The British repaired the lighthouse and held its position for the majority of the war. The garrison at the lighthouse was a mixture of British troops and loyalists, originally called the Royal Volunteers. The lighthouse served as a command post for the raiding of local towns and farms and was given two nicknames resulting from the occupation, "Lighthouse Fort" and the "Refugees' Tower."



Washington's Crossing view, 2002.
National Park Service photograph.



Sandy Hook Lighthouse. National Park Service photograph.

- *Ringwood Manor* (Ringwood Township, Passaic County) is the location of the early iron forge erected in 1739, which was later replaced by an iron furnace. Colonel Josiah Ogden then pur-

chased the property in 1740 and later that year established the Ringwood Company. In 1763, Peter Hasenclever, an Englishman of Prussian descent, purchased the property and renamed it the American Company. Hasenclever, also referred to as the "Baron," enlarged the ironworks and imported 535 ironworkers from Germany. The rapid expansion of the plant did not produce the desired result, leaving Hasenclever bankrupt. In 1771, Robert Erskine, a Scot and a mathematician, supplanted Jacob John Faesch, the plant manager. At the outbreak of war, Erskine sided with the United States. He eventually became Washington's geographer and Surveyor-General. Erskine failed to survive the conclusion of the war and was interred at Ringwood.

- *Francis Hopkins House* (Bordentown Township, Burlington County) was the home of Francis Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from 1774 until his death in 1791. He was an accomplished lawyer, judge, politician, amateur poet, political satirist, composer, artist and inventor. Hopkins' artistic ability led to the designing or assistance with designing the seal of the State of New Jersey, the seal for the American Philosophical Society and the seal for the College of Philadelphia. For the New Continental government, he designed seals for the Admiralty, Treasury and the Great Seal of the United States, as well as a variety of work on the Continental currency. He is also credited for designing the 1777 United States flag with a circle of thirteen white stars on a field of blue and thirteen red and white stripes. On May 8, 1778, a fleet commanded by Captain Henry of the British Navy sailed the morning tide from Philadelphia to Bordentown. Upon their arrival in the city, the British troops ransacked Hopkins House and burned several warehouses that belonged to Joseph Borden, his father-in-law.
- *Boxwood Hall* (Elizabeth City, Union County) was the home, from 1772 -1795, of Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress



Francis Hopkins House. New Jersey State Historical Society photograph. On June 6, 1777, by commission from 1782-83.

dated May 15, Congress appointed Boudinot commissary-general of prisoners with the pay and the rations of colonel, five deputies under his direction and the full power to alter the directions of the Board of War. He signed the peace treaties with Great Britain, the alliance with the French king, Louis XVI and the proclamation for cessation of hostilities, thanksgiving, discharging the army and removing the Congress to Princeton. Boudinot helped ratify the federal Constitution in New Jersey and conducted General Washington into New York City for the first inauguration. He was elected to the House of Representatives for the first, second and third Congresses.

- *Maybury Hill* (Princeton Township, Mercer County) was the birthplace and boyhood home of Joseph Hewes, a signer of the Declaration for North Carolina. Around 1760, he moved to Edenton, North Carolina where he established a thriving mercantile and shipping business. During the Revolutionary War, Dr. John Beatty owned Maybury Hill. Dr. Beatty was a surgeon attached to the Continental Army who was present during the Battle of Monmouth.
- *Morven* (Princeton, Mercer County) was the birthplace and home of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence for New Jersey. Information on the building during the war is relatively unknown. However, it has been confirmed through several primary sources that the house was ransacked during the British occupations of Princeton in 1776 and 1777. General Washington was known to have visited the house often while living at Rockingham at the end of the war. The Continental Congress was honored at a dinner in this house to celebrate the signing of the Paris Peace Treaty in 1783 and the creation of the new independent nation. Richard Stockton was captured by the British during the war and is said to have signed an oath of allegiance to the Crown prior to his release.
- *President's House* (Princeton, Mercer County) was the official residence of Princeton University's President. From 1768 to 1779, John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a delegate to the Continental Congress, occupied the house. He was a member of two standing Congressional committees of major importance, the Board of War and the Committee on Secret Correspondence for Foreign Affairs. During the Revolutionary War, the student body at Princeton was dispersed and both armies used buildings on campus.



Maybury Hill, 2002. Kise Straw & Kolodner photograph.



Morven. New Jersey State Historical Preservation Office photograph.



President's House, Princeton, 2002. National Park Service photograph.

Most of the historic buildings in the study area are not NHLs, but are listed in the National Register, State Register or not registered on either. These range from individual homes like Ford-Faesch Manor House, Proprietary House or the Temple-Ryan Farmhouse to community centers like Mount Laurel Friends Meetinghouse, Old Eagle Tavern and Hopper Gristmill to larger landscapes like the Paulus Hook Historic District, Rockhill Agricultural Historic District and Potterstown Rural Historic District, or archeological sites like the Middlebrook Encampment. **The study team examined almost three hundred National Register resources as well as other types to select a list of natural and historic resources that, together, constitute the minimum number of resources necessary to express the Crossroads themes described in Chapter 3.**

All of the sites were assessed according to the following four criteria:

- have integrity;
- currently permit or possess the potential for public access;
- possess a high to moderate potential for continued resource protection and interpretation; and
- in combination with other sites are essential to provide the minimal visitor experience and interpretation of the study's three themes.

A list of twenty-five essential sites for a viable Revolutionary War experience in New Jersey resulted. All resources in this group meet the criteria described above. The twenty-five sites are described below. Resource owners and managers are listed at the end of each description.

- *Historic New Bridge Landing*, River Edge, Bergen County. New Bridge was a strategic river crossing during the Revolution; retreating American troops crossed the Hackensack River here in November of 1776. The drawbridge at New Bridge is listed in the National Register. New Bridge Landing relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" and "A Revolutionary Landscape" themes. This resource is owned by a variety of state, non-profit and private groups, and is managed by the New Bridge Landing Commission.
- *Fort Lee Historic Park*, Fort Lee, Bergen County. After defending Fort Lee from the British on October 19, 1776, Washington was forced to evacuate in November. This state park interprets Fort Lee's role in the Revolutionary War with a visitor's center, interpretative exhibits and

events. Fort Lee Historic Park relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. The Palisades Interstate Park Commission owns and manages this resource.

- *Morristown National Historical Park*, Morristown, Morris County. The Morristown area was of critical importance during the Revolutionary War because of its topographical advantages and strategic location. The park preserves sites occupied by Washington and his troops during the



Fort Lee Historic Park. Steven Hardegen photograph.

war. Morristown National Historical Park relates to the "A Revolutionary Landscape" and "Rendezvous for Rebellion," themes. The NPS owns and manages this resource.

- *Watchung Reservation*, Union County and South Mountain Reservation, South Orange, Essex County. Watchung and South Mountain Reservations, together, represent over 4,000 acres of open space along the first and second ridges of the Watchung Mountains. The pass between these ridges served as the primary route from New York City through Morristown and into the hinterlands of New Jersey. Today, miles of hiking trails allow visitors to explore the mountainous terrain in which patriots found refuge and launched attacks during the war. Watchung Reservation also contains a nature and science center. The Reservation relates to "A Revolutionary Landscape" theme. South Mountain Reservation relates to "A Revolutionary Landscape" theme. The Union County Parks and Recreation Department owns and manages Watchung Reservation and Essex County Parks Division owns and manages South Mountain Reservation.



Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, 2002. Robert Johnson, USFWS Photograph.

- *Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge*, Basking Ridge, Somerset County. Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge is part of the extensive wetland system that protected Morristown and Middle Brook encampments; it has an outstanding view of New York City and Staten Island with good facilities and public access. Basking Ridge in the Great Swamp NWR relates to "A Revolutionary Landscape" theme. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife

Service owns and manages this resource.

- *Cannonball House*, Springfield, Union County. During the Battle of Springfield, a cannonball hit this house on June 12, 1780. It was one of only four to survive the battle. The Cannonball House relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. Cannonball House is owned and managed by the Springfield Historical Society.
- *Battle of Short Hills Site*, Scotch Plains, Union County. The Battle of Short Hills was fought here on December 26th, 1777. This unsuccessful attempt by the British to draw Washington from the Watchung Mountains was one of the major battles fought by the militia. The Battle of Short Hills relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. Union County owns and manages this resource.
- *Liberty Hall*, Elizabeth, Union County. William Livingston, the first Governor of the state of New Jersey, lived in this house from 1773 to 1790. Livingston was an important Revolutionary War leader and a signer of the Constitution. This building is listed in the National Register. Liberty Hall relates to "Rendezvous for Rebellion" and "Divided Loyalties" themes. The Liberty Hall Foundation owns and manages this resource.
- *Pluckemin Historic District and Jacobus Vanderveer House*, Bedminster, Somerset County. Washington and his troops encamped in Pluckemin Village in 1777 and again in 1778-79. The Jacobus Vanderveer House, which served as General Henry Knox's headquarters, is the only extant building associated with the Pluckemin encampment. General Knox hosted a ball in Pluckemin in 1779 celebrating the first anniversary of the alliance with France. The Jacobus Vanderveer House is listed in the National Register. Both sites relate to "Rendezvous for Rebellion" and "Divided Loyalties" themes. The Jacobus Vanderveer House is owned by the Township of Bedminster and managed by Friends of the Jacobus Vanderveer House.
- *Middlebrook Encampment Park*, Bound Brook,



Jacobus Vanderveer House. New Jersey State Historical Preservation Office photograph.

Somerset County. American troops encamped here during the winter of 1778-79. This site is listed in the National Register. Middlebrook Encampment Park relates to "Revolutionary Landscape" and "Rendezvous for Rebellion" themes. The Washington Campground Association owns and manages this resource.

- *Wallace House*, Somerville, Somerset County. General Washington leased this grand home for use as his headquarters during the Middlebrook Winter Encampment, December 11, 1778, to June 3, 1779. Washington chose the Wallace House as a winter headquarters for the Continental Army because of its strategic location near Old York Road, which was a Colonial highway connecting Philadelphia and New York City. The house is one of the best and most original examples of Georgian architecture in New Jersey. This building is listed in the National Register. The Wallace House relates to "A Revolutionary Landscape" and "Rendezvous for Rebellion," themes. The NJDEP, Division of Parks and Forestry own and manage this resource.
- *Raritan Landing Archaeological District and Ivy Hall*, Piscataway, Middlesex County. The Raritan Landing Archaeological District includes the remains of house foundations, commercial structures and associated artifacts dating to the middle of the eighteenth century, through the end of the Revolutionary War. Ivy Hall stands on a bluff overlooking Raritan Landing; it is one of only two remaining buildings from the once-thriving early New Jersey settlement of Raritan Landing. The sites relate to "Rendezvous for Rebellion" and "Divided Loyalties" themes. These sites are listed in the National Register. The New Jersey Department of Transportation manages the archaeological district and the Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission owns and manages Ivy Hall.
- *Millstone River*. The Millstone River flows north for thirty-eight miles from its headwaters in Manalapan Township in Monmouth County to its confluence with the Raritan River in Manville Borough in Somerset County. General George Washington and his troops withdrew along this river after the Battle of Princeton in early 1777, camping overnight at Millstone. Today, visitors can drive the scenic road that follows the river, or canoe its waters. The Millstone River relates to "A Revolutionary Landscape" and "Rendezvous for Rebellion," themes.
- *Proprietary House*, Perth Amboy, Middlesex



Wallace House. New Jersey State Historical Preservation Office photograph.

County. Governor William Franklin occupied the house, built as the official residence of the Royal Governor, until 1776 when he was taken prisoner by the Continental Army. This building is listed in the National Register. Proprietary House relates to the "Divided Loyalties" theme. This resource is owned by the State of New Jersey and managed by Cheesequake State Park.

- *Raritan River*. Troops often traveled along the Raritan River in central New Jersey during the American retreat from Fort Lee and during the Middlebrook and Morristown encampments. A scenic road now follows the river, connecting historic towns and sites such as Perth Amboy, Bound Brook and Middlebrook. The Raritan River relates to "A Revolutionary Landscape" and "Rendezvous for Rebellion" themes.
- *Rockingham*, Princeton, Mercer County. In 1783, while the Continental Congress was meeting at Nassau Hall in nearby Princeton, Congress rented Rockingham house from the widow of Judge John Berrien for use by General George Washington from August 23 to November 10, 1783. It was here that Washington wrote his Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States. Rockingham relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. The NJDEP, Division of Parks and Forestry own and manage this resource.
- *Nassau Hall*, Princeton, Mercer County. Nassau Hall was used as a barracks and hospital and was the scene of the last British stand during the Battle of Princeton. This building is listed in the National Register. Nassau Hall relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. Princeton University owns and manages this resource.
- *Princeton Battlefield State Park*, Princeton, Mercer County. Washington's victory here on January 3, 1777 helped raise the morale of the colonists at a time when the Continental Army had suffered a series of defeats. This site is a National Historic Landmark. Princeton Battlefield State



Nassau Hall, 2002. Kise Straw & Kolodner photograph.

Park relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion," sub themes Campaigns & Engagements and Leadership, Crossroads theme. The NJDEP, Division of Parks and Forestry own and manage the park.

- *Washington Crossing State Park*, Titusville, Mercer County. This park commemorates the place where Washington and his troops crossed the Delaware River on Christmas night, 1776 to surprise and defeat Hessian forces in Trenton the next morning. The site is a National Historic Landmark. Washington Crossing State Park relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. The NJDEP, Division of Parks and Forestry own and manage the park.
- *Monmouth Battlefield State Park*, Freehold, Monmouth County. This park commemorates the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778. The site is a National Historic Landmark. Monmouth Battlefield State Park relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. The NJDEP, Division of Parks and Forestry own and manage the park.
- *The Old Barracks at Trenton State Park*, Trenton, Mercer County. At different times during the war, American and British soldiers and Hessian mercenaries were quartered here. The Hessians occupied the barracks on Christmas 1776 when Washington crossed the Delaware River and surprised the Trenton garrison. This building is a National Historic Landmark. The Old Barracks relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. This park is owned by the State of New Jersey and managed by the Old Barracks Association.
- *Taylor-Newbold House (Brookdale)*, Chesterfield, Burlington County. During the Revolutionary War, a small skirmish fought at this house illustrates the extent to which that conflict was actually a civil war. Samuel Taylor, uncle of Brookdale's owner, was a Tory. About thirty Whig militia set out to collect fines from Samuel Taylor. At Brookdale, this contingent encountered a party of some forty Tory men and ten or twelve women. An intense but inconclusive battle ensued, with the combatants employing brickbats, axes, hoes and boiling water. British troops stopped twice at Brookdale during the Revolutionary War, but because they were well treated there, did not damage the house. This building is listed in the National Register. The Taylor-Newbold House relates to the "Divided Loyalties" theme. The house is privately owned.
- *Burlington City*, Burlington County.



Taylor-Newbold House. New Jersey State Historical Preservation Office photograph.

Burlington City was the capital of West Jersey before it merged with East Jersey to form the state of New Jersey. Royal Governor William Franklin maintained a home here. It also served as permanent garrison for British troops and a center of loyalist activities. Many people who played important roles in the Revolution, including George Washington, Governor William Livingston and Benedict Arnold spent time or passed through Burlington and the town contains many historic buildings and sites. Burlington City relates to "Rendezvous for Rebellion" and the "Divided Loyalties" themes.

- *Battle of Mount Holly Site*, Mount Holly, Burlington County. Patriot troops under the direction of Colonel Griffin clashed with British and Hessian troops here in December 1776. Because of this diversionary engagement, the Hessian troops were unavailable to support their comrades when Washington surprised them at Trenton. The Battle of Mount Holly relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. This site is owned and managed by a variety of public, private and non-profit entities.
- *Red Bank Battlefield Park*, National Park, Gloucester County. This park commemorates the Battle of Red Bank, where the Americans successfully defended Fort Mercer on October 22, 1777. The site is a National Historic Landmark. Red Bank Battlefield Park relates to the "Rendezvous for Rebellion" theme. The County of Gloucester owns and manages the park.

There are also a number of significant public and private collections of Revolutionary War artifacts in the study area. Some of them relate to specific sites, like the one at the Jacobus Vanderveer House, while others include artifacts across the entire Revolutionary War experience in New Jersey. The largest collections are managed by the Swan Foundation (900 objects), the State of New Jersey and Morristown National Historical Park. Other important collections exist at Princeton University and a number of private historic sites. The following sites have artifacts, paintings or other materials relating to the Revolutionary War in New Jersey.

Abraham Clarke House	Roselle
Bainbridge House	Princeton
Bear Tavern	Hopewell
Belcher-Ogden Mansion	Elizabeth
Boxwood Hall	Elizabeth
Cornelius Low House	Piscataway

Covenhoven House	Freehold
Drake House Museum	Plainfield
East Jersey Olde Town	Piscataway
Ebenezer Stiles House	Morris Plains
Ferry House	Hopewell
Ford Mansion and Museum	Morristown
Fort Lee Historic Park	Fort Lee
Franklin Inn	Franklin
Greenfield Hall	Haddonfield
Halfway House	East Hanover
Historic New Bridge Landing Park	Rivers Edge
Indian King Tavern	Haddonfield
James Caldwell Tavern	Union
Jacobus Vanderveer House	Plukemin
Johnson Ferry House	Hopewell
Liberty Hall	Union
Merchants and Drivers Tavern	Rahway
Monmouth Battlefield State Park	Manalapan
Monmouth County Historical Society Museum	Freehold
Morristown National Historical Park	Morristown
Morven	Princeton
Old Trenton Barracks	Trenton
Old Crane Homestead	Montclair
Osborn-Cannonball House	Scotch Plains
Princeton University Art Museum	Princeton
Proprietary House	Perth Amboy
Rockingham	Rocky Hill
Schuyler-Hamilton House	Morristown
Smith-Cadbury Mansion	Moorestown
Swan Foundation	Hopewell
Thomas Clarke House	Princeton
Trent House	Trenton
Van Veghten House	Bridgewater
Wallace House and Old Parsonage	Somerville
Whitehall House Museum	National Park

historic structures and destruction of historic landscapes. While growth pressure will inevitably change the state's built environment, low-density development consumes more land (including historic farms and vistas) and accelerates the process. A lack of coordination among local planning authorities and a misunderstanding regarding the benefits of preservation, exacerbate the problem.

Furthermore, many people lack knowledge of their local and state history and may not recognize the importance of historic structures and sites. Others may appreciate such properties, but are unaware of planning techniques and strategies that might preserve them. Even when the historic significance of a site is recognized, individuals, organizations and governments often lack the funding to preserve it.

The NPS is always concerned when conducting studies of this type of the sacred sites important to those who inhabited the landscape prior to the period of European contact. After consulting with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, The New Jersey Historical Commission, the New Jersey Office of Indian Affairs and federally recognized tribes, it was determined that there were no sacred sites documented in the study area.

New Jersey's historic resources are threatened by a number of factors, including urbanization, neglect and lack of funds. Many resources have already been lost to development. As the state continues to grow, former rural lands are being urbanized. Such development can result in the demolition of

Chapter 5

Evaluation of National Significance, Suitability and Feasibility

This chapter sets forth the analyses necessary to determine if the Crossroads of the American Revolution should be recommended to be a unit of the national park system. It responds to the specific congressional direction to conduct a Special Resource Study that, by definition, includes such an evaluation.

The Crossroads of the American Revolution study area in New Jersey contains one unit of the national park system whose significance and mission relate to the American Revolution - Morristown National Historical Park, the first historical park in the system. The study area also contains thirteen National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) dating from the Revolutionary War. Five of these are primary military action sites: Princeton, Monmouth and Red Bank battlefields; the site of Washington's Crossing of the Delaware; and the Old Barracks at Trenton. There are seven other NHLs in the region related to important persons associated with the Revolution. One NHL is a building associated with the Princeton conflict.

The study area includes 255 Revolutionary period sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, it contains the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Great Swamp served as a natural defensive barrier between General Washington's winter encampment headquarters at Morristown and British forces to the east during the Revolution.

Title III of Public Law 105-391 and NPS Management Policy 1.3 set forth the process and criteria to be used in determining whether new areas should be considered for addition to the national park system. To be eligible for consideration, an area must (1) possess nationally significant natural, cultural, or recreational resources, (2) be a suitable and feasible addition to the system and (3)

require direct NPS management instead of alternative protection or the private sector involvement.

EVALUATION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

A resource is considered nationally significant if it meets the following NPS criteria:

- The area is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.
- The area possesses exceptional value in illustrating or interpreting the cultural themes of our nation's heritage.
- The area offers superlative opportunities for recreation, for public use and enjoyment or for scientific study.
- The area retains a high degree of integrity.

Cultural resources are deemed nationally significant if they meet the criteria for designation as a National Historic Landmark.

APPLICATION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA TO THE CROSSROADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The area is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.

Crossroads of the American Revolution is a large cultural landscape related to significant events in the birth of our nation. It still exhibits a discernible terrain featuring hills, rivers, roads, farms and villages, as well as other natural and cultural resources that made the region one of great strategic importance during the Revolutionary War. The topography of New Jersey strongly influenced British and American strategies, provided both sides with food and supplies, shaped the location of battles through available transportation routes and provided cover for loyalist Tory and Rebel militia forays and skirmishes. The environs of Morristown, New Jersey provided Washington with the overall defensive position from which to extend the duration of the conflict.

New Jersey's citizens were severely divided on the issue of independence, often because of religious affiliations, family connections and proximity to urban centers or rural landscapes where British and rebel forces were concentrated. Allegiances and personal actions varied within these individual categories, thus creating disunity in churches, families and communities. Many resources associated with this "civil war within the war" remain, including Quaker meeting houses, homes, hiding places and locations of skirmishes between loyalist and rebel citizens.

Throughout the study area, there are outstanding examples of American Revolutionary War-era battlefields, encampments and historic homes associated with important persons of the period. Crossroads of the American Revolution represents an outstanding resource related to the American Revolution.

The area possesses exceptional value in illustrating or interpreting the cultural themes of our nation's heritage.

Crossroads of the American Revolution offers an important context for understanding the American Revolution. A range of key periods of the war is illustrated, including the critical early period in 1776, the campaigns of 1777 and 1778 and the successful closing actions of the war in the North. Here, there are ample opportunities to learn how the landscape helped to determine strategies of offense, defense and guerrilla warfare; the hardships endured by soldiers of both armies; individual battles that were critical to the final victory; the "civil war within the war" caused by the divided loyalties of New Jersey's populace and institutions; and the plight of ordinary civilians caught in the pathways of competing armies.

Enough historic sites, buildings, battlefields, farms, encampments, transportation routes, river crossings and other remnants of the War remain to clearly illustrate the strategic importance of the Crossroads, the armed conflicts which bloodied its soil and the hardships of civilian life during the American Revolution. The potential themes outlined in Chapter 3 testify to the many stories that can be told through interpretation. Crossroads of the American Revolution possesses exceptional value in illustrating or interpreting the cultural themes of our national heritage.

The area offers superlative opportunities for recreation, for public use and enjoyment, or for scientific study.

Crossroads of the American Revolution provides the opportunity for visitors to travel the pathways of the Revolution, walk the grounds where Washington's army camped and fought and even explore the hidden places where Tory loyalists and Rebel citizens fought or fled from enemy forces (often their own neighbors). Visitors can enjoy tours of historic sites and villages, visit state and local parks related to the conflict, see farms and iron mines that were active during the Revolutionary War period and climb hills where warning fires were lit. While enjoying the scenery, tourists can gain a perspective of the important role that terrain played in Washington's successes against the British in New Jersey. Additionally, they can enjoy a myriad of other recreational pursuits on rivers and lands associated with the American Revolution and view reenactments of battles, skirmishes and encampments. Current efforts of the state of New Jersey to acquire open space related to the Revolution and to link Washington's Crossing with the primary battlefields through the unified Victory Trail System will provide expanded outstanding recreational opportunities. Crossroads of the American Revolution offers superlative opportunities for recreation, public use and enjoyment.

The area retains a high degree of integrity.

While Crossroads of the American Revolution contains a substantial assemblage of resources with a high degree of integrity, the region as a whole cannot meet this criterion due to changes that have occurred over the past two centuries. However, many of the region's individual Revolutionary War resources retain much of their historic character and integrity. A number of important American Revolution sites are protected as federal, state and county parks, as public and private wildlife refuges and by nonprofit organizations. The region also retains important remnants of the rural landscape of the revolutionary period in areas located away from major transportation routes. Despite the lack of full integrity of the landscape as a whole, the combination of extensive resources that do exist enables the overall story of the important campaigns in New Jersey and their relationship to the American Revolution to be understood.

APPLICATION OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

Nationally significant cultural resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting our heritage. They must possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. National Historic Landmark (NHL) criteria are used to judge the national significance of cultural resources. The applicable NHL criteria are applied below.

The cultural resource:

Is associated with events that illustrate the broad national patterns of United States history (Criterion 1).

Crossroads of the American Revolution has an integral association with the events that led to our nation's independence.

Key components of the history of the American Revolution can be interpreted throughout the Crossroads study area, enabling residents and visitors to gain a deeper understanding of this watershed event in American history. These include the strategies employed by Continental army and British forces; Washington's crossing of the Delaware River; the encampments at Morristown; the first and second battles of Trenton; battles at Princeton, Monmouth and Redbank; and many other lesser-known sites associated with the American Revolution. The people and events that forged our nation and their impacts on the citizens of that time and the present are illustrated in the Crossroads of the American Revolution.

Is substantively associated with the lives of people important to the history of the United States (Criterion 2).

Commander of the Continental Army General George Washington, Comte de Lafayette, Nathanael Greene, Charles Lee, Henry Knox, Alexander Hamilton and Frederick von Steuben were only a few among the many participants in the events that took place throughout the Crossroads region during the American Revolution. Generals William Howe, Lord Cornwallis and Sir Henry Clinton commanded British forces. Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress and Thomas Paine were among important non-military figures in the American Revolution. Six signers of the Declaration of Independence had roots in the study area. All of these persons and many others closely associated with the events of the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New

Jersey, including the future fifth President, then Lieutenant James Monroe, helped shape the course of American history.

Collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical significance (Criterion 3).

While the study area was the scene of nationally significant events that shaped our nation and contains many individual, nationally significant resources, the broader cultural landscape is not nationally significant as a whole, because the landscape that existed during the time of the American Revolution and the contemporary landscape are vastly different day in many locations. It is likely that within the study area, there are discrete locations that could, upon further study, meet the NHL criteria. Crossroads of the American Revolution in its entirety, however, cannot achieve designation. This is due in part to the vast area comprising the Crossroads region and the fact that it now includes substantial urban and suburban development. Urbanization has significantly affected the region over the past 225 years and will continue to do so. Significant portions of the Revolutionary War landscape and many historic sites where Revolutionary War events occurred have been altered or have disappeared as time has passed. The stories of that time and many of the individual resources associated with them, however, do remain intact.

While the region contains an exceptional number of resources related to the period of the American Revolution, many of which have already or are likely in the future to be found nationally significant, as a whole, it does not meet all of the national significance criteria. The region has experienced extensive urbanization that has affected its original integrity and is no longer a significant, distinctive or exceptional landscape.

EVALUATION OF SUITABILITY

An area may be suitable for addition to the national park system if it represents a natural or cultural theme or a recreational resource that is not already adequately represented in the system or preserved for public use and enjoyment by another land-managing agency. Determination of adequate representation is performed on a case-by-case basis. The NPS compares and contrasts the resources with other national park units as well as resources protected by other agencies and organizations and examines the character, quality, quantity, combination of resources and opportunities for public use and

enjoyment. In New Jersey, Washington's Crossing, the Old Trenton Barracks and Princeton and Monmouth Battlefields are protected by the state.

PARK SERVICE THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION AND REPRESENTATIVE UNITS

History and Prehistory in the national park system and the National Landmarks Program (1987) classifies national park system units and National Historic Landmarks by theme. Crossroads of the American Revolution most appropriately falls under the classification of Theme IV: The American Revolution, Subtheme C: War in the North.

The national park system is composed of 384 units, of which seventeen areas include either the War in the North or the War in the South as a theme. Among the seventeen parks, nine represent Theme IV C: War in the North. These sites include:

Boston National Historical Park, Boston, MA. This collection of sites portrays the events and ideas associated with the American Revolution, the founding of the United States and its growth. It includes Bunker Hill, Old North Church, the Paul Revere House, Faneuil Hall, Old State House and the USS Constitution.

Fort Stanwix National Monument, Rome, NY. Fort Stanwix is considered to be the most authentically reconstructed fortification in North America. During the American Revolution, British forces were repulsed while attempting to besiege the fort. Militia and Oneida Indian allies coming to the aid of the fort were cut off in an ambush at Oriskany. These events contributed to the American victory at Saratoga.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Washington's Birthplace, VA. The monument memorializes the life and contributions of George Washington as Commander of the Continental army and first President of the United States. The memorial is the place of his birth.

Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA. Minute Man preserves and protects the significant historic sites, structures, properties and landscapes associated with the opening battles of the American Revolution on April 19, 1775. It includes Old North Bridge and the Battle Road.

Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, NJ. Morristown preserves encampment

sites in New Jersey occupied by General George Washington and the Continental army during two winters of the American Revolution. General Washington chose this area for winter encampments due to its logistical, geographical and topographical military advantages, in addition to its proximity to New York City, which was occupied by the British.

Saratoga National Historical Park, Stillwater, NY. Saratoga was the site of a significant American military victory during the Revolution. The Battle of Saratoga ranks among the fifteen most decisive battles in world history. Here in 1777, American forces met, defeated and forced a major British army to surrender. This event led France to recognize the independence of the United States and enter the war as a decisive military ally of the struggling Americans.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial, Philadelphia, PA. Kosciuszko occupied this home between 1778 and 1799. One of the first foreign volunteers to come to the aid of the Continental army, Kosciuszko made many significant contributions to the American Revolution, including the fortifications at Saratoga and West Point.

Valley Forge National Historical Park, Valley Forge, PA. Valley Forge served as Washington's encampment during the winter of 1777-1778. The park preserves and maintains the natural and cultural resources that are associated with and commemorate the encampment - one of the most defining events in the nation's history.

Washington Monument, Washington, DC. The monument was erected to demonstrate the nation's gratitude for the services of General Washington as Commander of the Continental army and first President of the United States and for his role as "Father of our country."

COMPARISON OF CROSSROADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM UNITS AND OTHER PROTECTED AREAS

The strategic role of New Jersey and the cumulative value of the events that took place there during the American Revolution are fully represented but not adequately interpreted in the national park system or at other sites within or outside of the state. The complete story from the time of Washington's retreat across New Jersey after losses in New York, the interrelated importance of the engagements and battles and the contributions

these made to the end of the War in the North are not told at any other unit of the national park system, nor are they described fully at other locations in the nation.

Even within New Jersey, there are no connections among sites to tell the full story of the state's critical role in the revolution: the divided loyalties and civil war that existed among its diverse populations; the hardships endured by its citizenry; and the strategies and campaigns waged by the British and American forces. Protected sites within New Jersey including Morristown National Historical Park, Washington's Crossing State Park, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park, Red Bank Battlefield County Park, the Old Barracks at Trenton and the various other National Historic Landmarks from the period provide representative evidence of the activities that occurred at each site. They fail, however, to present a cohesive account of the scale and importance of the conflict in New Jersey, which occupied Washington's Continental army and their British counterparts for almost half the duration of the American Revolution. The sites are not linked thematically. They have not been expected to fully portray the scale of New Jersey's strategic importance. Nor do they exemplify the human and physical effects of the conflict in the American Revolution's most actively traveled and contested corridor lying between New York and Philadelphia. Morristown National Historical Park, as a major Revolutionary War site, could play an important role in assisting other organizations to interpret the full story of New Jersey and its role in the American Revolution.

The test for suitability, however, is whether a resource is not adequately represented in the national park system or comparably represented and protected by other federal, state and local governments, or the private sector. Revolutionary War resources that are comparable to the basic resource components of Crossroads of the American Revolution are adequately represented in the system and elsewhere. The national park system units listed above include locations of critical Revolutionary War battles, major encampment sites, places inhabited by important persons of the time and sites and events that influenced the outcome of the Revolution. In New Jersey, federal, state and local governments and private organizations protect many of the important resources that, if linked, would contribute to the understanding of the larger story of Crossroads of the American Revolution.

The State of New Jersey is in the process of acquiring properties related to the Revolution to further enhance and protect the network of historic resources.

Because there is adequate representation in the national park system of resources comparable to many of those in the Crossroads of the American Revolution, or protected by other governments or organizations, the region is not suitable for addition to the national park system.

EVALUATION OF FEASIBILITY AND NEED FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MANAGEMENT

The feasibility criterion addresses factors necessary to ensure long-term resource protection and to accommodate visitor use in establishing a unit of the national park system. Such factors include size and configuration of an area, access and development issues, ownership patterns, land value and acquisition costs and the ability to manage the area at a reasonable cost. An additional factor is whether the resource is adequately protected by other jurisdictions of government or the nonprofit sector, and therefore, does not need NPS management.

Crossroads of the American Revolution, taken as a whole, is infeasible for addition to the national park system. It is of large scale, with geographically scattered resources that prohibit efficient administration as a park; contains substantial development within and surrounding its borders; and represents prohibitive land acquisition costs and other assemblage and potential boundary related problems. As stated previously, other state and local agencies and organizations adequately protect many of its nationally significant resources, including the primary battlefields. There is no need for direct NPS management in these locations or in the remainder of the Crossroads region.

There is no broad public support for transferring ownership of the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area to the NPS. The NPS presence in New Jersey, along with other federal holdings, is already quite extensive. Units of the system currently include Morristown National Historical Park, Edison National Historic Site, portions of the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island unit, the Sandy Hook unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, a portion of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and the Middle Delaware and Great Egg Harbor River Wild and Scenic Rivers. The NPS is also present through

affiliated areas: the Pinelands National Reserve; and the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail. The Lower Delaware River and Maurice River Wild and Scenic Rivers, while not units of the national park system, have also been designated in the state.

CONCLUSION OF THE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY

Crossroads of the American Revolution does not meet all of the criteria for national significance, suitability and feasibility. While it contains a valuable collection of nationally significant resources, taken as a whole, it is not a significant, distinctive and exceptional landscape within the meaning of National Historic Landmark criteria. Due to the urbanized nature of

the state, overall regional integrity has been compromised. It does not meet suitability criteria because comparable resources are represented in the system or are protected by other organizations. The region is not feasible as a national park and there is no need for additional direct NPS management of its resources.

The nationally significant and distinctive resources of Crossroads of the American Revolution are deserving of, and are suitable for, an alternative management strategy, one that interprets the full aspects of New Jersey's important role in the American Revolution. Management alternatives are explored in Chapter 6.

Chapter 6

Management Alternatives for the Crossroads of the American Revolution Study Area

The key finding of this SRS is that the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area is not suitable or feasible for designation as a unit of the national park system. The resources, however, are worthy of preservation and integrated interpretation.

Two management alternatives that would provide preservation and interpretation were considered. The first is the use of existing NPS authorities. The second is the potential congressional designation of a national heritage area. This chapter describes the two alternatives and generally describes the desirability of national heritage area designation. The feasibility of national heritage area designation is explored in Chapter 7.

USE OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES

The National Environmental Policy Act requires that a "no action" alternative be described to serve as a baseline against which other actions may be evaluated. This alternative would, in effect, maintain the status quo in the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area, with some modest improvements. Future federal actions would be limited to assistance and programs already authorized by legislation.

Under this alternative, the State of New Jersey would continue to administer state properties and cultural resources under its ownership, pursue present programming and provide existing levels of services to other organizations in the state that currently own or may seek to preserve natural and cultural resources in the study area. It is likely that local governments and private entities would continue to own and operate currently protected natural and cultural resources if funding is available for maintenance and operations. State and local governments, as well as private entities, would continue to provide individually designed and

operated interpretive programs that relate to the American Revolution in New Jersey. State and local acquisition of open space would continue. All current activities within New Jersey presently associated with the protection of natural and cultural resources would proceed, assuming funding is available, as they do now without an overall framework that could guide such efforts as they relate to the American Revolution.

Current federal studies and efforts outlined in Chapter 1 including the NPS Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study, NPS commemorations of the 225th anniversary of the American Revolution, the Washington-Rochambeau National Heritage Trail Study and the Morristown National Historical Park General Management Plan would continue. Current state and local efforts including the NJDEP Revolutionary War Campaign, NJDEP Office of Green Acres Crossroads of the American Revolution project area land acquisitions, funding from the Garden State Trust, state and locally sponsored events and state signage programs would also continue. It is likely that the combination of these federal and state activities would improve, in some measure, public understanding and appreciation of New Jersey's role in the American Revolution through the development of more interpretive programs. It is also likely that some of these efforts would result in increased protection for a number of natural, cultural and historic resources in portions of the study area.

Many resources related to the American Revolution in the study area would continue to be threatened by urbanization and deterioration due to age or neglect. It is likely that intermittent private efforts would protect some additional resources in the future.

The NPS is authorized to conduct a number of programs that provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments as well as non-governmental organizations. Among these are the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program (RTCA), Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery program (UPARR), the National Historic Landmarks program (NHL) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

RTCA provides NPS expertise to locally led conservation efforts. The program is particularly helpful to communities and organizations seeking assistance in developing trails and greenways or protecting rivers and open space. Funding is not provided, rather, experienced NPS personnel provide technical assistance in organizing, planning and implementing local efforts. Typical RTCA projects include trail development, river recreation activities and watershed conservation planning. In New Jersey, four RTCA projects are currently underway including the Camden/Cooper River Greenway, Delaware River Watershed Assistance, Delaware River Water Trail and the Mullica River Watershed Project. A number of these project areas fall within portions of the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area.

The UPARR Program provides recreation grants for economically distressed urban cities. The purpose of the program is to provide direct federal assistance to urban localities for rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities. Only cities and urban counties meeting established criteria are eligible for assistance. During fiscal year 2001, UPARR provided grants totaling \$989,000 to cities within the study area including Camden, Elizabeth, Passaic, Perth Amboy, Plainfield and Trenton.

NHLs are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Working with citizens, the NHL Program draws upon the expertise of NPS staff to nominate new landmarks and provide assistance to existing landmarks. A "friends group" of owners and managers, the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association, also aims to preserve, protect and promote NHLs. As indicated in Chapter 4, New Jersey contains thirteen NHLs related to the American Revolution.

The LWCF Program provides a system for funding state and local parks and conservation areas. It

gives states and localities incentives to plan and invest in their own park systems. Grants are provided on a 50/50 matching share basis. Since the fund's establishment by Congress in 1964, New Jersey has received \$96,678,502 in LWCF assistance. The grants have been used for the acquisition of open space, parklands and recreation facilities throughout the state.

Use of existing authorities would continue to provide some level of continuing benefits to the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area and would, as it does today, likely provide a measure of additional protection to resources related to the American Revolution on a relatively piecemeal basis. Governments and non-profit groups would continue to apply for technical and financial assistance through these programs, often on a competitive basis with other applicants within the National Park Service's Northeast Region. Demonstrations of local public support and financial capability would continue to be required for many of the authorized programs.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATION

The NPS defines a National Heritage Area (NHA) as "...a place designated by Congress where natural, cultural, historic and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These patterns make NHAs representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in them. Continued use of NHAs by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscapes enhances their significance." The focus is on the protection and conservation of critical resources - the natural, cultural, scenic and historic resources that have shaped us as a nation and as communities. Heritage areas are a way to celebrate the richness of our national heritage.

Congress must designate NHAs. They are typically authorized for a ten-year period and include limited federal financial assistance of up to one million dollars per year. The designating legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance to the heritage area through its managing entity. The intent of the federal investment is to provide seed money that can be leveraged locally for the preservation and interpretation of heritage area resources. The effort is directed by a local management entity that, upon designation, develops a comprehensive plan for the heritage area. The plan contains strategies for natural and cultural

resource protection; plans for interpretation of resources based on themes for the area; and a methodology for including various public and private partners in its implementation. Partnerships and local commitments are keys to the success of the enterprise. The management plan requires the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Heritage areas have been successful in protecting and restoring historic sites, creating greenways and trails, providing better public understanding and appreciation of local history and associated resources and in creating a special identity for communities within the designated region. It is an umbrella under which many organizations can participate and contribute toward attaining a common vision that is based on unique traditions and heritage. It often results in compatible economic development, particularly tourism and commercial

services related to preservation and rehabilitation of historic structures, visitor services, recreation and education. Congressional designation of a NHA is fully dependent upon a demonstration of significant public support from governments and organizations within a candidate region.

NHA designation for the Crossroads of the American Revolution would provide a viable strategy for future protection of the critical natural and cultural resources of New Jersey related to the American Revolution. It would afford a cohesive framework within which to tell the important, interrelated stories of how New Jersey and its citizens contributed to our nation's birth. Chapter 3 outlines potential themes that may be appropriate for a Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA. Chapter 7 measures the feasibility of NHA designation.

Chapter 7

Application of Interim NPS National Heritage Area Feasibility Criteria

The NPS has developed an interim process and evaluation criteria to determine if candidate regions qualify for NHA designation by the U.S. Congress. The process requires four steps to be completed. The NPS must also find that the area meets ten specific evaluation criteria.

The four steps in NHA designation include:

1. Completion of a suitability/feasibility study.

This report constitutes the results of the suitability/feasibility study for Crossroads of the American Revolution, conducted by the NPS.

2. Public Involvement in the suitability/feasibility study.

As Chapters 1 and 10 and Appendix F of this report describe, there have been significant levels of public involvement during the course of the suitability/feasibility study.

3. Demonstration of widespread public support among heritage area residents for the proposed legislation.

The NPS has received numerous comments (listed in Appendix E) from citizens, organizations and governments favoring designation of a Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA. These include agencies of the State of New Jersey with responsibilities for state parks, open space acquisition and historic preservation within the NJ Department of Environmental Protection and NJ Department of State. County boards of chosen freeholders or county agencies expressing support as of the date of this report include those in Middlesex, Morris, Somerset and Union. Numerous municipalities within the study area including the City of Trenton, South Plainfield Borough, West Windsor Township and Cranbury Township to name a few have adopted formal resolutions supporting citizen designation. Petitions have been received supporting establishment of a NHA and calling their elected officials to support and fund this effort.

Indications of support for designation or letters requesting inclusion of resources in the heritage area boundary from organizations in the study area include business, open space and historic preservation groups. Among them are statewide organizations such as the New Jersey Chapter of the Sierra Club and Preservation New Jersey. Numerous local organizations, a sampling of which includes the Bergen County Historical Society, the Business Partnership of Somerset County, Historic Morven, the Washington Association, the Great Swamp Watershed Association, the Rockingham Association, the Historical Society of Princeton, the Hunterdon Historical Museum and the Friends of West Windsor Open Space - all favor designation and inclusion of resources in the boundary.

A number of locally elected officials have written letters supporting designation or advocating the inclusion of resources in the heritage area boundary including the mayors of Somerville and Perth Amboy. Ten members of the NJ State Legislature have also indicated their support or have requested that resources in their respective legislative districts be included.

Attendees at the eleven workshops conducted by the NPS during the course of the study were almost unanimously in favor of designation of a NHA. Only five individuals expressed verbal opposition to designation.

Written comments opposing designation have taken primarily the form of petitions submitted by the Property Rights Foundation of America based on a concern that designation "will bring backdoor federal zoning," and a belief that establishment of a NHA in New Jersey violates the 10th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Property Rights Foundation of America also submitted copies of a draft resolution opposing designation that it presented to a number of municipalities within the study area requesting adoption. While the record

(Appendix E) contains many municipal resolutions

supporting designation, no municipal resolutions opposing designation have been received during the course of the study.

The public review period for this report affords an additional opportunity for written comments regarding designation. The report will be submitted to governments, organizations and the general public in the study area. A full list of those who comment will be included in the final report.

4. Commitment to the proposal from the appropriate stakeholders, which may include governments, industry and private nonprofit organizations in addition to the citizenry.

The study team has documented substantial financial and other commitments to the implementation of a NHA among all potentially affected levels of government in the State of New Jersey. Chapters 1 and 4 describe the state's sizable financial and programmatic commitment to open space preservation and trails development and additional support related to protection and celebration of American Revolution resources and events in the study area. Many local governments in the study area have joined in this effort through dedicated tax revenues for open space acquisition and by providing assistance to local organizations interested in preserving resources of that era.

The letters from organizations referenced above requesting inclusion of specific resources within the boundary of a NHA testify to their desire to participate in heritage area planning and programming. The study area also has a strong base of local historical societies, many of which have indicated an eagerness to have their communities included within the boundary and to fully participate in the activities of the heritage area. Numerous organizations, too, are currently raising funds for restoration of American Revolution era buildings or for providing better access to resources of that period including artifact collections. Letters from organizations offering technical assistance for the development of a heritage area plan and implementing programs have also been received.

A sampling of financial, educational and technical assistance commitments to a potential heritage area appears in the following chart for illustrative purposes. Sample financial commitments noted are for projects to be immediately undertaken in the study area related to historic restoration, open space preservation and trails development and heritage

area operations.

New Jersey's philanthropic community has already indicated its strong commitment to the proposal by contributing \$240,000 in financial support for the determination of NHA eligibility in New Jersey. Personal communications between members of the study team and foundation executives and board members indicate that the interest in funding projects associated with a NHA which meet applicable grant guidelines remains high.

The public comment period for this draft report provides the opportunity for additional commitments to be catalogued, all of which will be listed in the final report.

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

A feasibility study must find that a candidate region meets the following ten NPS interim criteria for NHA designation:

1. The area has an assemblage of natural, historic and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation and continuing use and are best managed as such assemblage through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and some times noncontiguous resources and active communities.

Chapters 2 and 4 document the history of New Jersey and the considerable assemblage of natural and cultural resources related to the American Revolution. These include nationally significant resources and many others that, together, represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation and continuing use. Chapter 5 concludes that direct NPS management of these resources is not a suitable or feasible management strategy for their continuing protection. Clearly, the best available strategy is to manage and ultimately protect the nationally significant, distinctive resources and those important to individuals, local communities and the state within the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area is through partnerships among public and private entities including federal, state and local governments and the many organizations that have indicated support for this approach. Promoting continued stewardship and appreciation of these resources by residents and visitors would be significantly enhanced by the combined efforts of public and private sectors under the broad umbrella of

Organization	Activity	\$ Commitment	TA/Education Commitment
NJDEP Office of Green Acres Green Acres is the state open space acquisition agency.	Land Acquisition and Trails Development and Participation in Management Entity	Initial \$14 Million Appropriation for Crossroads of the American Revolution Open Space Protection	Heritage Planning, Programming and Open Space Preservation
Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, Inc. The Association is the proposed management entity for the NHA.	Heritage Area Planning, Programming and Operations	\$300,000 Annual Operating Budget as Portion of Heritage Area Federal Match	Partnership Development, Historic and Open Space Preservation and Resource Interpretation
Heritage Trail Association, Inc. The Association is a nonprofit organization involved in heritage programming.	Historic Restoration and Visitor Contact Station	\$700,000	Heritage Programming
Washington Association The Association is a patriotic organization chartered by the State of New Jersey in 1874 and advises Morristown NHP.	Fund Raising for Revolutionary War Museum Expansion at Morristown NHP	Present Commitment \$1 million	Heritage Planning Programming and Historical Expertise
Preservation NJ PNJ is a statewide organization devoted to historic preservation.	Historic Preservation Education and Advocacy		Heritage Planning, Programming and Historic Preservation
Association of NJ Environmental Commissions The Association is a statewide organization serving local environmental commissions.	Environmental Education		Municipal Planning and Open Space Protection and Appreciation
Branchburg Historical Society The society is one of many local historical societies in NJ.	Historic Restoration	\$100,000	Role of the New Jersey Militia
Delaware & Raritan Greenway D&R is a regional land trust in the study area.	Land Acquisition	\$5,000,000	Municipal Land Use Practices and Open Space Protection

heritage area planning and programming.

2. Reflects traditions, customs, beliefs and folk life that are a valuable part of the national story.

Crossroads of the American Revolution is replete with traditions, beliefs and folklife that are not only valuable, but also exceptionally important to the national story. The region was the site of critical events in the American Revolution, which are celebrated in festivals and reenactments to this day. The people and events of New Jersey's American Revolution era contributed substantially to the

customs and democratic beliefs of present-day American society.

Stories of those times and the people who participated on both sides of the conflict have been passed down through generations. Folk heroes, such as Molly Pitcher and the Reverend James Caldwell, "the fighting preacher," who tore up church hymnals for use by Continental soldiers as wadding for guns gave rise to legendary tales of their respective actions at the battles of Monmouth and Springfield. Place names in New Jersey reflect the contributions of many leaders who fought there

in the cause for independence or reflect events of that time. Mercer County honors General Hugh Mercer who led the fight and died of wounds at Princeton. Livingston commemorates New Jersey's long-serving patriot governor, and the state contains a number of Washington and Hamilton townships.

3. Provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic and/or scenic features.

Crossroads of the American Revolution presents an extraordinary opportunity for preservation of open space and scenic values, as well as increased protection of cultural and historic resources. The state of New Jersey's financial commitment to land acquisition and trails development within the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area is unsurpassed in any existing NHA. As Chapter 4 indicates, the state has already appropriated \$14 million and is in the process of acquiring approximately 1,750 acres under the thematic organization of Crossroads of the American Revolution.

State and local governments and non-profit organizations plan additional acquisitions to complement efforts already underway. The New Jersey Conservation Foundation is promoting a statewide greenways program that will particularly improve open space and scenic resources protection in the study area. Land trusts within the region, such as the Delaware & Raritan Greenway, have been very active in promoting a NHA as a vehicle around which to plan land preservation efforts and more sensitive community planning practices.

There are also exceptional opportunities for additional conservation of cultural resources through the development of a theme-based coordinated management plan for the study area. The state is rich in governmental and private, non-profit organizations devoted to historic preservation. Cohesive heritage planning, development and programming would focus these efforts to benefit the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area.

4. Provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities.

New Jersey's commitment to land acquisition in the Crossroads region will provide additional outstanding opportunities for recreation along with those that currently exist. The state's proposed Victory Trail System, linking the primary battle and encampment sites, will provide both recreational and educational benefits. The opportunity for the

development of integrated interpretive and educational programs at publicly and privately owned historic locations throughout the region is also outstanding. Both residents and visitors will have the opportunity to learn of New Jersey's critical role in the American Revolution, the people who participated in the events of the period and the impact of the Revolutionary War on the state and the nation. The development of additional heritage education programs in and outside of schools throughout the state will teach New Jersey's youth about their state's role in the birth of the nation and engender pride in its contributions.

Of particular value is the potential to link historic sites and landscapes of the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area with Morristown National Historical Park, American Revolution resources in the adjacent Hudson River Valley NHA, the City of Philadelphia, Schuylkill River Valley NHA, Delaware and LeHigh Canal NHC and Valley Forge National Historical Park. The addition of a Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA would provide an extraordinary opportunity for visitors to experience a large segment of the War in the North as they traverse these historic landscapes and understand in an integrated manner the nationally significant and distinctive resources and historical importance of this larger region. It would also provide the basis for cooperative ventures in the region, among and between NPS units and other NHAs to celebrate and conserve the natural and cultural resources that played such a critical role in the nation's birth.

5. The resources important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation.

Chapter 4 clearly demonstrates that despite the level of urbanization in New Jersey, many of the landscape features and buildings from the period of the American Revolution remain and retain a high degree of integrity. These include major battle sites and encampments, revolutionary era farms, other topographical features associated with the war and a myriad of historic sites and buildings. Numerous resources are open to the public and the opportunity to expand the portfolio is significant. By using the themes identified during the study, virtually all of these resources can be interpreted to provide a comprehensive experience for residents and visitors alike.

6. Residents, business interests, non-profit

organizations and governments within the proposed area are involved in the planning and have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants including the federal government and have demonstrated support for designation of the area.

During the course of the study, virtually all participants attending public meetings or contacted in other ways indicated their support for designation of a Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA. This includes citizens, representatives of state and local governments, business groups and a large number of non-profit organizations involved in open space and historic preservation, education and recreation. Many of these organizations are currently involved in natural and cultural resource protection and interpretive efforts throughout the region and have expressed their desires to participate fully in heritage area planning and programming once designation is attained. The potential management entity, described in criterion 10 below, has pledged to include a wide range of interests on its board of directors and to provide opportunities for every interested organization wishing to take part in planning and programming for the heritage area to do so.

The following conceptual financial plan has been developed. It outlines the roles of the various participants, including the federal government. The plan covers the first three years of operations. Recognizing that, historically, NHAs rarely receive a full appropriation of \$1 million per year in their early stages, the plan assumes a first year federal appropriation of \$400,000, rising to \$600,000 and \$800,000 in the following two years. Should Crossroads of the American Revolution receive congressional designation, the first task for a designated management entity will be the development of a comprehensive management plan that will include a more detailed five-year financial plan including specific commitments from heritage area partners. This

conceptual financial plan has been designed to portray very conservative estimates of revenues and accompanying expenditures to measure the feasibility of meeting federal matching requirements.

The revenue projection includes federal appropriations to the management entity totaling \$1,800,000 over the three-year period. It also assumes that the management entity will be successful in attracting any combination of approximately \$166,700 a year in state grants and contributions, foundation/corporate and local government contributions and individual donations and miscellaneous revenues from memberships, event fees and sales, etc. The projection assumes, too, that the management entity's present level annual budget of \$300,000 will be used to match federal grant funds for a total \$900,000 contribution over the three-year period. Last, the projection assumes that \$400,000 of the federal appropriations will be used by the management entity for grants to other organizations during the three-year period, and that grantees will provide the necessary 50/50 federal match in the same amount.

The projection does not include financial contributions that are likely to be made by other organizations undertaking heritage area projects and programs in partnership with the management entity that may be eligible to meet federal matching requirement guidelines. Given these facts, coupled with the corporate and philanthropic wealth of New Jersey, the experience of grant support for comparable non-profit organizations in the state and the high level of interest in NHA designation, it is likely that the revenue projections outlined above will be exceeded.

The expense projection assumes an average annual operating budget of the management entity of \$300,000 covering core staffing and other associated operational and administrative costs for a total of \$900,000 over the three-year period. An expenditure of \$300,000 is estimated for the completion of a

Three-Year Revenue Projection

Total Revenues - \$3,600,000

Revenues in Each Column Are Likely to be Adjusted Based on Actual Federal Appropriations

Anticipated Federal Appropriations	Anticipated State Grants and Contributions	Direct Matching Contribution by Management Entity (\$900,000) and Local Grant Recipients (\$400,000)	Anticipated Foundation/ Corporate Grants, Local Government Contributions, Donations and Miscellaneous Income
\$1,800,000	\$200,000	\$1,300,000	\$300,000

heritage area management and interpretive plan. Grants to other organizations in the heritage area, as mentioned in the revenue section, are estimated at \$400,000 over the three-year period. The costs of actual heritage area projects and programs undertaken during the development of the heritage area plan and at the time the plan is implemented are estimated at \$2,000,000. Beyond the three-year period it is anticipated that grants to local organizations will increase and direct project expenditures by the management entity will decrease.

economic activity in the area.

Designation of the Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA has potential to increase tourism and educational and recreational use, as well as the development and expansion of businesses associated with these endeavors. The designation is also anticipated to benefit businesses involved in historic rehabilitation and community renewal. All of these economic activities are consistent with and supportive of existing economic activity in the region. The State of New Jersey encourages tourism

Three-Year Expense Projection

Expenditures in Each Column Might Be Adjusted Based on Actual Federal Appropriations With the Exception of the Heritage Area Management Plan

Operations	Development of Heritage Area Management and Interpretive Plan	Grants to Local Organizations	Heritage Area Programs, Early Action and Plan Implementation Projects (Signage, Design of Interpretive Programs and Construction of Exhibits, Uni-grid Brochure and Educational/Marketing Materials, Special Events, Etc.)
\$900,000	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$2,000,000

7. The proposed management entity and units of government supporting designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area.

The feasibility study strongly indicates that the proposed management entity and a wide variety of units of government, including numerous state and local agencies, are committed to working in partnership to develop and implement a heritage area management plan. Agencies of the State of New Jersey have indicated their commitment to working with the proposed management entity and to include it in the substantial work already underway by NJDEP's Division of Parks and Forestry, Office of Green Acres and the State Historic Preservation Office, and the NJ Commerce and Economic Growth Commission's office of Travel and Tourism. The proposed management entity will include representatives of state and local governments on its board of directors to ensure that governmental interests are represented and involved in the planning and implementation of the heritage area.

8. The proposal is consistent with continued

development as financially beneficial to the state's economy. Coordinated heritage area tourism based on themes related to the American Revolution is expected to contribute to the state's overall economic well being.

9. A conceptual boundary is supported by the public.

The study team developed two heritage area boundary alternatives after discussing a number of concepts with the public during workshops specifically held to explore potential themes and boundaries. The public was exceptionally helpful in suggesting themes and the types of resources to be included in a potential heritage area boundary.

The **Blue Boundary** alternative (see "Blue Boundary" map) includes the minimum number of identified resources that can provide a representative visitor experience and foster protection of primary resource examples related to the proposed themes. Chapter 4 describes the twenty-five representative resources included in the boundary, all of which have high integrity and are capable of being interpreted using the theme categories identified in

Chapter 3. While limited in number, the resources can be the basis for explaining New Jersey's role in the American Revolution. Many resources that could add to that understanding are excluded from this boundary alternative. The resources that are included are almost all publicly accessible and experience a low level of threat. This boundary alternative contains two discrete primary areas in central New Jersey. Eleven outlying sites are connected to the primary areas by four routes. The alternative encompasses resources in sixty-three municipalities and ten counties.

The alternative offers the opportunity for the efficient use of the federal investment in a NHA because of its smaller scale, but has more limited leveraging potential for those funds than the following alternative.

The **Red Boundary** alternative (see "Red Boundary" map) is the preferred alternative and is much larger and includes substantial numbers of theme related natural and cultural resources with integrity and varying degrees of public accessibility. It also covers substantial portions of the major marching and transportation routes, defensive and offensive positions and the sites of a considerable number of military and civilian engagements. Because of its expanse, this alternative offers significantly increased opportunities for a more complete visitor experience and understanding of New Jersey's role in the American Revolution. It also increases the potential for partnerships among many organizations and significantly higher levels of natural and cultural resources interpretation and protection. It provides a continuous landscape linking New Jersey to a wider variety of American Revolution resources in New York City, the Hudson River Valley and Pennsylvania. As such, visitors would have a unique opportunity to visit a wide variety of sites associated with the American Revolution. The experience would span from the winter encampment at Valley Forge through the Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area, the City of Philadelphia, New Jersey and into the City of New York and up the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. Partnerships throughout this larger region could result in a superlative visitor experience promoting an understanding of a large segment of the War in the North.

The alternative includes one large area in central New Jersey with legs to the north and south connecting the area to New York and Pennsylvania. It encompasses resources in 213 municipalities and

all or portions of 14 counties.

The public will have an opportunity to comment on the alternatives in this report.

10. The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.

A key element in any heritage area is the management entity that acts as a catalyst to focus attention on the area's distinctive natural and cultural resources and promotes the partnerships necessary for success. The study team sought to identify an organization characterized by the following elements:

- The level of organizational commitment to focus on the heritage area as the singular role of the organization;
- The willingness of the organization to include on its board individuals reflecting a wide variety of interests in the heritage area;
- The capability of the organization to assemble necessary financial resources to match federal contributions;
- Experience in and commitment to natural and cultural resources protection and heritage programming; and
- Support of the public and organizations that wish to participate in heritage area planning and implementation.

The potential management entity results from a recent partnership between two existing New Jersey 501(c) 3 non-profit corporations: Common Wealth of New Jersey and Heritage Trail Association. Common Wealth of New Jersey has an extensive record of accomplishments in natural and cultural resources protection and education throughout the state for the past twenty-five years. Its board of directors comprises individuals who have held senior positions in state government resource protection agencies and non-profit corporations, business and a statewide sportsman's association. Heritage Trail Association, formed seven years ago, has conducted extensive activities focused on heritage programming and interpretation, predominately in the central portion of the state, by conducting tours, sponsoring and partnering with others in heritage events and producing educational and tourism materials. Its board of directors includes representatives of local government, business and industry and historians and civic leaders. It is also completing the renovation of a historic structure that will include a visitor contact function directing visitors to other American Revolution-related visitor centers,

parks and resources in the study area.

The effect of the partnership is the formation of an entirely new and independent organization that has the necessary experience and financial capability to perform the shared missions of natural and cultural resource protection and heritage area programming and interpretation. The entity is named, "Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, Inc."

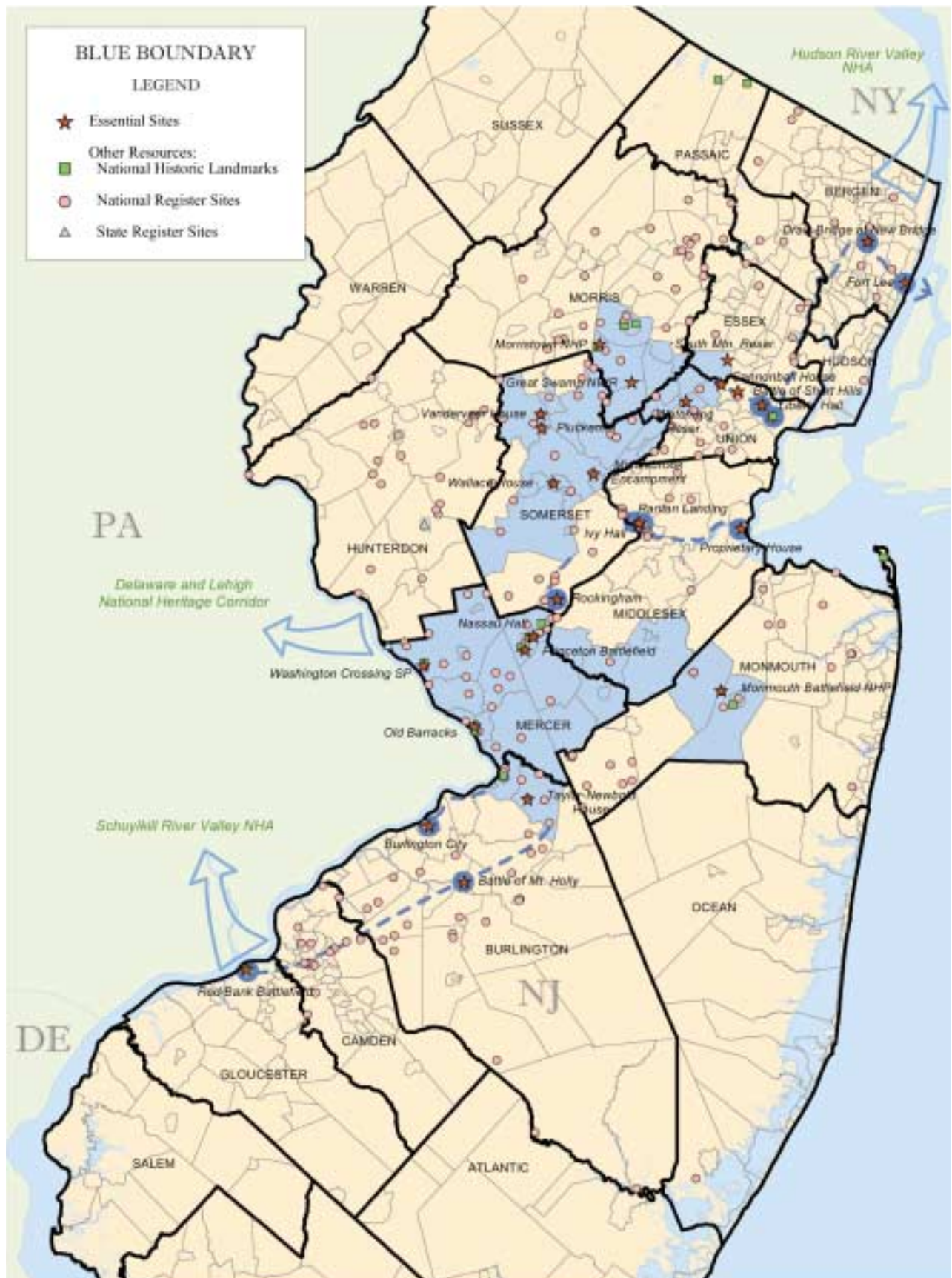
The Association will consist of a twenty four-member board of directors. Five of the board members will be officials of the State of New Jersey. Already included among these is representation from the NJDEP Office of Green Acres and the State Historic Preservation Office. The new board is designed to represent the widest variety of interests in the Crossroads of the American Revolution study area, including local government, business, education, historians, historic preservation, open space and natural resource protection, sportspersons, tourism and recreation.

Staffing of the Association will include a Director of Resource Protection and Partnership Development and a Director of Heritage Area Programming. While both positions will have partnership responsibilities, the first will focus on those that bring together natural and cultural resource protection interests in the region and the second on partnerships necessary for successful

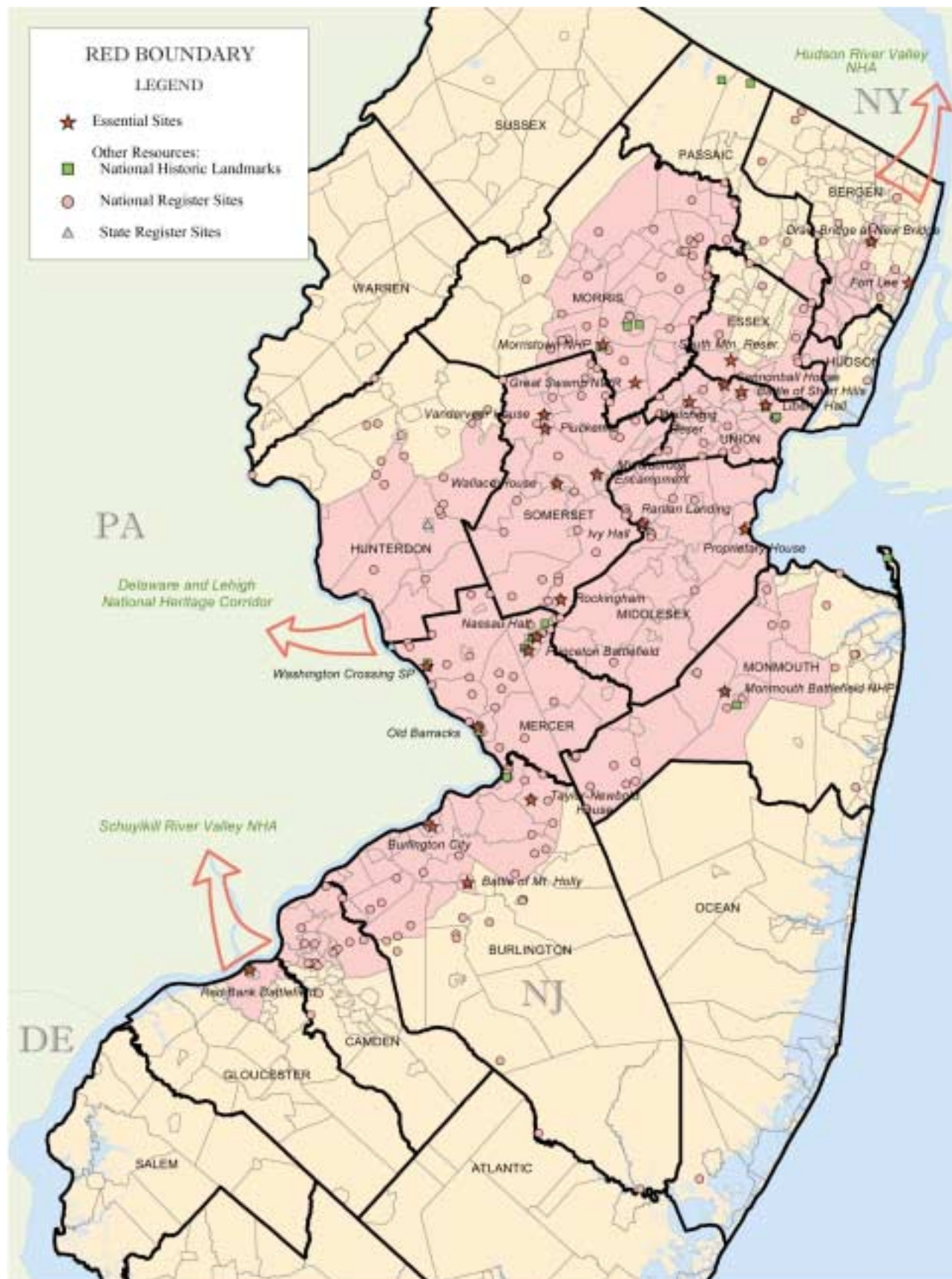
heritage area programming and interpretation.

The Association intends to create and employ a variety of advisory groups and actual working committees of heritage area stakeholders in the development and implementation of a management plan for the region. In this manner all who desire to participate in heritage area planning and programming will have the opportunity to do so. The sole mission of Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, Inc. will be the development and implementation of resource protection and heritage programming plans and programs in partnership with other governments, organizations and individuals in a congressionally designated Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA.

A number of organizations have already recorded their support for the proposed management entity, among them, the agencies of the NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Morven, the Rockingham Association, Historical Society of Somerset Hills, the Washington Campground Association, Hunterdon Historical Museum, Preservation New Jersey, and the Business Partnership of Somerset County. The public comment period will afford other organizations an opportunity to express their support for, or opposition to, the Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, Inc. and their desire to participate as its partners.



Blue Boundary Alternative



Red Boundary Alternative

Chapter 8

Vision Statement and Benefits of a Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Area

The vision for the Crossroads of the American Revolution is one that capitalizes on its many Revolutionary War resources, and provides for their protection through increased public understanding and appreciation of New Jersey's critical role in the American Revolution.

In the Crossroads of the American Revolution the people of New Jersey will create a new sense of place; one of protected Revolutionary War landscapes and cultural sites, interpretive facilities and programs, increased recreational opportunities, improved communities and compatible economic development. Visitors to the region will gain a new appreciation of New Jersey as they experience its history and outstanding natural and cultural resources. Trail systems and driving tours will connect Revolutionary War sites, and the myriad stories of the American Revolution in New Jersey will be told in cohesive and exciting ways. The region will again form an integral link to other Revolutionary War sites in the Hudson River Valley and the Philadelphia, Valley Forge and Bucks County regions.

The children of New Jersey in this and succeeding generations will take pride in this special place and understand how the events that occurred here have shaped the values of their nation and their own lives. Schools will feature the Crossroads of the American Revolution in curriculum units and students will experience first hand the sounds and sites of the Revolution. There will be a life-long personal attachment to the many attributes of the region.

Historic resources will be protected, improved and appreciated; their economic value to the region realized through increased tourism and supporting economic development. Communities in the region will seek to identify with their history through

sensitive community design practices, local events and festivals celebrating New Jersey as the Crossroads of the American Revolution.

The many affected interests in the Crossroads of the American Revolution will achieve this vision by collaborating to make this a region where a rich heritage is celebrated, promoted and maintained. Crossroads of the American Revolution will provide exciting examples of effective community partnerships brought about by combining the energies and resources of governments, community organizations, businesses and individual citizens.

During the course of this study, a number of citizens asked how New Jersey would benefit by the designation of a National Heritage Area within its borders. The following provides a brief overview of the financial, programmatic and educational benefits that often result from designation based on the experiences of other heritage areas.

First, heritage areas are special places in the United States recognized by Congress as locations of events that contributed greatly to the nation's history. Residents and visitors celebrate the resources of these places and the traditions of the past that make them stand out from other regions in the country. Personal and community identification with a heritage area fosters pride and a desire to ensure that the resources related to the region are protected for future generations. Festivals and similar celebratory events are common.

Heritage areas are best characterized by the level of effective partnerships between and among governments, businesses, community organizations, educational institutions and interested residents. Successful partnerships are the key to successful heritage areas. People working together to make the

heritage area work is the necessary ingredient and at the same time, a major benefit. The heritage area management entity acts as an umbrella under which many interests can form partnerships to pursue open space and historic site preservation, enhance recreational opportunities and provide for interpretive programs about the events and places in which they occurred. Heritage areas promote tourism and heritage area partners undertake projects resulting in community renewal. They promote educational programs so that young and old understand and take pride in their special place.

There are economic benefits to be gained. As heritage areas attract visitors, local businesses catering to their needs develop and prosper. When historic buildings are preserved and adapted to other uses, rather than being torn down or left vacant, communities are enhanced. The economic benefit of preserving such buildings becomes self-evident.

The direct federal heritage area investment is currently up to \$1 million per year for a period of ten years. It is not a major amount given the size of the Crossroads and the scale of the tasks that might be undertaken. Heritage areas work to supplement this minimal investment, attract state and local funding and substantial corporate and private foundation support because they are a locally managed and supported effort. Heritage area partners also seek and often obtain significant additional funding from other federal agencies. It is not uncommon for heritage areas to leverage the

relatively small initial federal investment to amounts many times its size.

For Morristown National Historical Park, there are also benefits. As part of a national heritage area it would be a focal point for visitation. The park would relate in new ways to its surrounding communities and the state as a whole. Morristown would no longer simply be a unit of the national park system located in New Jersey; it would be an active partner among many others to promote appreciation of the state's Revolutionary War history and the resources that remain. Morristown would be seen as an important segment of the larger story of New Jersey's critical role in the American Revolution.

Heritage areas bring people and governments together in pursuit of a common vision. The themes of the heritage area provide a cohesive framework for explaining the importance of what occurred in the past. In Crossroads, they provide the basis for tying together publicly and privately owned historic sites and landscapes related to the American Revolution so that residents and visitors may experience the full story of New Jersey's contributions and the part that each resource played. Appreciation of those contributions and protection of the remaining Revolutionary War resources in the places where Washington exhibited great leadership, soldiers and civilians endured uncommon hardships and victory was pursued is, itself, a benefit of immense proportion.

Chapter 9

Environmental Assessment

This chapter assesses the potential environmental impacts associated with the two management alternatives described in Chapter 6. Since the special resource/feasibility study is conceptual in nature, the environmental analysis provides a broad overview of the potential impacts on natural and cultural resources, the socioeconomic environment, tourism and transportation. This evaluation does not address site-specific development activities. Implementation of any future actions that affect federal lands or involve federal laws, funds, or permits would require project-specific environmental and cultural compliance, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Any state-funded actions would also require appropriate environmental and cultural compliance.

The two management alternatives discussed in this analysis include a no action alternative, which serves as a baseline measure and a National Heritage Area alternative with two boundary alternatives, which include financial, technical and management assistance beyond those provided by Alternative 1. The two NHA boundary alternatives differ in size and in the number of resources contained within their boundaries. The two management alternatives are: No Action/Use of Existing Authorities (Alternative 1) and National Heritage Area Designation (Alternative 2) with a Blue Boundary Alternative and Red Boundary Alternative (The Preferred Alternative).

MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVE 1 - No Action/Use of Existing Authorities

Alternative 1 describes baseline existing conditions and probable impacts given current management practices and current levels of activities, based on the description in Chapter 6. Future resource protection and interpretation would continue through private, nonprofit, local, county, state and federal entities and publicly funded organizations.

Available federal programs, such as Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance (RTCA), Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (UPARR), the National Historic Landmarks Program (NHL) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), would continue to provide assistance as time and funding allow. Choosing Alternative 1 would likely result in:

- Continued deterioration of the natural environment and modest positive impact on individual natural and cultural resources.
- Minimal positive impact on the socioeconomic environment and tourism.
- Negligible impact on transportation systems.

Specific impacts are discussed further below.

Impacts on Natural Resources

Without any additional federal involvement in the Crossroads study area, current land development trends would continue, resulting in deterioration of the area's natural environment. Open space, including farmland and forests, would be lost to current and future demands for residential and commercial development. There would also be a continued loss of habitat for the nine endangered and threatened plant and animal species existing within the Crossroads study area. However, the use of existing federal assistance programs to protect natural areas within the Crossroads area would continue to limit the rate of loss in the region. The federal government currently operates programs to support the conservation of greenways, rivers, open space and watersheds. Ongoing efforts by the State of New Jersey and its Green Acres Program would continue to be the primary public entity that conserves open space, forests and natural areas. Land trusts, private landowners and communities would also continue to assist conservation efforts. Currently there is limited coordination among these conservation initiatives; therefore, the benefit is fragmented and the positive impact is localized.

Impacts on Cultural Resources

Cultural resources would continue to be threatened and lost to development and adaptive reuse if current management practices are followed. Agricultural landscapes are a particularly jeopardized cultural resource in the Crossroads study area due to rapid urbanization, especially in the northern and western portions of the study area. Unprotected and unidentified historic resources would continue to deteriorate at current rates. Historic resources in local, county, state and federal parks would continue to be maintained in their current condition. Existing federal programs would continue to offer individuals, organizations and communities tools to identify, document and protect resources important to them. Currently, these programs are used in an uncoordinated fashion with modest positive impact.

Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

Except for normal increases in tourism in the area due to population growth, there would be no additional socioeconomic benefits to the community. This alternative would have no effect on economic or population growth. Federal involvement through the use of existing resource conservation programs would not appreciably impact the socioeconomic environment. Federal assistance in developing recreational trails and facilities as well as promoting NHLs would produce very limited economic benefits by introducing more visitors to the area.

Impacts on Tourism

Besides a normal increase in tourism due to population growth, there would be no major long-term impacts on tourism beyond local, county and state efforts. Communities and county and state agencies would continue to use federal programs at current levels; these would continue to have minimal positive impacts on tourism in the Crossroads area. There would be an increase in visitors to new NHLs, trails and parklands developed by local and state programs.

Impacts on Transportation

A recent interest in heritage tourism has created a negligible increase in roadway traffic to places of interest to visitors. Other transportation modes would not be affected.

Other Impacts

There are five Native American tribes that have federal recognition within the study area: Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin,

Delaware Tribe of Indians, Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma, Moravian Band of the Delaware Nation and the Muncy Delaware Nation. The State of New Jersey recognizes three other Native American groups in the study area: Ramapough Mountain Indians, Nanaticoke Lenni-Lenapes of New Jersey and the Powhatan-Renape Nation. No sacred sites have been identified within the study area by the federally recognized tribes, the New Jersey Commission of American Indian Affairs, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office or the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, Alternative 1 would have no impact on sacred sites.

There would be no negative environmental justice impacts on communities within the study area from Alternative 1. As more detailed proposals are developed, additional compliance would be completed to examine environmental justice impacts identified at that time.

MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVE 2 - National Heritage Area Designation

Establishment of an NHA would provide an opportunity to increase collaboration among resource protection agencies; this could lead to better protection of resources within the NHA boundary. Designation would provide access to additional sources of federal funding available only to NHAs, thus improving the existing resource managers' capacity to identify and interpret important historic resources related to the Revolutionary War period, promote resource preservation and initiate restoration projects by establishing a region-wide management entity and raise public awareness. The NHA would use themes to coordinate the interpretation of sites and landscapes, thus enhancing appreciation of the resources and their place in history. Heritage areas bring people and governments together in pursuit of a common vision.

Since the themes of the heritage area provide a cohesive framework for explaining the importance of what occurred in the past, they tie together the publicly and privately owned historic sites and landscapes related to the American Revolution together, so that residents and visitors may experience the full story of New Jersey's contributions. Appreciation of each unique contribution and protection of the remaining Revolutionary War resources is in itself a benefit. Designation would increase the opportunities available to communities and organizations to explain what happened and how it affects our lives today. By making us aware

of resources in our midst, public support for preservation of our cultural heritage could increase.

NHA Blue Boundary Alternative

The NHA Blue Boundary Alternative includes the smallest number of resources capable of providing a representative visitor experience for all the themes and for protecting the most essential resources. The NHA Blue Boundary Alternative contains the best examples of theme-related resources; all possess the potential for high integrity, public access and currently experience a low level of threat. The blue boundary contains two areas in central New Jersey and eleven outlying sites connected to the larger areas by four routes. The boundary includes sixty-four municipalities and portions of ten counties; see Appendix D for a complete list of municipalities and counties.

Choosing the NHA Blue Boundary Alternative could result in:

- Positive impacts on natural and cultural resources.
- Positive impacts on the socioeconomic environment and tourism.
- Negligible impacts on transportation systems.

Specific impacts are discussed further below.

Impacts on Natural Resources

Designation of a Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA could positively impact natural resources within this alternative's boundary. If the management entity partnered with landowners, private nonprofit organizations, local jurisdictions and state and county agencies, prime portions of New Jersey's remaining open space could be preserved. The management entity could focus the efforts of these groups to conserve forests, natural areas and wildlife management areas. This collaboration could enhance the management capabilities of local, state and federal land protection agencies by enhancing coordination, which could increase the opportunities for protection of habitat for threatened and endangered species. Open space conservation efforts would also focus on land adjacent to water bodies, thus maintaining and enhancing water quality within the boundary.

The NHA Blue Boundary Alternative could provide an opportunity to reduce the rate of resource loss identified in Alternative 1. Unlike the Red Boundary Alternative, the compact size proposed by this alternative limits the full potential for natural resource conservation because it does not

contain a significant amount of land in preservation programs' targeted land acquisition areas.

Impacts on Cultural Resources

The NHA Blue Boundary Alternative could help minimize the negative impacts on cultural resources associated with Alternative 1. In comparing the Blue Boundary to the Red Boundary Alternative, the former area's compact size means that fewer cultural resources would be preserved and interpreted than as a result of the Red Boundary Alternative. Because there would be fewer resources, each could receive a greater share of federal funding, which would go further to assist preservation throughout this smaller proposed heritage area. However, there would be less of an opportunity to leverage additional funds from local public and private organizations for historic preservation, due to the area's smaller size.

Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

The NHA Blue Boundary Alternative could increase public support for resource protection and interest in education. That, in turn, could increase the likelihood of public and private funding for promotion of heritage tourism in the state. If this led to an increase in tourists in the area, it would enhance the potential for compatible economic development in tourism and commercial services related to recreation and education, then the heritage areas would likely attract more visitors and increase the opportunities for local businesses catering to their needs. The overall effect would be an increase in employment in the tourist industry, which would in turn contribute to New Jersey's economy through increased tax revenues.

There is also a positive impact when historic buildings are preserved and adapted to other uses rather than being torn down or left vacant. Communities that protect their historic buildings and landscapes maintain their visual connections to the past, which often appeals to visitors and can be the foundation of an active and diverse heritage tourism industry. For many communities in this area, this would provide new business opportunities and for other communities it would increase the benefit of tourism to their economy.

Overall, the heritage area could provide an opportunity for increased federal funding in a portion of the state, as well as an opportunity to supplement this investment by attracting state and local funding and substantial corporate and private foundation support. Direct federal heritage area

investment is currently up to \$1 million per year for ten years; heritage areas often leverage the relatively small initial federal investment to amounts many times its size. Given the modest size of the Blue Boundary Alternative and the scale of the tasks that might be undertaken within it, the potential opportunity for attracting public and private investment could be significant and could provide substantial opportunities for resource protection.

In contrast to Alternative 1, the NHA Blue Boundary Alternative provides an opportunity to have a positive impact on New Jersey's socioeconomic environment within the area's boundary. The compact size of the NHA Blue Boundary Alternative means that there would be a smaller, positive socioeconomic impact to the area and state than would be experienced in the Red Boundary Alternative since the latter can attract more public and private resources due to its greater area.

Impacts on Tourism

The Crossroads NHA would provide opportunities for increased heritage tourism in New Jersey because it would highlight the state's resources and identify the Crossroads as a special place important to the nation's history. By increasing the number of heritage tourism destinations - historic structures, cultural landscapes, natural resources and scenic vistas - and by increasing the opportunities for visibility, public awareness and appreciation of Crossroads historic and recreational resources, annual visitation could be increased. The NHA Blue Boundary Alternative could have a greater positive impact on tourism than Alternative 1 but a proportionately lesser positive impact than the Red Boundary Alternative, which includes more cultural resources and attractions.

Impacts on Transportation

An NHA in New Jersey would identify scenic roads and historic routes throughout the heritage area. The potential for collaborative action among local, state and federal agencies would increase as a result of having a common vision of the heritage area. This would provide new opportunities for funding of transportation projects such as auto, bicycle and pedestrian tour routes related to heritage tourism and could provide new recreation opportunities. Both of these opportunities could increase visitation to the major heritage tourism destinations; however, the transportation impact of this proposal is negligible. The impacts on transportation in the Blue Boundary Alternative would be at a smaller

scale due to its smaller area than those associated with the Red Boundary Alternative.

Other Impacts

There are five Native American tribes that have federal recognition within the study area: Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma, Moravian Band of the Delaware Nation and the Muncy Delaware Nation. The State of New Jersey recognizes three other Native American groups in the study area: Ramapough Mountain Indians, Nanaticoke Lenni-Lenapes of New Jersey and the Powhatan-Renape Nation. No sacred sites have been identified within the study area by the federally recognized tribes, the New Jersey Commission of American Indian Affairs, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office or the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, Alternative 2 (Blue Boundary) would have no impact on sacred sites. The NPS is continuing conversations with the federally recognized tribes and the state agencies regarding impacts on sacred sites, themes and education issues. If sites are identified in the future, the impact of the proposal would be assessed at that time.

There would be no negative environmental justice impacts on communities within the study area from the Alternative 2 Blue Boundary proposal. As more detailed proposals are developed, additional compliance would be completed to examine environmental justice impacts identified at that time.

NHA Red Boundary Alternative - The Preferred Alternative

The NHA Red Boundary Alternative provides a broader visitor experience by recognizing and protecting a greater number of theme-related resources than Alternative 1 or the Blue Boundary Alternative. It offers the best opportunity to preserve privately owned natural and cultural resources and to provide recreation, conservation, education and interpretation. This alternative, therefore, poses the greatest opportunity to engage the largest number of partners and would most likely have the most public support.

The heritage area boundary in the NHA Red Boundary Alternative consists of one large area in central New Jersey with two legs to the north and south connecting the larger area to New York and Philadelphia. The red boundary encompasses 213 municipalities and portions of fourteen counties;

see Appendix D for a complete list of the municipalities and counties located within the red boundary.

Choosing the NHA Red Boundary Alternative could likely result in:

- Positive impacts on natural and cultural resources.
- Positive impacts on the socioeconomic environment and tourism.
- Positive impacts on transportation systems.

Specific impacts are discussed further below.

Impacts on Natural Resources

Designation of a Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA could positively impact natural resources within this alternative's boundary. If the management entity partnered with landowners, private nonprofit organizations, local jurisdictions, and state and county agencies, prime portions of New Jersey's remaining open space could be preserved. The management entity could focus the efforts of these groups to conserve forests, natural areas and wildlife management areas. This collaboration could enhance the management capabilities of local, state and federal land protection agencies by enhancing coordination, which could increase the opportunities for protection of habitat, threatened and endangered species. Open space conservation efforts could also focus on land adjacent to water bodies, thus maintaining and enhancing water quality within the boundary. The heritage area could provide a framework for the state's land acquisition program.

There is a greater opportunity to protect natural resources in the NHA Red Boundary Alternative than in the Blue Boundary Alternative because the former alternative's boundary is larger and encompasses a greater number of resources and presents an opportunity to engage the greatest level of public support.

Impacts on Cultural Resources

Establishment of an NHA would provide an opportunity to increase collaboration among resource protection agencies; this could lead to better protection of resources within the NHA boundary. Designation would provide access to additional sources of federal funding available only to NHAs, thus improving existing resource managers' capacity to identify and interpret important historic resources related to the Revolutionary War period, promote resource preservation and initiate

restoration projects by establishing a region-wide management entity and raise public awareness. As in the NHA Blue Boundary Alternative, the Red Boundary Alternative would use themes to coordinate the interpretation of sites and landscapes, thus increasing opportunities for more extensive visitor awareness, expanding the number of visitor contacts and understanding their place in history.

As compared to the NHA Blue Boundary Alternative, the Red Boundary Alternative's proposal provides an opportunity to preserve and interpret more resources. While public funding to preserve individual resources would be spread more thinly over this larger area, there is a greater opportunity to leverage additional funding from private sources. The larger boundary, consequently, would provide recognition for more Revolutionary War-related cultural resources.

Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

The NHA Red Boundary Alternative could increase public support for resource protection and interest in education. This, in turn, could increase the likelihood of public and private funding for heritage tourism in the state. If this led to an increase in tourists in the area, as well as compatible economic development in tourism and commercial services related to recreation and education, then the heritage areas could attract more visitors and local businesses catering to their needs and would have more incentive to develop and prosper. The overall effect would be an increase in employment in the tourist industry, which would in turn greatly contribute to New Jersey's economy through increased tax revenues.

There is also a positive impact when historic buildings are preserved and adapted to other uses rather than being torn down or left vacant. Communities that protect their historic buildings and landscapes maintain their visual connections to the past, which appeals to visitors and is the foundation of a successful heritage tourism industry. For many communities in this area, this would provide new business opportunities and for other communities it would increase the benefit of tourism to their economy.

Overall, the heritage area would provide an opportunity for increased federal funding in a portion of the state, as well as an opportunity to supplement this investment by attracting state and local funding and substantial corporate and private

foundation support. Direct federal heritage area investment is currently up to \$1 million per year for ten years; heritage areas often leverage the relatively small initial federal investment to amounts many times its size. Given the size of the Red Boundary Alternative and the scale of the tasks that might be undertaken, the potential opportunities to attract public and private investment could be quite large. The NHA Red Boundary Alternative would have a greater positive impact on the area's socio-economic environment than the Blue Boundary Alternative because the former alternative's boundary includes more townships that may take advantage of heritage tourism.

Impacts on Tourism

A Crossroads NHA could provide opportunities for increased heritage tourism in New Jersey because it would highlight the state's resources and identify the Crossroads as a special place important to the nation's history. By increasing the number of heritage tourism destinations - historic structures, cultural landscapes, natural resources and scenic vistas - and by increasing the opportunities for visibility, public awareness and appreciation of Crossroads historic and recreational resources, annual visitation could increase. The NHA Red Boundary Alternative would have a greater positive impact than Alternative 1 or the NHA Blue Boundary Alternative because it is larger and includes more resources and opportunities for education and recreation.

Impacts on Transportation

An NHA in New Jersey would identify scenic roads and historic routes throughout the heritage area. The potential for collaborative action among local, state and federal agencies would increase as a result of having a common vision of the heritage area. This would provide new opportunities for funding of transportation projects such as auto, bicycle and pedestrian tour routes related to heritage tourism. Both of these opportunities could increase visitation to the major heritage tourism destinations; however, the transportation impact of this proposal is negligible. Since there are more destinations and communities involved in this alternative, the potential for action - individually and regionally - could increase. It is likely that this alternative could have the greatest opportunity for publicly funded heritage related transportation projects.

Other Impacts

There are five Native American tribes that have federal recognition within the study area: Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma, Moravian Band of the Delaware Nation and the Muncy Delaware Nation. The State of New Jersey recognizes three other Native American groups in the study area: Ramapough Mountain Indians, Nanaticoke Lenni-Lenapes of New Jersey and the Powhatan-Renape Nation. No sacred sites have been identified within the study area by the federally recognized tribes, the New Jersey Commission of American Indian Affairs, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office or the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, Alternative 2 (Red Boundary) would have no impact on sacred sites. The NPS is continuing conversations with the federally recognized tribes and the state agencies regarding impacts on sacred sites, themes and education issues. If sites are identified in the future, the impact of the proposal would be assessed at that time.

There would be no negative environmental justice impacts on communities within the study area from the Alternative 2 Red Boundary proposal. As more detailed proposals are developed, additional compliance would be completed to examine environmental justice impacts identified at that time.

CONCLUSION

Of the two alternatives, the NHA Red Boundary Alternative (The Preferred Alternative) is likely to provide the greatest opportunity for resource protection, education and heritage tourism. This could lead to increased annual visitation and opportunities for compatible business development. The Red Boundary Alternative, like the Blue Boundary Alternative, could effect transportation; however, the level would likely be negligible. Alternative 1 will have a negligible impact on transportation.

Implementation of future plans, such as management plans and implementation projects, would require additional environmental and cultural compliance actions pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. Any state-funded actions would also require the appropriate environmental and cultural compliance

IMPACTS

Natural Resource Impacts

<i>Management Alternative 1 No Action/Use of Existing Authorities</i>	<i>Management Alternative 2 National Heritage Area Designation</i>	
	<u>Blue Boundary</u>	<u>Red Boundary</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing development resulting in loss of farmland, forests, open space and natural habitat. Continuing federal programs, protection, education and technical assistance. NJ Green Acres Program continues to be the main force in acquisition. (\$1.8 billion to protect one million acres 1997-2007) Continuing conservation by private entities and municipalities. Limited coordinated conservation and landowner education efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase potential to conserve prime portions of remaining open space, including habitat of threatened, endangered species due to collaborative efforts led by management entity Increased opportunity for landowner education and community protection efforts NJ Green Acres Program could generate strong greenway links between Washington Crossing State Park, Old Barracks, Princeton Battlefield, Morristown NHP, Monmouth Battlefield. Beneficial impact limited to 64 municipalities. Partnership opportunities linked to statewide organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same conservation and education benefits as for Blue Boundary, but can protect more resources because of larger area. Beneficial impact expanded to 149 additional municipalities. Expanded opportunity for state-wide partnerships

Socioeconomic Impacts

<i>Management Alternative 1 No Action/Use of Existing Authorities</i>	<i>Management Alternative 2 National Heritage Area Designation</i>	
	<u>Blue Boundary</u>	<u>Red Boundary</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited community benefit. Little effect on economic or population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides access to additional funds for heritage tourism in 64 municipalities yielding more tourists, commercial services, employment, and tax revenue. Positive impact on communities caused by preservation, adaptive use. Can bring up to \$1 million federal dollar per year over 10 years plus local leverage dollars compared to Alternative 1. Focused impact compared to Red Boundary, but less leveraged dollars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same impacts as for Blue Boundary, but 149 more municipalities receive benefits even if total economic benefit remains equal. Potential for total benefit is greatest.

Cultural Resources Impacts

<p><i>Management Alternative 1 No Action/Use of Existing Authorities</i></p>	<p><i>Management Alternative 2 National Heritage Area Designation</i></p> <p><u>Blue Boundary</u> <u>Red Boundary</u></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 NHLs with ties to Revolutionary War in study area, plus 255 NR sites that tie to Revolutionary War. • Continuing losses to development, modernization and adaptive use. • NHL and NR properties continue at risk due to varying funding sources. • Publicly owned parks and historic resources within them remain at current status. • Public and private sector programs continue in uncoordinated fashions with limited visual impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 NHLs, 77 NRs, 1 SR. • More federal funds can be made available; potential for better interpretation of resources; leverages funds from variety of sources; coordinates stories regardless of resource ownership. • Concentrates fixed federal funds beneficially on fewer resources, but limits leverage from other sources for larger number of cultural resources. • Increased opportunity for visual impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes 18 NHLs, 180 NRs, 2 SRs. • Same impacts as for Blue Boundary, but potential for more resources to be protected by leveraging same federal funds over larger area. • Similar federal funding options as Blue Boundary. • Increased opportunity for leveraged funds due to larger areas, more resources included and greater number of residents, organizations and communities interested. • Greatest opportunity for visual impact.

Tourism Impacts

<p><i>Management Alternative 1 No Action/Use of Existing Authorities</i></p>	<p><i>Management Alternative 2 National Heritage Area Designation</i></p> <p><u>Blue Boundary</u> <u>Red Boundary</u></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of statewide tourism impacts that in 2000 generated \$30.1 billion for the economy; 832,000 direct and indirect jobs; payroll of \$17.4 billion. • Continues at current trends, but with increases at new NHLs, trails, parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for increased tourism, resource preservation, interpretation, and spending on promotion. • Potential for impact greater than no action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential opportunity for same impacts as Blue Boundary, however, probably greater protection to Blue Boundary due to the larger size and greater number of resources and interests included in effort.

Transportation Impacts

<i>Management Alternative 1 No Action/Use of Existing Authorities</i>	<i>Management Alternative 2 National Heritage Area Designation</i>	
	<u>Blue Boundary</u>	<u>Red Boundary</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible impact on roadway traffic at popular visitor destinations • Negligible impact on hiking and biking trails. • No impact on other modes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible impact on total volume from this effort. • Identify scenic roads, historic routes and trails in all or parts of 10 counties. • Potential for increase in transportation related investment due to coordinated initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greatest opportunity for development of scenic roads, historic routes; funds for auto, bike, walk routes and trails in all or part of 14 counties. • Greatest potential for increase in transportation related funding due to larger area and more communities involved.

Other Impacts

<i>Management Alternative 1 No Action/Use of Existing Authorities</i>	<i>Management Alternative 2 National Heritage Area Designation</i>	
	<u>Blue Boundary</u>	<u>Red Boundary</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impact on Native American nations or sacred sites. • No environmental justice impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Native American nations or sacred sites located in this boundary. • No environmental justice issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacred site and environmental justice issues are the same as for the Blue Boundary.

Chapter 10

Consultation and Coordination

This chapter describes the public involvement, agency coordination and required consultation procedures related to the preparation of the Special Resource and National Heritage Area Feasibility Study. In addition, the agencies and individuals involved in this process are identified.

A. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public Meetings

Two sets of formal public meetings have been conducted to communicate with and solicit input from a broad public audience and a third set will be conducted during the summer of 2002. Representatives from Morristown National Historical Park and the NPS's Northeast Regional Director's Office, the project team from the NPS's Philadelphia Support Office, state partners, the consulting historian and planning consultants attended the meetings. All meeting participants were added to a database, which is used to inform interested parties of future meetings and other information as it becomes available. Meeting participants had the opportunity to add the names and contact information of others who might be interested in receiving information from this database.

April 2001 Public Meetings

The first set of public meetings was held in April 2001. The project team introduced the project, reviewed the planning process and gave a brief description of historic events related to the war in New Jersey. Meetings included opportunities for the public to identify their interests in the project, as well as community resources and activities related to the Revolutionary War. Locations and dates of the meetings follow.

Burlington County Historical Society,
Burlington, NJ
Burlington County
April 17, 2001

Tatum Park, Health Building, Middletown, NJ
Monmouth County
April 18, 2001

Old Barracks Museum, Trenton, NJ
Mercer County
April 19, 2001

Princeton Friends School, Princeton, NJ
Mercer County
April 24, 2001

Washington's Headquarters, Morristown Historical Park, Morristown, NJ
Morris County
April 25, 2001

July 2001 Public Meetings

A second set of public meetings was held to solicit input on themes and boundaries, identify resources and the desire for continued involvement in the project. These meetings included a brief presentation of representative resources, a description of the themes and a review of alternative boundary concepts. Time for public comment on the themes, boundaries and resources was scheduled, as was time for additions or corrections to resource maps. Locations and dates for these meetings follow.

Union County Administration Building,
Elizabeth, NJ
Union County, NJ
July 17, 2001

Haddonfield Borough Hall, Haddonfield, NJ
Camden County
July 19, 2001

Hunterdon County Complex, Flemington, NJ
Hunterdon County, NJ
July 21, 2001

Meadows Foundation Van Wicke House,
Somerset, NJ
Somerset County
July 24, 2001

Allentown Public Library, Allentown, NJ
Monmouth County
July 25, 2001

Washington's Headquarters, Morristown National

Historical Park, Morristown, NJ
Morris County
July 28, 2001

Summer 2002 Public Meetings

The third set of meetings will be held in at least three locations - Morristown, Trenton and Camden County - to solicit public comments on this report.

Public Communication regarding Support for and Opposition to the Project

A number of individuals, organizations, communities and elected officials indicated their interest in the project and in the designation of the Crossroads as a National Heritage Area through resolutions and letters of support. A listing of letters and petitions received by the study team from individuals and organizations are included in Appendix E.

FORMAL CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice of Intent

A notice of intent to publish a Special Resource Study/Environmental Assessment/ Feasibility Study was published in the Federal Register on February 6, 2001.

Consultation with Public Agencies

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and National Park Service policy require federal agencies to consult with the State Historic Preservation Office, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and interested persons before undertaking an action on historic properties. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires all federal agencies to consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that any action authorized, funded or carried out by a federal agency does not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or critical habitat.

Consultation was conducted through letters to the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, New Jersey Archeology and Ethnology Bureau and the offices of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, United States Fish and Wildlife Service and Environmental Protection Agency. The letters requested the agencies to identify any issues regarding the study, their interest in future participation, special resources and potential for collaborative action. Telephone calls in response to these letters were received from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Consultation letters and response letters can be found in Appendix G.

Consultation with Native American Tribes

Consultation with the Native American Tribes and state agency was conducted through letters to the

federally recognized Native American tribes - Delaware Tribe of Indians, Moravian Band of the Delaware Nation, Muncy Delaware Nation and Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin -- and to the New Jersey Commission on American Indian Affairs. The letters requested these entities to identify any issues regarding the study, their interest in future participation, resource identification and potential for collaborative action. Letters of response were received from the Delaware Tribe of Indians. A telephone call in response to these letters was received from the New Jersey Commission on American Indian Affairs. Consultation letters and response letters can be found in Appendix G.

Interviews and Informational Discussions

There have been continuing discussions with municipalities, land trusts, resource preservation organizations and state agencies and commissions during this study. Each group has made a contribution through providing resource information and maps, hosting public meetings and/or providing introductions to others who have an interest or concern with the project. A list of these organizations and public entities is included in Appendix F.

The state agencies have been particularly helpful during the process, providing access to people and information used in the project. Since the state is so important to this effort, a series of discussions were held between June and August 2000 to identify concerns and identify areas for collaboration. The following list includes agencies and commissions that made their interest known during the early phase of the study.

Department of Agriculture

- State Farmland Program

Department of Commerce

- Commerce and Economic Growth Commission
- Office of Travel and Tourism
- State Chamber of Commerce

Department of Environmental Protection

- Division of Parks and Forestry
- Green Acres Program
- State Historic Preservation Office

Department of State

- Department of Cultural Affairs
- New Jersey Historical Commission
- Jersey State Museum
- 225th Anniversary of the American Revolution Celebration Commission

Appendix A

Chronology of the American Revolution

(New Jersey events in italics)

The Landscape and its People

- February 1763 Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years War.
- April 1764 Sugar Act places duties on imports of sugar and molasses and adds new enforcement procedures; Currency Act prohibits American colonies from printing their own currency.
- March 1765 Stamp Act imposes tax on printed matter and legal documents, parliaments first direct tax on colonists. Quartering Act requires colonists to provide barracks and supplies to British troops.
- May 1765 In Williamsburg, Va., Patrick Henry introduces Virginia Resolutions, protesting Parliament's right to tax colonists.
- October 1765 Stamp Act Congress meets in New York City and formulates a declaration asserting the colonists' right as British subjects to be taxed only with their consent.
- March 1766 Stamp Act repealed; Declaratory Act formally asserts (or restates) Britain's authority over the colonies in "all cases whatsoever."
- June 1767 Townshend Revenue Acts passed, imposing new import duties on the colonists to help pay the costs of military defense and salaries of colonial officials.
- October 1768 British troops land in Boston to enforce Townshend Acts and check on local radicals.
- January 1770 Battle of Golden Hill.
- March 1770 Boston "Massacre" helps stir anti-British feeling and leads to removal of British troops from the city. Parliament repeals Townshend Acts, except for the tax on tea.
- June 1772 Burning of the British schooner *Gaspee* in Rhode Island.
- December 1773 Boston "Tea Party" destroys 342 chests of tea.
- March-
June 1774 British Parliament Passes the Coercive (Intolerable) Acts
Boston Port Bill closes Boston's port, until destroyed tea is paid for; Massachusetts Government Act replaces the colony's elected council with one appointed by the crown; Administration of Justice Act allows British officials accused of transgressions to be tried in another colony or England; Quartering Act allows British troops to be quartered in taverns and vacant buildings. Quebec Act limited settlement on the Western frontier and recognized Quebec as a Catholic colony.
- July 1774 *New Jersey's First Provincial Congress met in New Brunswick.*

- September-October 1774 First Continental Congress meets in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Adopts resolves passed in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, protesting the Coercive Acts and urging boycott of British goods. Adopts Declaration of Rights and Grievances denying Parliament's jurisdiction over American colonies except to regulate commerce and strictly imperial affairs. Approves Continental Association, an economic boycott of the importation, exportation and consumption of British goods. *New Jersey sent delegates to the First Continental Congress.*
- December 1774 *Tea Party at Greenwich in Cumberland County. Tea from British ship 'Greyhound' burned.*

The War Arrives

- April 1775 Shot heard 'round the world' fired, during encounters at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, as British troops attempt to seize patriot military supplies. Siege of Boston begins.
- May 1775 Second Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *New Jersey sent delegates to the Second Continental Congress*; Separate forces under Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold combine to capture Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point in New York.
- June 1775 Congress adopts forces in Boston as new Continental Army, appointing George Washington commander in chief; Battle of Bunker (Breed's) Hill is won by the British.
- July 1775 Congress adopts Olive Branch Petition to George III in attempt to reach a peaceful settlement of differences. The king refuses to receive it and proclaims the colonies in a state of rebellion.
- August 1775 Patriot's Quebec Expedition begins attempt to bring Canada into the war against Great Britain.
- November 1775 St. John's, Newfoundland falls to the Americans.
- December 1775 *New Jersey's Royal Assembly meets for the last time*; American attacks on Montreal and Quebec fail.
- January 1776 Thomas Paine publishes pamphlet *Common Sense*; *Patriots capture British supply ship 'HMS Blue Mountain Valley'.*
- February 1776 Patriots win battle of Moores Creek Bridge, North Carolina, quieting loyalist activity in the colony.
- March 1776 British evacuate Boston; Congress seeks French support by sending Silas Deane to France. Deane is later joined by Benjamin Franklin.
- May 1776 *Washington crosses New Jersey via Kings Highway en route to Philadelphia.*
- June 1776 *Washington travels from Philadelphia to New Brunswick, New Jersey, stays at Minnie Van Voorhess's Tavern; Governor William Franklin arrested at the Proprietary House in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and removed from office; Washington heads north through New Jersey to meet the British on Long Island; First British expedition against Charleston, South Carolina is repulsed at Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie); Virginia adopts a constitution as a free commonwealth.*
- July 1776 *Provincial Congress adopts first New Jersey Constitution; Congress adopts Declaration of Independence; First land purchased by Continental Congress in Gloucester County, New Jersey for Defense of the Delaware; Provincial Congress changed its name to the "Convention of the State of New Jersey."*

The Retreat

- August 1776 *Battle of Long Island (Brooklyn Heights), New York, American forces defeated by the British; William Livingston appointed first state governor and inaugurated at Nassau Hall, Princeton.*
- September 1776 *Battle of Harlem Heights, New York.*
- October 1776 *Battles of Throgs Neck, New York; Americans foil British attempt to take Fort Lee, New Jersey; Battle of White Plains, New York.*
- November 1776 *Continental Army retreats from White Plains, New York, to Fort Lee, New Jersey. A second retreat was made to Newark, a third to Princeton, then on to Trenton. British troops, led by Lord Cornwallis, capture Fort Washington, New York, and Fort Lee, New Jersey, and occupy New York City.*
- December 1776 *Washington leads Continental forces from New Jersey into Pennsylvania; Thomas Paine publishes 'The Crisis' written in Trenton; Battle of Mount Holly, Americans divert British attention before Trenton attack.*

Ten Crucial Days

- December 1776 *Washington and 2,400 troops re-cross the Delaware River, and capture the British-Hessian garrison at Trenton, New Jersey.*
- January 1777 *Second Battle of Trenton with heavy fighting along Assumpink River; Washington secretly marches most troops to Princeton, New Jersey; Battle of Princeton, Washington's troops defeat the British.*

First Morristown Encampment

- January 1777 *Continental Army begins winter encampment at Morristown, New Jersey.*
- February 1777 *American troops attack British 42nd regiment in Springfield.*
- April 1777 *Battle of Bound Brook, New Jersey, British troops attack smaller American force.*
- May 1777 *British raid Bonhamtown and Piscataway, New Jersey.*
- June 1777 *American troops, led by General Nathanael Greene, attack British forces under General Howe as they evacuate New Brunswick, New Jersey; Battle of Short Hills, New Jersey, British try to draw Washington from the protection of the mountains.*

Battle of Red Bank

- July 1777 *British capture Fort Mifflin under John Burgoyne; British General Howe embarks from New York with 15,000 troops.*
- August 1777 *Siege of Fort Mifflin, New York; Battle of Red Bank, New York; Battle of Red Bank, Pennsylvania; Washington moves army to Delaware to protect Philadelphia; British land at Elk Head, Maryland.*
- September 1777 *Battle of Red Bank, Pennsylvania; Congress flees Philadelphia; First Battle of Red Bank, New York (Freeman Farm); the Paoli Massacre, Pennsylvania; Howe's troops occupy Philadelphia.*

- October 1777 Battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania; Second Battle of Saratoga (Beemis Heights); *Fighting between British and Americans at Province and Carpenter's Islands, New Jersey*; Surrender of Burgoyne's army to General Horatio Gates; *Battle of Red Bank, New Jersey*, *Americans repulse attacking Hessian troops*.
- November 1777 British capture Fort Mifflin; Meeting in York, Pennsylvania, Continental Congress adopts the Articles of Confederation, which go into effect in March 1781; *British capture Fort Mercer at Red Bank*; *Battle of Gloucester, New Jersey*, *American troops led by the Marquis de Lafayette drive British foraging parties from South Jersey*.
- December 1777 Battle of Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania; Washington establishes winter quarters at Valley Forge.

March to Monmouth

- May 1778 British Commander General Howe replaced with General Clinton.
- June 1778 British Army recalled to New York City; *Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey*, *proves Washington's Continentals are a match for British regulars*; After weeks of travel and training, George Rogers Clark launches his campaign against British posts in present-day Illinois and Indiana.
- July 1778 Loyalists and Indians win Battle of Wyoming, Pennsylvania; *General Lee court-martialed in New Brunswick*; Kaskaskia, and Cahokia, Illinois, and Fort Sackville at Vincennes, Indiana, are captured.
- September 1778 *British detachment defeats Continental Light Dragoons at Old Tappan, New Jersey*.
- October 1778 *Battle of Chestnut Neck, British Navy ships raid and burn port of Chestnut Neck on the Mullica River*.
- November 1778 Loyalists and Indians under Chief Joseph Brant attack Cherry Valley, New York.

The Winter Encampment at Middlebrook

- December 1778 British retake Fort Sackville; *Washington establishes his winter headquarters at the Wallace House in Somerville, troops winter in Middlebrook*; British capture Savannah, Georgia.
- February 1779 George Rogers Clark recaptures Fort Sackville.
- May-September 1779 General John Sullivan leads a campaign against Iroquois in Pennsylvania and New York, destroying 41 villages in response to loyalist and Indian attacks on frontier settlements.
- May 1779 British General Clinton captures Stony Point, New York.
- December 1778 British capture Savannah, Georgia.
- April 1779 Unsuccessful American attack on Augusta, Georgia; Unsuccessful British foray into South Carolina.
- May 1779 British burn Portsmouth and Norfolk, Virginia.
- June 1779 Spain declares war on Great Britain.
- July 1779 British raid Connecticut coast, destroying Fairfield and Norwalk and ships in the New Haven harbor; General Anthony Wayne leads successful attack on British position at Stony Point, New York; Indians and loyalists under Joseph Brant win the Battle of Minisink, New York.
- August 1779 *Major Henry Lee attacks British at Paulus Hook, their last major garrison in New Jersey*; *British abandon Paulus Hook*.

- September-October 1779 Unsuccessful Franco-American siege of Savannah, Georgia.
- September 1779 John Paul Jones captures the British warship *Serapis* off the coast of England, but loses his own ship, *Bonhomme Richard*.

The Cruel Winters at Morristown

- December 1779 *Main Continental Army sets up winter quarters at Jockey Hollow in Morristown, New Jersey.*
- January 1780 *General Stirling raids British garrison on Staten Island, New York.*
- March-May 1780 British besiege and capture Charleston, South Carolina
- April 1780 Battle of Monck's Corner expands British control in South Carolina.
- May 1780 Battles of Lenu's Ferry and the Waxhaws, South Carolina.
- June 1780 *Washington establishes headquarters at Dey Mansion in Passiac County, New Jersey; Sir Henry Clinton turns command of the British Army in the South over to General Cornwallis; Battle of Connecticut Farms, British troops led by General Knyphausen head toward Morristown, but encounter resistance. After burning the village of Connecticut Farms, New Jersey they return to De Hart's Point near Elizabethtown, New Jersey; Loyalists routed at Battle of Ramsour's Mill, North Carolina; Battle of Springfield and Elizabeth, New Jersey, General Greene foils British General Knyphausen's advance to Morristown. British burn portions of Elizabethtown and Newark, New Jersey, upon their withdrawal.*
- July 1780 Comte de Rochambeau arrives in Newport, Rhode island with 6,000 French soldiers; Patriot victory at Williamson's Plantation, South Carolina; Horatio Gates assumes command of Southern Army.
- August 1780 Battles of Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Camdon, and Fishing Creek, South Carolina.
- September 1780 Benedict Arnold's treasonous plans to surrender West Point to the British are uncovered.
- October 1780 Patriot militia victory at Battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina quiets loyalist activity in that state; Nathanael Greene assumes command of Southern Army.

Rochambeau Arrives

- January 1781 *Unpaid Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops mutiny in New Jersey, a handful are executed; Morgan defeats Tarleton at Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina.*
- February 1781 *Lafayette is ordered to take his Jerseymen to Philadelphia to board ships bound for Virginia to combat Cornwallis; Battle of Fort Granby, South Carolina; Battle of Haw River, North Carolina.*
- March 1781 Skirmish at Wetzell's Mill, North Carolina; Battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina.
- April 1781 Cornwallis heads north to Chesapeake Bay, Lord Rawdon assumes command of British forces in the Carolinas; British occupy Petersburg, Virginia; Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, South Carolina.
- May 1781 Cornwallis arrives at Petersburg and assumes control of combined British forces in Virginia; Spanish take Pensacola, Florida, from British; Siege of Fort Motte, South Carolina; Battle of Orangeburgh, South Carolina.

May- June 1781	Siege of Ninety-Six, South Carolina; Siege and Capture of Augusta, Georgia.
June 1781	Charlottesville Raid, Thomas Jefferson, new governor of Virginia narrowly eludes capture.
July 1781	Patriots escape British trap at Battle of Green Spring, Virginia.
August 1781	Cornwallis's troops occupy Yorktown, Virginia; <i>Washington and Rochambeau begin movement of American and French armies to Yorktown. They cross at Dobbs Ferry and march through New Jersey. They converge at Princeton and covertly depart from Trenton for Virginia.</i>
September 1781	Naval Battle of the Capes; Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina.
September- October 1781	Siege and surrender of Yorktown; British Commander General Clinton replaced by General Carleton.

A New Government

January 1782	British withdraw from North Carolina.
July 1782	British evacuate Savannah, Georgia, ending a 2 ½ year occupation.
August 1782	General Carleton notified Washington of peace negotiations in Paris.
September 1782	Formal peace talks between American and British commissioners begin in Paris.
November 1782	Final battle of the Revolutionary War takes place as patriots retaliate against loyalist and Indian forces by attacking a Shawnee village in present-day Ohio; United States and Britain sign preliminary peace treaty in Paris, recognizing American independence and ending hostilities as soon as Britain and France sign a similar treaty.
December 1782	British evacuate Charleston, South Carolina; Rochambeau's French army leaves Boston, Massachusetts for France.
January 1783	Britain signs preliminary peace treaty with France and Spain.
March 1783	<i>Washington travels through New Jersey to Philadelphia to quell potential officer mutinies.</i>
June- November 1783	<i>Continental Congress meets at Nassau Hall in Princeton.</i>
August- November 1783	<i>Washington establishes his headquarters at Rockingham, where he writes his farewell address.</i>
September 1783	United States and Great Britain sign Treaty of Paris ending War of the American Revolution (ratified by Congress January 14, 1784).
November 1783	British troops leave New York City.
December 1783	George Washington officially resigns of commander in chief of the Continental Army and returns to Mt. Vernon.
August 1786 - January 1787	Shays' Rebellion.
May 1787	<i>New Jersey sends delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.</i>
June 1787	<i>William Paterson proposes his New Jersey Plan at the Convention.</i>
December 1787	<i>New Jersey becomes the third state to ratify the Federal Constitution.</i>

Appendix B

National Register Sites Related to the Revolutionary War

Resource	County	Existing Condition				Level of Threat			Need for Action			Potential for Interpretation		
		H	M	L	NO	H	M	L	OK	\$	NO	1	2	3
Abram Demaree House	Bergen			•				•	•				•	
Draw Bridge at New Bridge	Bergen		•					•	•			•		
Dutch Reformed Church & Green of Hackensack	Bergen	•				•		•	•			•		
English Neighborhood Reformed Church of Ridgefield	Bergen	•						•	•			•		
Fort Lee Historic Park	Bergen	•						•	•			•		
Hopper Gristmill/Sawmill Archeological Site	Bergen		•			•		•	•			•		
Hopper-Van Horn House	Bergen	•				•		•	•			•		
Jacobus Demarest House (Demarest-Gurd-Casey House)	Bergen	•						•	•			•		
Peter Garretson House	Bergen		•					•	•			•		
Steuben Estate Complex (Ackerman-Zabriskie-Steuben House)	Bergen		•					•	•			•		
Terhune-Gardner-Lindenmeyr House	Bergen			•		•		•	•				•	
Van Allen House	Bergen		•			•		•	•			•		
Vreeland House	Bergen		•			•		•	•			•		
"Bead Wreck" Site	Burlington			•		•		•	•			•		
Atsion Village	Burlington		•			•		•	•			•		
Barzillai Newbold House	Burlington	•						•	•			•		
Batsto Village	Burlington	•						•	•			•		
Bishop-Irick House	Burlington		•					•	•			•		
Bordentown Historic District	Burlington		•			•		•	•			•		
Burlington Historic District	Burlington		•			•		•	•		•	•		
Crosswicks Historic District	Burlington		•			•		•	•			•		
Eayres Plantation and Mill Site	Burlington			•				•	•		•	•		
Evesham Friends Meeting House	Burlington	•				•		•	•			•		
Field Mansion	Burlington	•				•		•	•			•		
Friends Meetinghouse/Burial Ground	Burlington		•					•	•			•		
High Street Historic District	Burlington			•		•		•	•			•		
Ivins-Conover Farm	Burlington		•					•	•			•		•
John Inskeep Homestead	Burlington		•					•	•			•		
Jonathan Haines House (Friendship Farm)	Burlington		•			•		•	•		•	•		
Kirby's Mill (Haine's Mill)	Burlington		•			•		•	•			•		
Moorestown Historic District	Burlington		•					•	•			•		
Morris Mansion and Mill	Burlington			•		•		•	•			•		
Mount Holly Historic District	Burlington			•		•		•	•			•		
Peachfield	Burlington	•						•	•			•		•
Pearson-How, Cooper & Lawrence Houses	Burlington	•				•		•	•			•		
Pemberton Historic District	Burlington			•		•		•	•			•		
Rancocas Village Historic District	Burlington		•			•		•	•			•		
Recklesstown Historic District (village of Chesterfield)	Burlington		•			•		•	•			•		
Rosebud Farm	Burlington		•			•		•	•			•		•
Singleton-Lathem-Large House	Burlington		•			•		•	•			•		•
Smith-Cadbury Mansion	Burlington	•						•	•			•		•
St. Mary's Episcopal Church Complex	Burlington		•					•	•		•	•		
Taylor-Newbold House	Burlington		•					•	•		•	•		
Thomas French House	Burlington	•				•		•	•			•		•
Thomas Hollinshead House	Burlington		•					•	•			•		•
Thomas Smith House (General Clinton House)	Burlington	•						•	•			•		
Upper Springfield Meetinghouse	Burlington	•						•	•			•		
William/Susannah Newbold House	Burlington		•					•	•			•		•

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES RELATED TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Resource	County	Existing Condition				Level of Threat			Need for Action			Potential for Interpretation		
		H	M	L	NO	H	M	L	OK	\$	NO	1	2	3
Bonnie's Bridge	Camden	•					•		•				•	
Burrough-Dover House	Camden			•			•		•				•	
Chew-Powell House (Blenheim)	Camden			•			•		•				•	
Colonel Joseph Ellis House	Camden		•					•	•					•
Glover Fulling Mill Site	Camden			•				•			•			•
Greenfield Hall	Camden	•						•	•				•	
Griffith Morgan House	Camden		•				•			•			•	
Haddonfield Historic District	Camden		•					•	•					•
Hillman Hospital House (Gabriel Davis Tavern)	Camden	•					•		•				•	
Hinchman-Lippincott House	Camden		•					•	•					•
Hip Roof House (Samuel Mickle House)	Camden	•						•	•			•		
Indian King Tavern	Camden		•					•	•				•	
Isaac Glover House	Camden			•			•		•					•
Pomona Hall (Cooper House)	Camden	•						•	•				•	
Samuel Coles House	Camden		•				•		•					•
Stokes-Lee House	Camden		•				•		•				•	
Thackara House	Camden	•						•	•				•	
House of Prayer Episcopal Church and Rectory (Plume House)	Essex	•						•	•				•	
Jacobus House	Essex	•				•			•					•
Kingsland Manor	Essex		•					•	•				•	
Sydenham House	Essex	•				•			•				•	
Trinity Episcopal Cathedral	Essex		•				•		•					•
Van Ness Homestead	Essex			•		•		•	•					•
Vreeland Homestead	Essex		•			•			•					•
Ward-Force House and Condit Family Cook House	Essex		•					•	•				•	
Paulus Hook Historic District	Hudson				•	•					•		•	
Paulus Hook Historic District Extension	Hudson				•	•					•		•	
Clinton Historical Museum (Hunt's Mill, David McKinney Mill)	Hunterdon			•				•	•					•
Covered Bridge Historic District	Hunterdon		•				•		•					•
Dart's Mill Historic District	Hunterdon		•				•		•				•	
John Reading Farmstead	Hunterdon	•					•		•				•	
Lansdown	Hunterdon		•				•		•					•
New Hampton Historic District	Hunterdon		•				•		•				•	
Oldwick Historic District	Hunterdon		•				•		•					•
Pittstown Historic District	Hunterdon		•				•		•				•	
Potterstown Rural Historic District	Hunterdon	•						•	•				•	
Prallsville Industrial District (Smith's Mills)	Hunterdon		•					•	•				•	
Pursley's Ferry Historic District	Hunterdon			•			•		•					•
Quakertown Historic District	Hunterdon	•					•		•				•	
Raritan-Readington-South Branch Historic District	Hunterdon			•			•		•					•
Readington Village Historic District	Hunterdon			•			•		•					•
Ringoes Historic District	Hunterdon			•			•		•					•
Rockhill Agricultural Historic District	Hunterdon			•			•		•					•
Stanton Rural Historic District	Hunterdon			•			•		•					•
Taylor's Mill Historic District	Hunterdon			•	•				•				•	
Turner-Chew-Carhart Farm	Hunterdon		•				•		•				•	
Van Syckle Corner District	Hunterdon	•				•			•					•
Anderson-Capner House	Mercer			•			•		•				•	

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES RELATED TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Resource	County	Existing Condition				Level of Threat			Need for Action			Potential for Interpretation		
		H	M	L	NO	H	M	L	OK	\$	NO	1	2	3
Baker-Brearley House	Mercer	•						•		•				•
Douglass House	Mercer		•					•						•
Drumthwacket (Olden-Pyne Houses)	Mercer		•					•	•					•
General Dickenson House	Mercer			•			•			•				•
Harbourton Historic District	Mercer		•					•	•					•
Isaac Pearson	Mercer	•					•			•				•
Isaac Watson House	Mercer			•				•	•			•		
Jeremiah Van Dyke House	Mercer			•				•	•					•
Jeremiah Woolsey House	Mercer	•				•				•				•
John Abbott II House	Mercer	•						•	•					•
John Rogers House	Mercer			•			•			•				•
John Welling House	Mercer	•						•	•					•
Joseph Stout House (Hunt House)	Mercer	•					•		•					•
Jugtown Historic District	Mercer			•			•		•					•
King Highway	Mercer		•				•		•					•
Kingston Mill Historic District	Mercer		•				•			•				•
Lawrence Township Historic District	Mercer		•				•			•				•
Nassau Hall	Mercer	•					•			•			•	
The Old Barracks	Mercer	•						•		•			•	
Old Eagle Tavern	Mercer		•				•			•				•
Phillips Farm (Howell Living Historical Farm)	Mercer		•					•	•					•
Pleasant Valley Historic District	Mercer			•				•	•					•
Princeton Battlefield State Park	Mercer	•						•		•			•	
Princeton Historic District	Mercer	•						•			•			•
Saint Michael's Episcopal Church	Mercer	•					•		•					•
Site #1 - 18th Century Vessel [site] (28-Me-196)	Mercer		•					•		•				•
Site III (28-Bu-329)	Mercer		•					•		•				•
Smith-Ribsam House	Mercer			•				•	•					•
Somerset Roller Mills (Jacobs Creek Grist Mill)	Mercer			•			•			•				•
Temple-Ryan Farmhouse	Mercer	•						•	•					•
Tusculum	Mercer		•					•	•					•
Washington Crossing State Park	Mercer		•					•	•			•		
William Green House	Mercer			•			•			•				•
Ayers-Allen House	Middlesex		•			•				•				•
Benjamin Shotwell House	Middlesex			•		•				•				•
Bucleuch Mansion (White House)	Middlesex	•						•	•					•
Christ Episcopal Church	Middlesex			•			•			•				•
Cranbury Historic District	Middlesex		•				•			•				•
Henry Guest House	Middlesex		•					•		•				•
Isaac Onderdonk House (Meuly House)	Middlesex	•						•	•					•
Ivy Hall (Cornelius Lowe House)	Middlesex	•						•	•			•		
Laing House of Plainfield Plantation	Middlesex		•				•			•				•
Matthias Smock House	Middlesex		•				•			•				•
Metlar House (Knapp House/Bodine House)	Middlesex		•				•			•				•
Old Bridge Historic District	Middlesex		•				•			•				•
Perth Amboy City Hall and Surveyor General's Office	Middlesex	•				•				•				•
Proprietary House (The Westminster)	Middlesex	•						•	•			•		
Queen's Campus	Middlesex	•						•	•					•

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES RELATED TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Resource	County	Existing Condition				Level of Threat			Need for Action			Potential for Interpretation		
		H	M	L	NO	H	M	L	OK	\$	NO	1	2	3
Raritan Landing Archeological District	Middlesex		•			•			•			•		
Road Up Raritan Historic District	Middlesex		•					•	•			•		
Allen House	Monmouth	•						•	•					•
Allentown Historic District	Monmouth		•			•			•				•	
Allentown Mill	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Arneytown Historic District	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Christ Episcopal Church	Monmouth	•						•	•				•	
Coward-Hendrickson House	Monmouth	•						•	•				•	
Coward-Smith House	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Kovenhoven House	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Major John Burrowes Mansion	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Manasquan Friends Meetinghouse	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Monmouth Battlefield State Park	Monmouth	•						•	•			•		
Old Kentuck	Monmouth			•				•	•				•	
Salter's Mill	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Sandy Hook Lighthouse	Monmouth	•						•	•				•	
Seabrook-Wilson House (Spy House)	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Shrewsbury Historic District	Monmouth	•						•	•				•	
St. Peter's Episcopal Church	Monmouth	•				•			•				•	
Tinton Falls Historic District	Monmouth		•			•			•			•		
Upper Freehold Baptist Meeting (Old Yellow Meetinghouse)	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Village Inn (Davis Tavern)	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Walker-Combs-Hartshorne House	Monmouth		•					•	•				•	
Walnford Historic District	Monmouth	•						•	•				•	
Wardell House	Monmouth	•						•	•				•	
Benjamin Howell Homestead	Morris	•						•	•				•	
Bowers-Livingston-Osborn House	Hudson		•					•	•				•	
Boyle-Hudspeth-Benson House	Hunterdon		•					•	•				•	
Brookside Historic District	Morris	•				•			•				•	
Combs Hollow Historic District	Morris		•					•	•				•	
Cutler Homestead	Morris			•				•	•				•	
Davenport-Demarest House	Morris	•						•	•				•	
David Thompson House	Morris		•					•	•				•	
Effingham Low House	Morris	•						•	•				•	
Ellis Cook House (Halfway House)	Morris		•					•	•				•	
Ford-Faesch Manor House	Morris	•						•	•				•	
Frederick's House	Morris		•					•	•				•	
Friends Meetinghouse	Morris	•						•	•				•	
Hanover Village Historic District	Morris	•				•			•				•	
Henry Doremus House	Morris		•					•	•				•	
James Dixon Farm	Morris			•				•	•				•	
Johannes Parlaman House	Morris	•						•	•				•	
John Dod House and Tavern	Morris	•						•	•				•	
Joseph Slater Felt Mill	Morris		•			•			•				•	
Lewis Carey Farmhouse	Morris	•						•	•				•	
Martin Berry House	Morris	•						•	•				•	
Martin Van Duyne House	Morris		•			•			•				•	
Mendham Historic District	Morris		•					•	•				•	

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES RELATED TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Resource	County	Existing Condition				Level of Threat			Need for Action			Potential for Interpretation		
		H	M	L	NO	H	M	L	OK	\$	NO	1	2	3
Miller-Kingsland House	Morris	•						•						•
New Vernon Historic District	Morris		•			•			•					•
Peter Kemble House	Morris			•				•		•				•
Ralston Historic District	Morris		•				•		•			•		
Samuel Ford Jr. Hammock Farm	Morris		•				•		•					•
Simon Van Duyne House	Morris		•			•			•					•
Timothy Mills House	Morris	•					•		•					•
Van Duyne-Jacobus House	Morris	•				•			•					•
Washington Valley Historic District	Morris	•						•	•				•	
Willits-Andrews Farmstead Site/Pulaski Monument	Ocean			•			•				•			•
Dey Mansion	Passaic		•					•	•				•	
Westside Park (Van Houten House)	Passaic	•						•	•				•	
Alexander and James Linn Homestead	Somerset	•						•	•				•	
Alward House	Somerset	•					•		•					•
Blawenburg Historic District	Somerset			•				•	•				•	
Bridgepoint Historic District	Somerset		•			•			•				•	
East Millstone Historic District	Somerset		•				•		•				•	
Franklin Corners Historic District	Somerset	•						•	•				•	
Griggstown Historic District	Somerset		•			•			•				•	
Jacob Vosseller/Castner/Allen Tavern	Somerset		•					•	•					•
Jacobus Vanderveer House	Somerset		•					•	•			•		
John Parker Tavern	Somerset		•					•	•				•	
Kingston Village Historic District	Somerset	•					•		•				•	
Kirch-Ford House	Somerset	•						•					•	
Lamington Historic District	Somerset		•					•	•				•	
Lord Stirling Manor Site	Somerset		•				•			•			•	
Manahawkin Baptist Church	Somerset		•					•	•					•
McDonald's-Kline's Mill	Somerset	•						•	•					•
Middlebrook Encampment	Somerset		•			•			•			•		
Mount Bethel Baptist Meetinghouse	Somerset	•						•	•				•	
Old Dutch Parsonage	Somerset		•					•	•			•		
Pluckemin Village Historic District	Somerset	•					•		•			•		
Reynolds-Scherman House	Somerset	•						•	•					•
River Road Historic District, Franklin Twp.	Somerset		•				•		•				•	
River Road Historic District, Montgomery Twp.	Somerset		•				•		•				•	
Rockingham	Somerset				•			•	•			•		
Six Mile Run Historic District	Somerset	•				•			•				•	
Smalley/Wormser House	Somerset	•						•	•				•	
South Branch Historic District	Somerset		•				•		•				•	
Symen Van Wickle House (The Meadows)	Somerset	•						•	•				•	
Wallace House	Somerset	•						•	•			•		
Boxwood Hall	Union	•						•	•			•		
Caldwell Parsonage	Union		•					•	•					•
Cannonball House (Hutchings Homestead)	Union		•					•	•			•		
Clark House (Dr. James Robeson House)	Union			•			•		•					•
Crescent Area Historic District	Union		•				•		•					•
Deacon Hetfield House	Union		•				•		•					•

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES RELATED TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Resource	County	Existing Condition				Level of Threat			Need for Action			Potential for Interpretation		
		H	M	L	NO	H	M	L	OK	\$	NO	1	2	3
Droescher's Mill	Union			•				•	•					•
First Congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Springfield	Union		•					•	•					•
First Presbyterian Congregation of Connecticut Farms	Union		•					•	•					•
Governor Jonathan Belcher / Aaron Ogden Mansion	Union		•				•			•				•
Homestead Farm at Oak Ridge	Union	•						•	•					•
John Decamp House	Union		•					•	•					•
Liberty Hall	Union	•						•	•			•		
Littell-Lord Farmstead	Union		•					•	•					•
Merchants and Drovers Tavern	Union	•					•		•					•
Miller-Cory House	Union		•					•	•					•
Nathaniel Drake House	Union	•					•		•					•
Nathaniel Smith House	Union		•					•		•				•
Old First (First Presbyterian Church)	Union		•					•	•					•
Sayre Homestead	Union		•				•		•					•
St. John's Parsonage	Union	•					•			•				•
Stage House Inn	Union			•			•		•					•

Appendix C

State Lands in Study Area

State Parks and Forests	County	State Wildlife Management Areas	County
Abram S. Hewitt State Forest	Passaic	Imlaystown Lake	Monmouth
Allaire State Park	Monmouth	Ken Lockwood Gorge	Hunterdon
Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	Ocean	Kingwood Access	Hunterdon
Bass River State Forest	Burlington	Logan Pond	Gloucester
Bull's Island Recreation Area	Hunterdon	Manahawkin	Ocean
Cheesequake State Park	Monmouth	Manasquan River	Ocean/Monmouth
Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park	Somerset	Manchester	Ocean
Double Trouble State Park	Ocean	Medford	Burlington
Farny State Park	Passaic	Navesink River	Monmouth
Hacklebarney State Park	Morris	Oyster Creek Access	Ocean
Hopatcong State Park	Morris	Pemberton Lake	Burlington
Island Beach State Park	Ocean	Pennsauken Access	Camden
Lebanon State Forest	Burlington	Point Pleasant Canal Access	Ocean
Liberty State Park	Hudson	Prospertown Lake	Ocean
Long Pond Ironworks State Park	Passaic	Rockaway River	Morris
Monmouth Battlefield State Park	Monmouth	Rowands Pond	Camden
Norvin Green State Forest	Passaic	Sawmill Creek	Bergen/Hudson
Parvin State Park	Gloucester	Sedge Islands	Ocean
Penn State Forest	Burlington	South Branch	Morris
Princeton Battlefield State Park	Mercer	Stafford Forge	Ocean
Ramapo Mountain State Forest	Bergen	Swan Bay	Burlington
Rancocas State Park	Burlington	Turkey Swamp	Monmouth
Ringwood State Park	Passaic	Upper Barnegat Bay	Ocean
Round Valley Recreation Area	Hunterdon	Van Nest Refuge	Mercer
Spruce Run Recreation Area	Hunterdon	Wanaque	Passaic
Voorhees State Park	Hunterdon	White Oak Branch	Gloucester
Washington Crossing State Park	Mercer	Whiting	Ocean
Washington Rock State Park	Somerset	Wildcat Ridge	Morris
Wawayanda State Park	Passaic	Winslow	Camden/Gloucester
Wharton State Forest	Burlington		

State Wildlife Management Areas	County
Amwell Lake	Hunterdon
Assunpink	Monmouth
Baldwin Lake	Mercer
Berkshire Valley	Morris
Black River	Morris
Budd Lake	Morris
Butterfly Bogs	Ocean
Capoolong Creek	Hunterdon
Clinton	Hunterdon
Colliers Mills	Ocean
Forked River Game Farm	Ocean
Glassboro	Gloucester
Great Bay Boulevard	Ocean
Greenwood Forest/Pasadena	Ocean
Harrisonville Lake	Gloucester

Appendix D

List of Municipalities by Alternative

BLUE BOUNDARY ALTERNATIVE

County	Municipality	County	Municipality
Bergen	Fort Lee Borough New Milford Borough River Edge Borough	Morris	Chatham Borough Chatham Township Harding Township Long Hill Township Madison Borough Morris Township Morristown Town
Burlington	Bordentown City Bordentown Township Burlington City Chesterfield Township Fieldsboro Borough Mount Holly Township	Somerset	Bedminster Township Bernards Township Bound Brook Borough Bridgewater Township Far Hills Borough Franklin Township Green Brook Township Hillsborough Township Manville Borough Millstone Borough North Plainfield Borough Raritan Borough Somerville Borough Warren Township Watchung Borough
Essex	Millburn Borough	Union	Berkeley Heights Township Elizabeth City Mountainside Borough New Providence Borough Union Township Springfield Township Summit City
Gloucester	National Park Borough		
Mercer	East Windsor Township Ewing Township Hamilton Township Hightstown Borough Hopewell Borough Hopewell Township Lawrence Township Pennington Borough Princeton Borough Princeton Township Trenton City Washington Township West Windsor Township		
Middlesex	Cranbury Township Jamesburg Borough Monroe Township Perth Amboy City Piscataway Township Plainsboro Township		
Monmouth	Allentown Borough Englishtown Borough Freehold Borough Freehold Township Manalapan Township		

RED BOUNDARY ALTERNATIVE

County	Municipality	County	Municipality
Bergen	Bogota Borough	Camden	Haddon Heights Borough
	Carlstadt Borough		Haddon Township
	East Rutherford Boro		Haddonfield Borough
	Fort Lee Borough		Merchantville Borough
	Garfield City		Mount Ephraim Borough
	Hackensack City		Oaklyn Borough
	Hasbrouck Heights Borough		Pennsauken Township
	Leonia Borough		Woodlynne Borough
	Little Ferry Borough		
	Lodi Borough		Essex
	Lyndhurst Township	Irvington Township	
	Maywood Borough	Livingston Township	
	Moonachie Borough	Maplewood Township	
	New Milford Borough	Millburn Township	
	North Arlington Borough	Newark City	
	Palisades Park Borough	Nutley Township	
	Ridgefield Park Village		
	River Edge Borough	Gloucester	National Park Borough
	Rochelle Park Township		West Deptford Township
	Rutherford Borough		Westville Borough
South Hackensack Township			
Teterboro Borough	Hudson	East Newark Borough	
Wallington Borough		Harrison Town	
Wood-Ridge Borough		Kearny Town	
Burlington	Beverly City	Hunterdon	Delaware Township
	Bordentown City		East Amwell Township
	Bordentown Township		Flemington Borough
	Burlington City		Franklin Township
	Burlington Township		Frenchtown Borough
	Chesterfield Township		Kingwood Township
	Cinnaminson Township		Lambertville City
	Delanco Township		Raritan Township
	Delran Township		Readington Township
	Edgewater park Township		Stockton Borough
	Fieldsboro Borough	West Amwell Township	
	Florence Township		
	Hainesport Township	Mercer	East Windsor Township
	Mansfield Township		Ewing Township
	Maple Shade Township		Hamilton Township
	Moorestown Township		Hightstown Borough
	Mount Holly Township		Hopewell Borough
	Mount Laurel Township		Hopewell Township
	Palmyra Borough		Lawrence Township
	Riverside Township		Pennington Borough
Riverton Borough	Princeton Borough		
Springfield Township	Princeton Township		
Westampton Township	Trenton City		
Willingboro Township	Washington Township		
		West Windsor Township	
Camden	Audubon Borough	Middlesex	South Brunswick Township
	Audubon Park Borough		South Plainfield Borough
	Brooklawn Borough		South River Borough
	Camden City		Spotswood Borough
	Cherry Hill Township		Woodbridge Township
	Collingswood Borough		Carteret Borough

RED BOUNDARY ALTERNATIVE

County	Municipality	County	Municipality
Middlesex	Cranbury Township	Morris	Parsippany-Troy Hills Township
	Dunellen Borough		Pequannock Township
	East Brunswick Township		Randolph Township
	Edison Township		Riverdale Borough
	Helmetta Borough		Rockaway Borough
	Highland Park Borough		Rockaway Township
	Jamesburg Borough		Victory Gardens Borough
	Metuchen Borough		Wharton Borough
	Middlesex Borough		
	Milltown Borough	Passaic	Clifton City
	Monroe Township		Passaic City
	New Brunswick City	Somerset	Bedminster Township
	North Brunswick Township		Bernards Township
	Old Bridge Township		Bernardsville Borough
	Perth Amboy City		Bound Brook Borough
	Piscataway Township		Branchburg Township
	Plainsboro Township		Bridgewater Township
	Sayreville Borough		Far Hills Borough
	South Amboy City		Franklin Township
			Green Brook Township
	Hillsborough Township		
	Manville Borough		
	Millstone Borough		
	Montgomery Township		
	North Plainfield Borough		
	Peapack Gladstone Borough		
	Raritan Borough		
	Rocky Hill Borough		
	Somerville Borough		
	South Bound Brook Borough		
	Warren Township		
	Watchung Borough		
Monmouth	Aberdeen Township	Union	Berkeley Heights Township
	Allentown Borough		Clark Township
	Colts Neck Township		Cranford Township
	Englishtown Borough		Elizabeth City
	Freehold Borough		Fanwood Borough
	Freehold Township		Garwood Borough
	Holmdel Township		Hillside Township
	Manalapan Township		Kenilworth Borough
	Marlboro Township		Linden City
	Matawan Borough		Mountainside Borough
	Millstone Township		New Providence Borough
	Roosevelt Borough		Plainfield City
	Upper Freehold Township		Rahway City
			Roselle Borough
			Roselle Park Borough
			Scotch Plains Township
			Springfield Township
			Summit City
			Union Township
	Westfield Town		
	Winfield Township		
Morris	Boontown Town		
	Boontown Township		
	Butler Borough		
	Chatham Borough		
	Chatham Township		
	Denville Township		
	Dover Town		
	East Hanover Township		
	Florham Park Borough		
	Hanover Township		
	Harding Township		
	Kinnelon Borough		
	Lincoln Park Borough		
	Long Hill Township		
	Madison Borough		
	Mendham Borough		
	Mendham Township		
	Mine Hill Township		
	Montville Township		
	Morris Plains Borough		
Morris Township			
Morristown Town			
Mountain Lakes Borough			

Appendix E

Public Communication Regarding Support for and Opposition to Designation

SUPPORT FOR DESIGNATION

There have been 28 communications from private citizens in support of establishment of a national heritage area and inclusion of resources within the 15 county area: one petition with 844 signatures and 27 letters. The following letters have been received from elected officials, communities and organizations regarding support for the heritage area and/or the proposed management entity.

Private and Nonprofit Organizations

- Allentown Upper Freehold Historical Society
- Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions
- Boy Scouts of America, Troop 27, Lawrenceville, NJ
- Buccleuch Mansion Museum
- Burnham Park Association
- Business Partnership of Somerset County
- Canal Society of New Jersey
- Delaware & Raritan Greenway, Inc.
- Delaware River Steamboat Floating Classroom, Inc.
- Friends of Jones Woods
- Friends of Monmouth Battlefield, Inc.
- Friends of West Windsor Open Space
- First Church of Hanover
- Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation
- Great Swamp Watershed Association
- Heritage Trail Association
- Historic Morven
- Historical Society of Princeton
- Jersey Blue Chapter of the National Society for Daughters of the American Revolution
- Lawrence Township Conservation Foundation, Inc.
- Lawrence Township American Legion Post 414
- Morgan Rifle Corps
- New Jersey Commemorative Quarter Commission
- New Jersey Historical Society
- Regional Center Partnership of Somerset County, Inc.
- Rider University
- Road to Monmouth Partnership
- Sierra Club, New Jersey Chapter, Central Jersey Group
- The Rockingham Association
- Washington Association of New Jersey
- Washington Valley Community Association

Boroughs, Townships and Counties

- Bergen County Historical Society
- Borough of Allentown Council
- Borough of North Plainfield Council
- Borough of Somerville Borough Council
- Borough of South Plainfield Governing Body
- Borough of West Long Branch Governing Body
- City of Lambertville City Council
- City of Plainfield City Council
- City of Trenton City Council
- County of Bergen, County Executive
- Hunterdon County Cultural and Heritage Commission
- Mercer County, Division of Planning
- Middlesex County Board of Chosen Freeholders
- Monmouth County Historical Commission
- Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders
- Morris County Heritage Commission
- Morris County Park Commission
- Morris County Planning Board
- Morris County Visitors Center
- Somerset County Board of Chosen Freeholders
- Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Commission
- Somerset County Planning Commission
- Somerset County Parks Commission
- Township of Bedminster Township Committee
- Township of Cranbury
- Township of East Windsor Township Council
- Township of Edison
- Township of Freehold Township Committee
- Township of Hanover
- Township of Harding
- Township of Hopewell Township Committee
- Township of Lawrence Council
- Township of Lawrence Historical Society
- Township of Marlboro Township Committee
- Township of Pequannock Township Council
- Township of Piscataway
- Township of Plainsboro Township Committee
- Township of Princeton, Regional Planning Board of Princeton
- Township of South Brunswick
- Township of Tewksbury Township Committee
- Township of West Windsor Township Council
- Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders

Elected Officials

- Richard H. Bagger, Member New Jersey General Assembly, Twenty-Second District
- Anthony R. Bucco, Member New Jersey Senate, Twenty-Fifth District
- Nilsa Cruz-Perez, Member New Jersey General Assembly, Fifth District
- Rodney Frelinghuysen, Member United States House of Representatives, Eleventh Congressional District
- Arline M. Friscia, Member New Jersey General Assembly, Nineteenth District
- Reed Guscoria, Member New Jersey General Assembly, Fifteenth District
- David E. Hollod, Mayor, Borough of Somerville
- Rush Holt, Member United States House of Representatives, Twelfth Congressional District
- Robert Menendez, Member United States House of Representatives, Thirteenth Congressional District
- Richard A. Merkt, Member New Jersey General Assembly, Twenty-fifth District
- Donald M. Payne, Member United States House of Representatives, Tenth Congressional District
- William Schuber, County Executive, County of Bergen
- Bob Smith, Member New Jersey General Assembly, Seventeenth District
- Robert Torricelli, Member of the United States Senate
- Charlotte Vandervalk, Member New Jersey General Assembly, Thirty-ninth District
- Joseph Vas, Mayor, City of Perth Amboy
- Joseph F. Vitale, Member New Jersey Senate, Nineteenth District
- Loretta Weinberg, Member New Jersey General Assembly, Thirty-Seventh District

State Agencies

- Department of Environmental Protection, Office of the Commissioner
- Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry
- Department of State, New Jersey Historical Commission
- Garden State Preservation Trust
Old Barracks Museum

SUPPORT FOR MANAGEMENT ENTITY

- Branchburg Historical Society, Inc.
- Business Partnership of Somerset County
- Cultural & Heritage Commission of the County of Somerset, New Jersey
- Historic Morven
- Historical Society of the Somerset Hills
- Hunterdon Historical Museum
- Preservation New Jersey, Inc.
- Rockingham Association
- Somerset County Park Commission
- Swan Historical Foundation
- State of New Jersey, Department of Environmental Protection,
Division of Parks and Forestry
- Washington Camp Ground Association

OPPOSITION TO DESIGNATION

There have been seven communications regarding opposition to establishment of a national heritage area: Property Rights Foundation of America/ASPIRE petition with 587 signatures; three letters and three postcards from residents of New Jersey.

Appendix F

Additional Public Outreach

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED DURING THE STUDY. THESE CONTACTS INCLUDED DISCUSSION, INTERVIEWS AND PRESENTATIONS.

Advocates for New Jersey History
Asbury Park Press: Editorial Boards
Association for New Jersey Conservation Commissions
Association of New Jersey Environment Commissions
Association of New Jersey Historical Societies
Bergen County: New Jersey County Planners Association
Bridgeton Lenapes
Burlington County Times
Burlington Historical Society
Camden County Historical Association
Chatham Historical Society
City of Perth Amboy Mayor's Office
City of Trenton Mayor's Office
Clark Historical Society
Commonwealth of New Jersey
Daughter's of the American Revolution - Fellowship Village
Daughter's of the American Revolution - Schuyler Hamilton House
Delaware and Raritan Greenway
Delaware River Basin Commission
Delaware River Sojourn Group
Delaware Valley - Rancocas Reservation
Environmental Congress - Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions
Florham Park Historical Association
Friends of Jacobus Vanderveer House
Friends of Monmouth County Battlefield
Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation
Girl Scout Council of Morristown
Hamilton Township Mayor's Office
Helmetta Township Mayor's Office
Historic & Preservation Society of Marlboro Township
Historic Spaces Conference
Historical New Jersey Garden Association
First Church of Hanover
Friends of Hopewell Valley Open Space
Great Swamp Watershed Association
Home News: Editorial Boards
Hopewell Township Mayor's Office
Heritage Trails Association
Jockey Hollow Historical Preservation Society
Jockey Hollow Organized Effort
Helms Company Re-enactors - 2nd New Jersey Regiment
Land Trust Alliance Annual Meeting
Lawrence Township Committee
Lawrenceville Township Mayor's Office
League of Historical Societies of New Jersey
Liberty-Water Gap Trails Committee
Madison Rotary
Manalapan Township Mayor's Office
Marlboro Civic Association
Marlboro Township Historical Commission
Marlboro Township Mayor's Office
Meadows Foundation
Mercer County Cable Television
Mine Hill Rotary
Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission
Middlesex County: New Jersey County Planners Association
Middlesex County Planning Department
Mercer County: New Jersey County Planners Association
Monmouth Conservation Foundation
Monmouth County: New Jersey County Planners Association
Monmouth County Historical Association
Monmouth County Park System
Montgomery Township Mayor's Office,
Morris 2000, Morris County Historical Association
Morris County Parks Commission
Morristown Township Mayor's Office
Morristown Presbyterian Church
Morristown Rotary
Millstone - Raritan Historic Society
Morris County Land Conservancy
Morris County Planning Commission
Morris County Visitors Association
National Land Trust Rally
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Native Americans -New Jersey
Natural Sojourners
New Bridge Landing Historical Commission
New Brunswick Mayor's Office
New Jersey Business and Industry Association
New Jersey Conservation Foundation
New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs
New Jersey Herb Society
New Jersey Historic Trust Rally
New Jersey Indian Center
New Jersey Land Trust

Ocean Park Township Mayor's Office
Old Barracks Museum
Old Barracks State Park Gathering
Open Space Acreage Planning Boards
Parker Papers Editorial Board
Parsippany Township Mayor's Office
Parsippany - Troy Hills Rotary
Passaic County 2020 Committee
Plainsboro Township Mayor's Office
Preservation New Jersey
Princeton Township Mayor's Office
Princeton Unitarian Church,
Ramapo Indians North of New Brunswick
Regional Network News
Renaissance of the Temple B'nai
Rockingham Association
Second Street Youth Center
Sierra Club of New Jersey
Somerset County Freeholders
Somerset County Open Space Tour and Greenway Forum
Somerset County: New Jersey County Planners Association,
Somerset County Parks Commission
Somerset County Planning Commission
Sons of the American Revolution - New Jersey Chapter
South Bound Brook Township Council
South Brunswick Township Mayor's Office
Star Ledger Editorial Board
Swan Foundation
The Fund for New Jersey
The Morristown Partnership
Trenton Times Editorial Board
Trust for Public Lands - New Jersey Field Office,
Union County Division of Cultural and Heritage Affairs
Union County Freeholders
Union County Historical Society
Union County: New Jersey County Planners Association
United American Indians of the Delaware Valley
Van Wicke House Association
Victoria Foundation.
Washington Association of New Jersey
Whippany River Watershed Association
Women's Heritage Trail Study/Group

Appendix G

Consultation and Coordination Letters





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2875

DIE (PHIC/S&P/P)

OCT 1 8 2001

Clifford Day
118 Fish and Wildlife Service
927 North Main Street
Plainsboro, NJ 08212

Dear Mr. Day:

The National Park Service is initiating a Special Resource Study and Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement for the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey. The goal of this study is to explore options for protecting natural and cultural resources associated with the American Revolution and to identify recreational and educational opportunities in that part of New Jersey where these Revolutionary War-era resources exist. The study focuses on townships in an area that resembles an old fishing bob - a central blob with two sticks extending from each end. The larger area includes those townships between Washington Crossing State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park and Morristown National Historical Park in the center part of the state. The two sticks include a corridor extending north and ending at Fort Lee State Park in Fort Lee Township and a corridor extending south and ending in the Gloucester County Park surrounding Fort Mifflin in National Park Township.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act requirements, a series of public meetings have been held to identify the concerns, resources and interests of individuals, organizations, elected officials and public agencies in this study area. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is being developed to address the issues that have been raised during this phase of the study.

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) between the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Environmental Policy Act requirements, we are initiating consultation regarding potential impacts of the proposed federal actions in this study. At this point, we are still involved with scoping and would like to know if you have concerns that should be addressed in the DEIS.

If it would be helpful, we would be willing to meet with you to further discuss the project area, the goals and process of the study, and the preliminary resource assessment that has been completed to date. We look forward to working with you on this project. If you have any questions or would like to set up a meeting, please contact me at (215) 261-6479 or at perry_iris_williams@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Perry Iris Williams
Peter Iris-Williams
Planner



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2875

DIE (PHIC/S&P/P)

October 12, 2001

Dorothy Green
New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office
PO Box 464
Trenton, NJ 08221

Dear Ms. Green:

As you are aware, the National Park Service is initiating a Special Resource Study and Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement for the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey. The goal of this study is to explore options for protecting natural and cultural resources associated with the American Revolution and to identify recreational and educational opportunities in that part of New Jersey where these Revolutionary War-era resources exist. The study focuses on townships in an area that resembles an old fishing bob - a central blob with two sticks extending from each end. The larger area includes those townships between Washington Crossing State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park and Morristown National Historical Park in the center part of the state. The two sticks include a corridor extending north and ending at Fort Lee State Park in Fort Lee Township and a corridor extending south and ending in the Gloucester County Park surrounding Fort Mifflin in National Park Township.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act requirements and the National Historic Preservation Act, a series of public meetings have been held to identify the concerns, resources and interests of individuals, organizations, elected officials and public agencies in this study area. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is being developed to address the issues that have been raised during this phase of the study.

We have been informally working with you and your staff over the past year to develop a list of representative resources of national significance associated with the American Revolution in the study area, examine options for resource protection, and identify individuals, organizations, jurisdictions and public agencies that are interested in this effort. We would like to initiate the formal 106 consultation process with your office by notifying you of this effort and to ask if the NJ SHPO has specific concerns that should be recognized and addressed in the development of the DEIS.

Steve Hertgen, who is now a member of your staff has been a consultant for this effort, has been a private consultant for the project prior to his employment with the NJ SHPO office. Over the past year, he has been updating your office on the project and getting help identifying resources in the study area that are related to the American Revolutionary period. Steve has also kept me

project updated on the progress of the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program's resource assessment effort in New Jersey on the American Revolution. We have asked several of your staff, through Steve, to help us with a brief preliminary integrity, condition and threat assessment of a list of representative resources that were identified as related to the American Revolution in the study area and are included on the National Register of Historic Places. This will help us respond to the existence resources and condition criteria that are required as part of the feasibility study. As the study progresses, we will continue to update you on the progress of the project and will ask you to review and comment on the draft and final reports.

If it would be helpful, we could meet with you and your staff now to identify additional concerns of the NJ SHPO and discuss the preliminary resource assessment. Please let me know if this would be useful. In the near future, the alternatives and their impacts will be roughed out in enough detail to present them to our state partners. At that time, it would be good to have a meeting to present the proposals and get your ideas and comments prior to writing the draft document. I will contact you about the date for this meeting as the schedule gets lined up.

We look forward to continuing our collaboration on this project. If you have any questions or would like to set up a meeting, please contact me at (215) 261-6479 or at perry_iris_williams@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Perry Iris Williams
Peter Iris-Williams
Planner



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

D18 (PHSD/SAR/PPF)

OCT 18 2001

Robert Chicks, President
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin
NB478
PO Box 70
Kovick, WI 54416

Dear President Chicks:

The National Park Service is initiating a Special Resource Study and Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement for the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey. The goal of this study is to explore options for protecting natural and cultural resources associated with the American Revolution and to identify recreational and educational opportunities in that part of New Jersey where these Revolutionary War-era resources exist. The study focuses on townships in an area that resembles an old fishing bob - a central block with two sticks extending from each end. The largest area includes those townships between Washington Crossing State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park and Morristown National Historical Park in the center part of the state. The two sticks include a corridor extending north and ending at Fort Lee State Park in Fort Lee Township and a corridor extending south and ending in the Gloucester County Park surrounding Fort Mifflin in National Park Township.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act requirements, a series of public meetings have been held to identify the concerns, resources and interests of individuals, organizations, elected officials and public agencies in this study area. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement is being developed to address the issues that have been raised during this phase of the study and those of agencies contacted during the scoping process.

We would like to know if there are any concerns that you would like to raise regarding this study that should be addressed in the upcoming DEIS. If you have no concerns at this time, please sign the statement below and return it to us. As part of this process, we are trying to find out if there are any sacred sites within the study area. We have researched through state and national archives and have not found any sites. Are you aware of any sacred sites in the study area? If you have any further questions, please contact me at (215) 597-6478, through the mail or at pwr_iris-williams@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Peter Iris-Williams

Peter Iris-Williams
Planner



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

D18 (PHSD/SAR/PPF)

OCT 18 2001

Dee Kesham, Chief
Delaware Tribal Headquarters
228 N.W. Virginia
Barton Bl, DE 14003

Dear Chief Kesham:

The National Park Service is initiating a Special Resource Study and Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement for the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey. The goal of this study is to explore options for protecting natural and cultural resources associated with the American Revolution and to identify recreational and educational opportunities in that part of New Jersey where these Revolutionary War-era resources exist. The study focuses on townships in an area that resembles an old fishing bob - a central block with two sticks extending from each end. The largest area includes those townships between Washington Crossing State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park and Morristown National Historical Park in the center part of the state. The two sticks include a corridor extending north and ending at Fort Lee State Park in Fort Lee Township and a corridor extending south and ending in the Gloucester County Park surrounding Fort Mifflin in National Park Township.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act requirements, a series of public meetings have been held to identify the concerns, resources and interests of individuals, organizations, elected officials and public agencies in this study area. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement is being developed to address the issues that have been raised during this phase of the study and those of agencies contacted during the scoping process.

We would like to know if there are any concerns that you would like to raise regarding this study that should be addressed in the upcoming DEIS. If you have no concerns at this time, please sign the statement below and return it to us. As part of this process, we are trying to find out if there are any sacred sites within the study area. We have researched through state and national archives and have not found any sites. Are you aware of any sacred sites in the study area? If you have any further questions, please contact me at (215) 597-6478, through the mail or at pwr_iris-williams@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Peter Iris-Williams

Peter Iris-Williams
Planner



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

D18 (PHSD/SAR/PPF)

OCT 18 2001

Lawrence Frank Snick
Delaware Nation
PO Box 813
Anasleek, DE 19802

Dear Mr. Snick:

The National Park Service is initiating a Special Resource Study and Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement for the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey. The goal of this study is to explore options for protecting natural and cultural resources associated with the American Revolution and to identify recreational and educational opportunities in that part of New Jersey where these Revolutionary War-era resources exist. The study focuses on townships in an area that resembles an old fishing bob - a central block with two sticks extending from each end. The largest area includes those townships between Washington Crossing State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park and Morristown National Historical Park in the center part of the state. The two sticks include a corridor extending north and ending at Fort Lee State Park in Fort Lee Township and a corridor extending south and ending in the Gloucester County Park surrounding Fort Mifflin in National Park Township.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act requirements, a series of public meetings have been held to identify the concerns, resources and interests of individuals, organizations, elected officials and public agencies in this study area. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement is being developed to address the issues that have been raised during this phase of the study and those of agencies contacted during the scoping process.

We would like to know if there are any concerns that you would like to raise regarding this study that should be addressed in the upcoming DEIS. If you have no concerns at this time, please sign the statement below and return it to us. As part of this process, we are trying to find out if there are any sacred sites within the study area. We have researched through state and national archives and have not found any sites. Are you aware of any sacred sites in the study area? If you have any further questions, please contact me at (215) 597-6478, through the mail or at pwr_iris-williams@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Peter Iris-Williams

Peter Iris-Williams
Planner



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

D18 (PHSD/SAR/PPF)

OCT 26 2001

Mark Peters, Chief
Maney Delaware Nation
RR #1
Maney, Ontario Canada N0E1Y0

Dear Chief Peters:

The National Park Service is initiating a Special Resource Study and Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement for the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey. The goal of this study is to explore options for protecting natural and cultural resources associated with the American Revolution and to identify recreational and educational opportunities in that part of New Jersey where these Revolutionary War-era resources exist. The study focuses on townships in an area that resembles an old fishing bob - a central block with two sticks extending from each end. The largest area includes those townships between Washington Crossing State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park and Morristown National Historical Park in the center part of the state. The two sticks include a corridor extending north and ending at Fort Lee State Park in Fort Lee Township and a corridor extending south and ending in the Gloucester County Park surrounding Fort Mifflin in National Park Township.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act requirements, a series of public meetings have been held to identify the concerns, resources and interests of individuals, organizations, elected officials and public agencies in this study area. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement is being developed to address the issues that have been raised during this phase of the study and those of agencies contacted during the scoping process.

We would like to know if there are any concerns that you would like to raise regarding this study that should be addressed in the upcoming DEIS. If you have no concerns at this time, please sign the statement below and return it to us. As part of this process, we are trying to find out if there are any sacred sites within the study area. We have researched through state and national archives and have not found any sites. Are you aware of any sacred sites in the study area? If you have any further questions, please contact me at (215) 597-6478, through the mail or at pwr_iris-williams@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Peter Iris-Williams

Peter Iris-Williams
Planner



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-3878

DHS (PHOSAP09)

OCT 18 2001

Chief Ray Crazy Horse
New Jersey Commission on American Indian Affairs
Box 222
Raritan, NJ 08871

Dear Chief Crazy Horse:

As we spoke on the telephone today, the National Park Service is initiating a Special Resource Study and Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement for the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey. The goal of this study is to explore options for protecting natural and cultural resources associated with the American Revolution and to identify recreational and educational opportunities in that part of New Jersey where these Revolutionary War-era resources exist.

The study area focuses on townships in an area that resembles an old fishing job - a central fish with two sticks extending from each end. The larger area includes those townships between Washington Crossing State Park, Monmouth Battlefield State Park and Morristown National Historical Park in the center part of the state. The two sticks include a corridor extending north and ending at Fort Lee State Park in Fort Lee Township and a corridor extending south and ending in the Gloucester County Park surrounding Fort Mifflin in National Park Township.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act requirements, a series of public meetings have been held to identify the concerns, resources and interests of individuals, organizations, elected officials and public agencies in this study area. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement is being developed to address the issues that have been raised during this phase of the study and those of agencies contacted during the scoping process.

We would like to know if there are any concerns that you would like to raise regarding this study that should be addressed in the upcoming DEIS. We would also like to know if you are aware of state recognized tribes or other Native American groups that would have an interest and should be contacted during this scoping process. If it would be appropriate, I would be glad to come and meet with you to discuss the project at your convenience. If you have no concerns at this time, please sign the statement below and return it to us.

As part of this process, we are trying to find out if there are any sacred sites within the study area. We have researched through state and national archives and have not found anything identified as a Native American sacred site; however, we are aware that there are several burial grounds in the state. Are you aware of any Native American sacred sites in the study area that you would share with us? If you have any further questions about my questions or about the study, please contact me at (215) 587-6476, through the mail or at pswr_solo.collins@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Signature of Peter Ito-Williams
Peter Ito-Williams
Planner

The New Jersey Commission on American Indian Affairs has no concerns that need to be addressed in the Special Resource Study and Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement for the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey. Please keep us informed of the project as it progresses.

Chief Ray Crazy Horse
New Jersey Commission on American Indian Affairs

Date

Delaware NAGPRA & Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 825
Annapolis, OK 73005
405 / 247-2448
Fax: 405 / 247-9393

Peter Ito-Williams
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-3878

24 October 2001

Thank you for your letter notifying us of your Special Resource Study and heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement. New Jersey is of course part of the homeland of the Delaware people. The Delaware, also, were the first tribe to sign a treaty with the United States and aided the Americans in their war of independence. While the Delaware held up their end of the agreement the United States did not and thus set the pattern the American government would follow through the nineteenth century.

The Delaware Nation is concerned that our burial and historic properties are protected. We would also want to be part of any representation of the Delaware people. At the time of the American Revolution the Delaware Nation was still strong and a group to be reckoned with (before the treaty). Although the Delaware were for the most part in Pennsylvania at this time (1778) some remained in New Jersey and others could not really see the line of demarcation on the ground.

Please keep us abreast of your project and the Environmental Impact Statement. Let us know if your study or project will disturb the ground and if you plan to mention or ignore the Native American presence in the area.

Sincerely,

Signature of David M. Scholes

David M. Scholes, M.A.
NAGPRA Director
Delaware Nation



HPD-2001-107
Log # 000085

State of New Jersey

Department of Environmental Protection
Andy Crivello

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Parks & Forestry, Historic Preservation Office
PO Box 406, Trenton, NJ 08646-0406
TEL: (609) 262-2000 FAX: (609) 940-6878
www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

Robert C. Stone, II
Commissioner

December 14, 2001

Mr. Peter Ito-Williams
National Park Service
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Re: Crossroads of the American Revolution, Special Resource Study and Heritage Area Feasibility Study Environmental Impact Statement.

Dear Mr. Ito-Williams:

This letter is in response to your letter received in this office on October 24, 2001 requesting to initiate consultation for Section 106 Review of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHRA) of 1966 as amended. At this time I would like to inform you that your request does not need to be reviewed under Section 106. Your project to my understanding is only a proposal, thus holds no impacts to historic resources and does not need to be reviewed under Federal Law by this office.

The Historic Preservation Office (HPO) would like to endorse the National Park Service effort to create the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area in New Jersey. The numerous Revolutionary War resources throughout the State will benefit from the creation of this National Heritage Area. The HPO would like to recognize the efforts of the project Study Team and encourage them on their dedication.

Sincerely,

Signature of Dorothy P. Queen

Dorothy P. Queen
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

C:\my Documents\HPD-2001-107 Crossroads NHRA.doc

This document is an Unofficial Government Document
Revised Page



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New Jersey Field Office
Ecological Services
577 North Main Street, Building 11
Princetonville, New Jersey 08220
Tel: 609/966-3113
Fax: 609/966-3032
http://publib.fws.gov

ES-02409

JUN 27 2002

Peter Iris-Williams, Planner
National Park Service
200 Chestnut Street, 7th Floor
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Iris-Williams:

This responds to your June 13, 2002 request to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for information on the presence of federally listed endangered and threatened species within the vicinity of the proposed Crossroads of the American Revolution project to be located throughout New Jersey. The Service understands that there are no current plans for construction.

AUTHORITY

This response is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (951 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (ESA) to ensure the protection of federally listed endangered and threatened species. These assessments do not address all Service concerns for fish and wildlife resources and do not preclude separate review and comments by the Service pursuant to the December 23, 1993 Memorandum of Agreement among the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), and the Service, if project implementation requires any permits from the NJDEP pursuant to the New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13:9B et seq.), separate review pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 401, 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) if project implementation requires Federal permits or licenses, or comments on any forthcoming environmental documents pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as amended (51 Stat. 802, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES

Bog Turtle

The federally listed (threatened) bog turtle (Clemmys muhlenbergi) is located within the project area. Bog turtles inhabit open, wet meadows and bogs with standing or slow-moving shallow water over a muddy substrate. Bog turtles also occur in emergent and scrub/shrub wetlands and spring-fed bogs, and have been found within forested wetlands that contain areas of emergent or

scrub/shrub wetland habitat. Bog turtles prefer areas with adequate sunlight, high evaporation rates, high humidity in the near-ground microclimate, and perennial saturation of portions of the ground. Threats to bog turtles include habitat loss from wetland alteration, development, natural vegetation succession, and illegal collection for the commercial pet trade (Boag, 1992).

Bog turtle locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

- Bergen (historic), Passaic, Morris, Union, Somerset, Burlington, Hunterdon, Mercer (historic), Monmouth, Camden, and Gloucester.

Bald Eagle

Known nest sites of the federally listed (threatened) bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) are located within the project area. Bald eagles occur in New Jersey throughout the year. They are opportunistic feeders and will eat carrion or live prey, primarily fish, but also small mammals, reptiles, and waterfowl. Bald eagles prefer forested or open habitats with little human disturbance near large bodies of water, such as lakes, large rivers, reservoirs, and streams. Eagles are often attracted to a water body as they search for food, and frequently roost in dead or mature trees adjacent to water. In winter, bald eagles gather in large numbers near coasts and inland water bodies that remain ice-free, allowing access to fish and other prey. Threats to the bald eagle include environmental contamination, habitat destruction and degradation, and disturbance of nesting and feeding birds.

Bald eagle locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

- Passaic (historic), Morris (historic), Burlington, Hunterdon, Monmouth, and Gloucester.

Indiana Bat

There is a known hibernaculum of the federally listed (endangered) Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis) located within the project area. Indiana bats hibernate in caves and abandoned mine shafts from October through April. Between April and August, Indiana bats inhabit floodplains, riparian, and upland forests, roosting under loose tree bark during the day, and foraging for flying insects in and around the tree canopy at night. During these summer months, numerous females roost together in maternity colonies. Maternity colonies use multiple roosts in both living and dead trees. From late August to mid-November, Indiana bats congregate in the vicinity of their hibernacula, building up fat reserves for hibernation (Harvey, 1992). Protection of Indiana bats during all phases of their annual life cycle is essential to preserving this species. Threats to the

Indiana bat include disturbance or killing of hibernacula and maternity colonies, vandalism and improper gating of hibernacula, fragmentation, degradation, and destruction of forested summer habitats, and use of pesticides and other environmental contaminants.

Indiana bat locations have been documented within the following county in the project area:

- Morris.

Dwarf Wedge-tailed

Historic sites of the federally listed (endangered) dwarf wedge-tailed (Alismobola heterochaelis) are located in the project area. The dwarf wedge-tailed inhabits rivers and streams with muddy sand, silt, and gravel substrates, and feeds by filtering small particles from the water. This species requires areas with a slow to moderate current, little silt deposition, and well-oxygenated, unpolluted water. Threats to the dwarf wedge-tailed include direct habitat destruction from damming and channelizing of rivers, and indirect degradation of habitat due to pollution, sedimentation, exotic species, and fluctuations in water level or temperature.

Dwarf wedge-tailed locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

- Bergen (historic), Morris (historic), and Mercer (historic).

Small Whorled Pogonia

The federally listed (threatened) plant small whorled pogonia (Lycotis ovaliscoloides) is located within the project area. Small whorled pogonia grows in a variety of wooded habitats, usually mid-successional mixed woods. Canopy trees are typically second or third growth, 40 to 75 years old, 8-18" in diameter. Maple (Acer sp.), oak (Quercus sp.), hophornbeam (Ptelea sp.), and white pine (Pinus strobus) are common tree species in woods where small whorled pogonia is found. Characteristics of this species' habitat include a sparse herb and shrub layer, a relatively open understory canopy, thick leaf litter on the forest floor, and gently sloping ground. Soils in which small whorled pogonia grows are generally acidic and dry during most of the growing season. Many sites where this plant occurs are underlain by soils with a hardpan layer that impedes the downward flow of water and leads to the formation of shallow beaded channels on the ground surface. Small whorled pogonia is almost always found in proximity to features that create long-persisting breaks in the forest canopy; light availability could be a limiting factor for this species.

Small whorled pogonia locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

- Bergen (historic), Passaic, and Hunterdon (historic).

Swamp Pink

Swamp pink (Hibiscus halimifolius), a federally listed (threatened) plant, is located within the project area. Swamp pink is an obligate wetland species that occurs in a variety of palustrine forested wetlands in New Jersey. Specific hydrologic requirements of swamp pink limit its occurrence within forested wetlands to areas with lateral ground-water movement that are perennially saturated, but not isolated by floodwaters. Threats to swamp pink include loss of habitat due to wetland filling, clearing and draining, degradation of habitat due to sedimentation from off-site construction activities, and flooding and erosion due to increased runoff from upstream sites.

Swamp pink locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

- Morris, Burlington, Middlesex, Mercer (historic), Monmouth, Camden, and Gloucester.

Krisakern's Beaked-rat

The federally listed (threatened) plant Krisakern's beaked-rat (Rhinocorymbus krisakerni) is located within the project area. Krisakern's beaked-rat occurs in early successional wetland habitats, often on bog-iron substrate or mud deposits adjacent to slow-moving streams in the Pine Barrens region of New Jersey. This species is also found in man-disturbed wet areas including abandoned borrow pits, clay pits, ditches, rights-of-way, and unimproved roads. The species is intolerant of shade and competition, and is generally found on relatively bare substrate with sparse vegetation. Threats to Krisakern's beaked-rat include habitat loss from development, agriculture, hydrologic modification, and other wetland alterations; excessive disturbance from vehicle-use, trash dumping, and other activities; and natural vegetative succession of the open, sparsely-vegetated substrate preferred by this species. Additional information is included regarding Krisakern's beaked-rat and its habitat.

Krisakern's beaked-rat locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

- Burlington, Monmouth, and Camden.

American Chaffinch

An historic and the only known extant occurrence in New Jersey of the federally listed (endangered) plant American chaffinch (Sclerolobus americanus) are recorded within the project area. This species occurs in early successional damp, stony (sandy peat, sandy loam) sites. American chaffinch is generally found in habitats described as open, moist pine flatwoods, fire-

maintained swamps, seasonal areas between peaty wetlands and dry sandy soils, bog borders, and other open grass-edge systems. American chaffinch is dependent on factors such as fire, mowing, or floating water tables to maintain the open to partly-open conditions that it requires. This species appears to be shade intolerant, and occurs in species-rich plant communities where grasses, sedges, and other spongy plants are numerous. Threats to the American chaffinch include collecting, excessive disturbance, and loss of open habitat due to development and natural vegetative succession.

American chaffinch locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

Burlington and Camden (historic).

Sensitive Joint-Vetch

The federally listed (threatened) plant sensitive joint-vetch (*Aeschynomene virginica*) is located within the project area. The sensitive joint-vetch inhabits the intertidal zone of freshwater tidal river swamps, typically in areas where sediments accumulate and extensive marshes are formed. These habitats are flooded twice daily by tidal action, and occur only along stretches of river close enough to the coast to be influenced by the tides, yet far enough upstream that river water is fresh or slightly brackish. Bars or sparsely vegetated substrate appear to be a habitat requirement for this species, which usually grows on river banks within 2.0 meters (6.5 feet) of the low water mark. The plant can also occur on accreting point bars and in sparsely vegetated microhabitats of freshwater tidal marsh interiors, such as low swales and areas of mudflat (*Oenothera biennis*) soil-out. This species is typically found in areas where plant diversity is high and annual species are prevalent. Threats to the sensitive joint-vetch include dredging and filling of marshes, dam construction, shoreline stabilization, commercial and residential development, sedimentation, impoundments, water withdrawal projects, invasive plants, introduced insect pests, pollution, recreational activities, agricultural activities, mining, timber harvest, and salt water intrusion due to sea level rise.

Sensitive joint-vetch locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

Burlington, Camden (historic), and Gloucester (historic).

American Burying Beetle

Historic occurrences of the federally listed (presumed extirpated) American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*) are within the project area. The American burying beetle adults are fully nocturnal and are typically active from late April to September when the temperature exceeds 60°F. Reproduction is dependent on vertebrate carrion availability, which weighs between 100 and 200 grams (Raftal, 1991). Males will broadcast pheromones to attract a mate

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to the females and the pairs will defend the carcass until only one pair is left. The pair will bury the carcass before dawn, eggs are laid in an escape tunnel adjacent to the carcass. Although historical data on vegetational preferences is imprecise, nearly all of the American burying beetle collections from the mid-Atlantic states were made when the virgin forests had been cleared and large areas were actively farmed for pasturage, hay cutting, and row crops. The vegetational structure and soil types do not limit the range of the American burying beetle; however, carrion availability may affect occurrence and density of the beetle. The decline of the American burying beetle is primarily attributed by the habitat loss and fragmentation that lead to the reduction of optimum reproductive carrier resources (Raftal, 1991).

Historic American burying beetle locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

Bergen, Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, Passaic, and Sussex.

Mitchell's Sayer Butterfly

Historic occurrences of the federally listed (presumed extirpated) Mitchell's sayer butterfly (*Neotrypa mitchelli mitchelli*) are within the project area. The habitat for the Mitchell's sayer butterfly consists solely of fens, characterized by calcareous soils and fed by carbonate-rich water from seeps and springs. Populations of Mitchell's sayer have been devastated by human activities that destroy and degrade the habitat and by severe collection pressures (Rehder, 1992).

Mitchell's sayer butterfly locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

Morris, Sussex, and Warren.

OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN

There are known nest sites of the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) located within the project area. Formerly listed as endangered, the peregrine falcon is now found along the rivers and coasts of New Jersey. Peregrine falcons typically nest on ledges and in small shallow caves located high on cliff walls, or on man-made platforms. The species also occurs in urban areas, nesting on bridges and tall buildings. Peregrines feed on songbirds, gulls, terns, ducks, and waterfowl. During the breeding season, a hunting range of 10 miles may be considered typical for this species (Craig, 1986). Therefore, peregrines using the nearby nest site may occasionally forage for prey on the project area. Additional information about the peregrine falcon is enclosed.

In August 1990, the Service removed the peregrine falcon from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, removing all protections provided to the species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Section 4(g)(1) of the ESA requires monitoring of de-listed

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species for a minimum of 5 years. The Service has decided to monitor the peregrine falcon for 13 years to provide data that will reflect the status of at least two generations of birds. If it becomes evident during this period that the peregrine falcon is not maintaining its recovered status, the species could be re-listed under the ESA. The peregrine falcon continues to be protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703-713), which prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. The peregrine falcon also continues to be protected under New Jersey law (N.J.S.A. 23:2A, et seq.) as a State-listed (endangered) species.

Peregrine falcon locations have been documented within the following counties in the project area:

Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Hudson.

FURTHER SECTION 7 CONSULTATION

Threatened and endangered species and their habitats are afforded protection under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, which requires every federal agency, in consultation with the Service, to ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. An assessment of potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts is required for all federal actions that may affect listed species. In the future, if project plans include construction, such as building trails to link National Historic Landmarks and National Register sites to the Crossroads Resource locations or constructing kiosks to provide historical information, further consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA will be required. Please contact this office for further consultation when individual construction projects are planned, to ensure that federally listed species will not be adversely affected by project implementation. Since currently planned activities do not involve construction, the Service does not anticipate that federally listed threatened, endangered, and candidate species will be adversely affected at this time.

Except for the above-mentioned species no other federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened plants or fauna under Service jurisdiction are known to occur within the vicinity of the proposed project site. If additional information on federally listed species becomes available, or if project plans change, this determination may be reconsidered.

Current information regarding federally listed and candidate species occurring in New Jersey is enclosed, as well as addresses of State agencies that may be contacted for current site-specific information regarding federal candidate and State-listed species. The Service encourages federal agencies and other planners to consider federal candidate species in project planning. Information is also enclosed regarding permit requirements for activities in wetlands. Also enclosed is a map depicting the distribution of federally listed species within the project area.

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Please contact Lisa Solberg of my staff at (609) 646-9510, extension 47 if you have any questions about the enclosed material or require further assistance regarding federally listed endangered or threatened species.

Sincerely,


John C. Staples
Assistant Supervisor

Enclosure

REFERENCE

- Bourg, N.A. 1992. Status of the bog turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) in North America. Eastern Heritage Task Force of the Nature Conservancy, Middletown, Pennsylvania. Report to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 33 pp.
- Craig, G. 1986. Peregrine Falcon. Audubon Wildlife Report. National Audubon Society, New York, New York. 18 pp.
- Harvey, M. J. 1992. Bats of the United States. Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock, Arkansas. 46 pp.
- Raftal, C. 1991. American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*) Recovery Plan. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Concord, New Hampshire. 62pp + appendix.
- Rehder, K.L. 1992. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, Determination of Endangered Status for Mitchell's Sayer Butterfly. Federal Register 57(98): 21564-21568.

8

Appendix H

Selected References

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_____. *New Jersey's Five Who Signed*. Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Historical Commission, 1975.

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