

# *Appendices*

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# APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

## WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU REVOLUTIONARY ROUTE NATIONAL HERITAGE ACT OF 2000

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H.R.4794 [now Public Law 106-473]

One Hundred Sixth Congress of the United States of America

### AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of January, two thousand

### An Act

To require the Secretary of the Interior to complete a resource study of the 600 mile route through Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia, used by George Washington and General Rochambeau during the American Revolutionary War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Heritage Act of 2000’.

### SEC. 2. STUDY OF THE WASHINGTON-ROCHAMBEAU REVOLUTIONARY ROUTE.

- (a) **IN GENERAL**—Not later than 2 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, a resource study of the 600 mile route through Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia, used by George Washington and General Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau during the American Revolutionary War.
- (b) **CONSULTATION**—In conducting the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with State and local historic associations and societies, State historic preservation agencies, and other appropriate organizations.
- (c) **CONTENTS**—The study shall—
  - (1) identify the full range of resources and historic themes associated with the route referred to in subsection (a), including its relationship to the American Revolutionary War;
  - (2) identify alternatives for National Park Service involvement with preservation and interpretation of the route referred to in subsection (a); and
  - (3) include cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives identified pursuant to paragraph (2).

*Speaker of the House of Representatives. [signed]*

*President of the Senate pro tempore. [signed]*

*Approved 9 November 2000.*

*[Signed by the President of the United States on 4 December 2000.]*

**FROM STATEMENT OF DENIS P. GALVIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR,  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, CONCERNING H.R. 3910, TO  
AUTHORIZE THE AUTOMOBILE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA**

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June 18, 1998

The National Park Service definition for National Heritage Areas follows:

*“A ‘National Heritage Area’ is 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 National Heritage Areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in them. Continued use of National Heritage Areas by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscapes enhances their significance.”*

The required components of a suitability feasibility study include analysis and documentation that:

1. The area has an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed as such an assemblage, through partnerships among public and private entities, and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities
2. it reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the nation’s story
3. it provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic, and /or scenic features
4. it provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities
5. the resources important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation
6. residents, business interests, non-profit organizations, and governments within the proposed area were involved in the planning and have demonstrated support for designation of the area
7. the proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the Heritage Area
8. the proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area
9. a conceptual boundary map has been reviewed by the public
10. the management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described

## **THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT (Relevant Section)**

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(16 USC 1241-1251) as amended through P.L. 106-509, November 13, 2000

### **AN ACT**

To establish a national trails system, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

### **SHORT TITLE**

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “National Trails System Act.”

### **STATEMENT OF POLICY**

SEC. 2. [16 USC 1241]

- (a) In order to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and in order to promote the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of the open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the Nation, trails should be established (i) primarily, near the urban areas of the Nation, and (ii) secondarily, within scenic areas and along historic travel routes of the Nation which are often more remotely located.
- (b) The purpose of this Act is to provide the means for attaining these objectives by instituting a national system of recreation, scenic and historic trails, by designating the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components may be added to the system.
- (c) The Congress recognizes the valuable contributions that volunteers and private, nonprofit trail groups have made to the development and maintenance of the Nation’s trails. In recognition of these contributions, it is further the purpose of this Act to encourage and assist volunteer citizen involvement in the planning, development, maintenance, and management, where appropriate, of trails.

### **NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM**

SEC. 3. [16 USC 1242]

- (a) The national system of trails shall be composed of the following:
  - (1) National recreation trails, established as provided in section 4 of this Act, which will provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.
  - (2) National scenic trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass. National scenic trails may be located so as to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms which exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.
  - (3) National historic trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails which follow as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. Designation of such trails or routes shall be continuous, but the established or developed trail, and the acquisi-

tion thereof, need not be continuous onsite. National historic trails shall have as their purpose the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. Only those selected land and water based components of a historic trail which are on federally owned lands and which meet the national historic trail criteria established in this Act are included as Federal protection components of a national historic trail. The appropriate Secretary may certify other lands as protected segments of an historic trail upon application from State or local governmental agencies or private interests involved if such segments meet the national historic trail criteria established in this Act and such criteria supplementary thereto as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, and are administered by such agencies or interests without expense to the United States.

- (4) Connecting or side trails, established as provided in section 6 of this Act, which will provide additional points of public access to national recreation, national scenic or national historic trails or which will provide connections between such trails. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with appropriate governmental agencies and public and private organizations, shall establish a uniform marker for the national trails system.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the term ‘extended trails’ means trails or trail segments which total at least one hundred miles in length, except that historic trails of less than one hundred miles may be designated as extended trails. While it is desirable that extended trails be continuous, studies of such trails may conclude that it is feasible to propose one or more trail segments which, in the aggregate, constitute at least one hundred miles in length.

#### **NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS**

##### **SEC. 4. [16 USC 1243]**

- (a) The Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of Agriculture where lands administered by him are involved, may establish and designate national recreation trails, with the consent of the Federal agency, State, or political subdivision having jurisdiction over the lands involved, upon finding that—
  - (i) such trails are reasonably accessible to urban areas, and, or
  - (ii) such trails meet the criteria established in this Act and such supplementary criteria as he may prescribe.
- (b) As provided in this section, trails within park, forest, and other recreation areas administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture or in other federally administered areas may be established and designated as “National Recreation Trails” by the appropriate Secretary and, when no Federal land acquisition is involved—
  - (i) trails in or reasonably accessible to urban areas may be designated as “National Recreation Trails” by the appropriate Secretary with the consent of the States, their political subdivisions, or other appropriate administering agencies;
  - (ii) trails within park, forest, and other recreation areas owned or administered by States may be designated as “National Recreation Trails” by the appropriate Secretary with the consent of the State; and
  - (iii) trails on privately owned lands may be designated ‘National Recreation Trails’ by the appropriate Secretary with the written consent of the owner of the property involved.

## NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS

SEC. 5. [16 USC 1244]

- (a) National scenic and national historic trails shall be authorized and designated only by Act of Congress. There are hereby established the following National Scenic and National Historic Trails:

(A) **[REFERENCE TO SPECIFIC NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS IS OMITTED.]**

(B) **MAP**—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(C) **ADMINISTRATION**—The Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(D) **LAND ACQUISITION**—No lands or interests therein outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the Federal Government for El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro except with the consent of the owner thereof.

(E) **VOLUNTEER GROUPS; CONSULTATION**—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

- (i) encourage volunteer groups to participate in the development and maintenance of the trail; and
- (ii) consult with other affected Federal, State, local governmental, and tribal agencies in the administration of the trail.

(F) **COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES**—The Secretary of the Interior may coordinate with United States and Mexican public and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and in consultation with the Secretary of State, the government of Mexico and its political subdivisions, for the purpose of exchanging trail information and research, fostering trail preservation and education programs, providing technical assistance, and working to establish an international historic trail with complementary preservation and education programs in each nation.

### (22) **[REFERENCE TO THE ALA KAHAKAI NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL IS OMITTED.]**

- (b) The Secretary of the Interior, through the agency most likely to administer such trail, and the Secretary of Agriculture where lands administered by him are involved, shall make such additional studies as are herein or may hereafter be authorized by the Congress for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating other trails as national scenic or national historic trails. Such studies shall be made in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies administering lands through which such additional proposed trails would pass and in cooperation with interested interstate, State, and local governmental agencies, public and private organizations, and landowners and land users concerned. The feasibility of designating a trail shall be determined on the basis of an evaluation of whether or not it is physically possible to develop a trail along a route being studied, and whether the development of a trail would be financially feasible. The studies listed in subsection (c) of this section shall be completed and submitted to the Congress, with recommendations as to the suitability of trail designation, not later than three complete fiscal years from the date of enactment of their addition to this subsection, or from the date of enactment of this sentence, whichever is later. Such studies, when submitted, shall be printed as a House or Senate document, and shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) the proposed route of such trail (including maps and illustrations);
- (2) the areas adjacent to such trails, to be utilized for scenic, historic, natural, cultural, or developmental purposes;

- (3) the characteristics which, in the judgment of the appropriate Secretary, make the proposed trail worthy of designation as a national scenic or national historic trail; and in the case of national historic trails the report shall include the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior's National Park System Advisory Board as to the national historic significance based on the criteria developed under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (40 Stat. 666; 16 USC 461);
- (4) the current status of land ownership and current and potential use along the designated route;
- (5) the estimated cost of acquisition of lands or interest in lands, if any;
- (6) the plans for developing and maintaining the trail and the cost thereof;
- (7) the proposed Federal administering agency (which, in the case of a national scenic trail wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture);
- (8) the extent to which a State or its political subdivisions and public and private organizations might reasonably be expected to participate in acquiring the necessary lands and in the administration thereof;
- (9) the relative uses of the lands involved, including: the number of anticipated visitor-days for the entire length of, as well as for segments of, such trail; the number of months which such trail, or segments thereof, will be open for recreation purposes; the economic and social benefits which might accrue from alternate land uses; and the estimated man-years of civilian employment and expenditures expected for the purposes of maintenance, supervision, and regulation of such trail;
- (10) the anticipated impact of public outdoor recreation use on the preservation of a proposed national historic trail and its related historic and archeological features and settings, including the measures proposed to ensure evaluation and preservation of the values that contribute to their national historic significance; and
- (11) To qualify for designation as a national historic trail, a trail must meet all three of the following criteria:
  - (A) It must be a trail or route established by historic use and must be historically significant as a result of that use. The route need not currently exist as a discernible trail to qualify, but its location must be sufficiently known to permit evaluation of public recreation and historical interest potential. A designated trail should generally accurately follow the historic route, but may deviate somewhat on occasion of necessity to avoid difficult routing through subsequent development, or to provide some route variations offering a more pleasurable recreational experience. Such deviations shall be so noted on site. Trail segments no longer possible to travel by trail due to subsequent development as motorized transportation routes may be designated and marked onsite as segments which link to the historic trail.
  - (B) It must be of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history, such as trade and commerce, exploration, migration and settlement, or military campaigns. To qualify as nationally significant, historic use of the trail must have had a far reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture. Trails significant in the history of native Americans may be included.
  - (C) It must have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation. The potential for such use is generally greater along roadless segments of the route developed as historic trails and at historic sites associated with the trail. The presence of recreation potential not related to historic appreciation is not sufficient justification for designation under this category.
- (c) The following routes shall be studied in accordance with the objectives outlined in subsection (b) of this section.



**[REFERENCE TO SPECIFIC NATIONAL TRAIL STUDIES IS OMITTED.]**

- (d) The Secretary charged with the administration of each respective trail shall, within one year of the date of the addition of any national scenic or national historic trail to the system, and within sixty days of the enactment of this sentence for the Appalachian and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trails, establish an advisory council for each such trail, each of which councils shall expire ten years from the date of its establishment, except that the Advisory Council established for the Iditarod Historic Trail shall expire twenty years from the date of its establishment. If the appropriate Secretary is unable to establish such an advisory council because of the lack of adequate public interest, the Secretary shall so advise the appropriate committees of the Congress. The appropriate Secretary shall consult with such council from time to time with respect to matters relating to the trail, including the selection of rights-of-way, standards for the erection and maintenance of markers along the trail, and the administration of the trail. The members of each advisory council, which shall not exceed thirty-five in number, shall serve for a term of two years and without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay, upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the council, the expenses reasonably incurred by the council and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this section. Members of each council shall be appointed by the appropriate Secretary as follows:
- (1) the head of each Federal department or independent agency administering lands through which the trail route passes, or his designee;
  - (2) a member appointed to represent each State through which the trail passes, and such appointments shall be made from recommendations of the Governors of such States;
  - (3) one or more members appointed to represent private organizations, including corporate and individual landowners and land users, which in the opinion of the Secretary, have an established and recognized interest in the trail, and such appointments shall be made from recommendations of the heads of such organizations: Provided, That the Appalachian Trail Conference shall be represented by a sufficient number of persons to represent the various sections of the country through which the Appalachian Trail passes; and
  - (4) the Secretary shall designate one member to be chairman and shall fill vacancies in the same manner as the original appointment.
- (e) Within two complete fiscal years of the date of enactment of legislation designating a national scenic trail, except for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail and the North Country National Scenic Trail, as part of the system, and within two complete fiscal years of the date of enactment of this subsection for the Pacific Crest and Appalachian Trails, the responsible Secretary shall, after full consultation with affected Federal land managing agencies, the Governors of the affected States, the relevant advisory council established pursuant to section 5(d), and the Appalachian Trail Conference in the case of the Appalachian Trail, submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a comprehensive plan for the acquisition, management, development, and use of the trail, including but not limited to, the following items:
- (1) specific objectives and practices to be observed in the management of the trail, including the identification of all significant natural, historical, and cultural resources to be preserved (along with high potential historic sites and high potential route segments in the case of national historic trails), details of any anticipated cooperative agreements to be consummated with other entities, and an identified carrying capacity of the trail and a plan for its implementation;
  - (2) an acquisition or protection plan, by fiscal year for all lands to be acquired by fee title or lesser interest, along with detailed explanation of anticipated necessary cooperative agreements for any lands not to be acquired; and
  - (3) general and site-specific development plans including anticipated costs.

- (f) Within two complete fiscal years of the date of enactment of legislation designating a national historic trail or the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail or the North Country National Scenic Trail as part of the system, the responsible Secretary shall, after full consultation with affected Federal land managing agencies, the Governors of the affected States, and the relevant Advisory Council established pursuant to section 5(d) of this Act, submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a comprehensive plan for the management, and use of the trail, including but not limited to, the following items:
- (1) specific objectives and practices to be observed in the management of the trail, including the identification of all significant natural, historical, and cultural resources to be preserved, details of any anticipated cooperative agreements to be consummated with State and local government agencies or private interests, and for national scenic or national historic trails an identified carrying capacity of the trail and a plan for its implementation;
  - (2) the process to be followed by the appropriate Secretary to implement the marking requirements established in section 7(c) of this Act;
  - (3) a protection plan for any high potential historic sites or high potential route segments; and
  - (4) general and site-specific development plans, including anticipated costs.

#### **CONNECTING AND SIDE TRAILS**

SEC. 6. [16 USC 1245]

Connecting or side trails within park, forest, and other recreation areas administered by the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture may be established, designated, and marked by the appropriate Secretary as components of a national recreation, national scenic or national historic trail. When no Federal land acquisition is involved, connecting or side trails may be located across lands administered by interstate, State, or local governmental agencies with their consent, or, where the appropriate Secretary deems necessary or desirable, on privately owned lands with the consent of the landowners. Applications for approval and designation of connecting and side trails on non-Federal lands shall be submitted to the appropriate Secretary.

#### **ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

SEC. 7. [16 USC 1246]

- (a)
- (1)
    - (A) The Secretary charged with the overall administration of a trail pursuant to section 5(a) shall, in administering and managing the trail, consult with the heads of all other affected State and Federal agencies. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to transfer among Federal agencies any management responsibilities established under any other law for federally administered lands which are components of the National Trails System. Any transfer of management responsibilities may be carried out between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture only as provided under subparagraph (B).
    - (B) The Secretary charged with the overall administration of any trail pursuant to section 5(a) may transfer management of any specified trail segment of such trail to the other appropriate Secretary pursuant to a

joint memorandum of agreement containing such terms and conditions as the Secretaries consider most appropriate to accomplish the purposes of this Act. During any period in which management responsibilities for any trail segment are transferred under such an agreement, the management of any such segment shall be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations of the Secretary provided with the management authority under the agreement except to such extent as the agreement may otherwise expressly provide.

- (2) Pursuant to section 5(a), the appropriate Secretary shall select the rights-of-way for national scenic and national historic trails and shall publish notice thereof of the availability of appropriate maps or descriptions in the Federal Register; Provided, That in selecting the rights-of-way full consideration shall be given to minimizing the adverse effects upon the adjacent landowner or user and his operation. Development and management of each segment of the National Trails System shall be designed to harmonize with and complement any established multiple-use plans for the specific area in order to insure continued maximum benefits from the land. The location and width of such rights-of-way across Federal lands under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency shall be by agreement between the head of that agency and the appropriate Secretary. In selecting rights-of-way for trail purposes, the Secretary shall obtain the advice and assistance of the States, local governments, private organizations, and landowners and land users concerned.
- (b) After publication of notice of the availability of appropriate maps or descriptions in the Federal Register, the Secretary charged with the administration of a national scenic or national historic trail may relocate segments of a national scenic or national historic trail right-of-way with the concurrence of the head of the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the lands involved, upon a determination that: (I) Such a relocation is necessary to preserve the purposes for which the trail was established, or (ii) the relocation is necessary to promote a sound land management program in accordance with established multiple-use principles: Provided, That a substantial relocation of the rights-of-way for such trail shall be by Act of Congress.
- (c) National scenic or national historic trails may contain campsites, shelters, and related-public-use facilities. Other uses along the trail, which will not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the trail, may be permitted by the Secretary charged with the administration of the trail. Reasonable efforts shall be made to provide sufficient access opportunities to such trails and, to the extent practicable, efforts be made to avoid activities incompatible with the purposes for which such trails were established. The use of motorized vehicles by the general public along any national scenic trail shall be prohibited and nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of motorized vehicles within the natural and historical areas of the national park system, the national wildlife refuge system, the national wilderness preservation system where they are presently prohibited or on other Federal lands where trails are designated as being closed to such use by the appropriate Secretary: Provided, That the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail shall establish regulations which shall authorize the use of motorized vehicles when, in his judgment, such vehicles are necessary to meet emergencies or to enable adjacent landowners or land users to have reasonable access to their lands or timber rights: Provided further, That private lands included in the national recreation, national scenic, or national historic trails by cooperative agreement of a landowner shall not preclude such owner from using motorized vehicles on or across such trails or adjacent lands from time to time in accordance with regulations to be established by the appropriate Secretary. Where a national historic trail follows existing public roads, developed rights-of-way or waterways, and similar features of man's nonhistorically related development, approximating the original location of a historic route, such segments may be marked to facilitate retracement of the historic route, and where a national historic trail parallels an existing public road, such road may be marked to commemorate the historic route. Other uses along the historic trails and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, which will not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the trail, and which, at the time of designation, are allowed by administrative regulations, including the use of motorized vehicles, shall be permitted by the Secretary charged with administration of the trail. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with appropriate governmental agencies and public and private organizations, shall establish a uniform marker, including thereon an appropriate and distinctive symbol for each national recreation, national scenic, and national historic trail. Where the trails cross lands administered by Federal agencies such markers shall be erect-

ed at appropriate points along the trails and maintained by the Federal agency administering the trail in accordance with standards established by the appropriate Secretary and where the trails cross non-Federal lands, in accordance with written cooperative agreements, the appropriate Secretary shall provide such uniform markers to cooperating agencies and shall require such agencies to erect and maintain them in accordance with the standards established. The appropriate Secretary may also provide for trail interpretation sites, which shall be located at historic sites along the route of any national scenic or national historic trail, in order to present information to the public about the trail, at the lowest possible cost, with emphasis on the portion of the trail passing through the State in which the site is located. Wherever possible, the sites shall be maintained by a State agency under a cooperative agreement between the appropriate Secretary and the State agency.

- (d) Within the exterior boundaries of areas under their administration that are included in the right-of-way selected for a national recreation, national scenic, or national historic trail, the heads of Federal agencies may use lands for trail purposes and may acquire lands or interests in lands by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange.
- (e) Where the lands included in a national scenic or national historic trail right-of-way are outside of the exterior boundaries of federally administered areas, the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail shall encourage the States or local governments involved (1) to enter into written cooperative agreements with landowners, private organizations, and individuals to provide the necessary trail right-of-way, or (2) to acquire such lands or interests therein to be utilized as segments of the national scenic or national historic trail: Provided, That if the State or local governments fail to enter into such written cooperative agreements or to acquire such lands or interests therein after notice of the selection of the right-of-way is published, the appropriate Secretary, may (I) enter into such agreements with landowners, States, local governments, private organizations, and individuals for the use of lands for trail purposes, or (ii) acquire private lands or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f) of this section: Provided further, That the appropriate Secretary may acquire lands or interests therein from local governments or governmental corporations with the consent of such entities. The lands involved in such rights-of-way should be acquired in fee, if other methods of public control are not sufficient to assure their use for the purpose for which they are acquired: Provided, That if the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail permanently relocates the right-of-way and disposes of all title or interest in the land, the original owner, or his heirs or assigns, shall be offered, by notice given at the former owner's last known address, the right of first refusal at the fair market price.
- (f)
  - (1) The Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his exchange authority, may accept title to any non-Federal property within the right-of-way and in exchange therefore he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction which is located in the State wherein such property is located and which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. The Secretary of Agriculture, in the exercise of his exchange authority, may utilize authorities and procedures available to him in connection with exchanges of national forest lands.
  - (2) In acquiring lands or interests therein for a National Scenic or Historic Trail, the appropriate Secretary may, with consent of a landowner, acquire whole tracts notwithstanding that parts of such tracts may lie outside the area of trail acquisition. In furtherance of the purposes of this act, lands so acquired outside the area of trail acquisition may be exchanged for any non-Federal lands or interests therein within the trail right-of-way, or disposed of in accordance with such procedures or regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, including: (I) provisions for conveyance of such acquired lands or interests therein at not less than fair market value to the highest bidder, and (ii) provisions for allowing the last owners of record a right to purchase said

acquired lands or interests therein upon payment or agreement to pay an amount equal to the highest bid price. For lands designated for exchange or disposal, the appropriate Secretary may convey these lands with any reservations or covenants deemed desirable to further the purposes of this Act. The proceeds from any disposal shall be credited to the appropriation bearing the costs of land acquisition for the affected trail.

- (g) The appropriate Secretary may utilize condemnation proceedings without the consent of the owner to acquire private lands or interests, therein pursuant to this section only in cases where, in his judgment, all reasonable efforts to acquire such lands or interest therein by negotiation have failed, and in such cases he shall acquire only such title as, in his judgment, is reasonably necessary to provide passage across such lands: Provided, That condemnation proceedings may not be utilized to acquire fee title or lesser interests to more than an average of one hundred and twenty-five acres per mile. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to appropriations from other sources, be available to Federal departments for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands for the purposes of this Act. For national historic trails, direct Federal acquisition for trail purposes shall be limited to those areas indicated by the study report or by the comprehensive plan as high potential route segments or high potential historic sites. Except for designated protected components of the trail, no land or site located along a designated national historic trail or along the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail shall be subject to the provisions of section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 USC 1653(f)) unless such land or site is deemed to be of historical significance under appropriate historical site criteria such as those for the National Register of Historic Places.
- (h)
  - (1) The Secretary charged with the administration of a national recreation, national scenic, or national historic trail shall provide for the development and maintenance of such trails within federally administered areas, and shall cooperate with and encourage the States to operate, develop, and maintain portions of such trails which are located outside the boundaries of federally administered areas. When deemed to be in the public interest, such Secretary may enter written cooperative agreements with the States or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to operate, develop, and maintain any portion of such a trail either within or outside a federally administered area. Such agreements may include provisions for limited financial assistance to encourage participation in the acquisition, protection, operation, development, or maintenance of such trails, provisions providing volunteer in the park or volunteer in the forest status (in accordance with the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 and the Volunteers in the Forests Act of 1972) to individuals, private organizations, or landowners participating in such activities, or provisions of both types. The appropriate Secretary shall also initiate consultations with affected States and their political subdivisions to encourage—
    - (A) the development and implementation by such entities of appropriate measures to protect private landowners from trespass resulting from trail use and from unreasonable personal liability and property damage caused by trail use, and
    - (B) the development and implementation by such entities of provisions for land practices compatible with the purposes of this Act, for property within or adjacent to trail rights-of-way. After consulting with States and their political subdivisions under the preceding sentence, the Secretary may provide assistance to such entities under appropriate cooperative agreements in the manner provided by this subsection.
  - (2) Whenever the Secretary of the Interior makes any conveyance of land under any of the public land laws, he may reserve a right-of-way for trails to the extent he deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- (i) The appropriate Secretary, with the concurrence of the heads of any other Federal agencies administering lands through which a national recreation, national scenic, or national historic trail passes, and after consultation with the

States, local governments, and organizations concerned, may issue regulations, which may be revised from time to time, governing the use, protection, management, development, and administration of trails of the national trails system. In order to maintain good conduct on and along the trails located within federally administered areas and to provide for the proper government and protection of such trails, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe and publish such uniform regulations as they deem necessary and any person who violates such regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine of not more \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The Secretary responsible for the administration of any segment of any component of the National Trails System (as determined in a manner consistent with subsection (a)(1) of this section) may also utilize authorities related to units of the national park system or the national forest system, as the case may be, in carrying out his administrative responsibilities for such component.

- (j) Potential trail uses allowed on designated components of the national trails system may include, but are not limited to, the following: bicycling, cross-country skiing, day hiking, equestrian activities, jogging or similar fitness activities, trail biking, overnight and long-distance backpacking, snowmobiling, and surface water and underwater activities. Vehicles which may be permitted on certain trails may include, but need not be limited to, motorcycles, bicycles, four-wheel drive or all-terrain off-road vehicles. In addition, trail access for handicapped individuals may be provided. The provisions of this subsection shall not supersede any other provisions of this Act or other Federal laws, or any State or local laws.
- (k) For the conservation purpose of preserving or enhancing the recreational, scenic, natural, or historical values of components of the national trails system, and environs thereof as determined by the appropriate Secretary, land-owners are authorized to donate or otherwise convey qualified real property interests to qualified organizations consistent with section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, including, but not limited to, right-of-way, open space, scenic, or conservation easements, without regard to any limitation on the nature of the estate or interest otherwise transferable within the jurisdiction where the land is located. The conveyance of any such interest in land in accordance with this subsection shall be deemed to further a Federal conservation policy and yield a significant public benefit for purposes of section 6 of Public Law 96-541.

#### **STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA TRAILS**

##### **SEC. 8. [16 USC 1247]**

- (a) The Secretary of the Interior is directed to encourage States to consider, in their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financial assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, needs and opportunities for establishing park, forest, and other recreation and historic trails on lands owned or administered by States, and recreation and historic trails on lands in or near urban areas. The Secretary is also directed to encourage States to consider, in their comprehensive statewide historic preservation plans and proposals for financial assistance for State, local, and private projects submitted pursuant to the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, needs and opportunities for establishing historic trails. He is further directed in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), to encourage States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, to establish such trails.
- (b) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is directed, in administering the program of comprehensive urban planning and assistance under section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, to encourage the planning of recreation trails in connection with the recreation and transportation planning for metropolitan and other urban areas. He is further directed, in administering the urban open space program under title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, to encourage such recreation trails.
- (c) The Secretary of Agriculture is directed, in accordance with authority vested in him, to encourage States and local agencies and private interests to establish such trails.

- (d) The Secretary of Transportation, the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Secretary of the Interior, in administering the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, shall encourage State and local agencies and private interests to establish appropriate trails using the provisions of such programs. Consistent with the purposes of that Act, and in furtherance of the national policy to preserve established railroad rights-of-way for future reactivation of rail service, to protect rail transportation corridors, and to encourage energy efficient transportation use, in the case of interim use of any established railroad rights-of-way pursuant to donation, transfer, lease, sale, or otherwise in a manner consistent with the National Trails System Act, if such interim use is subject to restoration or reconstruction for railroad purposes, such interim use shall not be treated, for purposes of any law or rule of law, as an abandonment of the use of such rights-of-way for railroad purposes. If a State, political subdivision, or qualified private organization is prepared to assume full responsibility for management of such rights-of-way and for any legal liability arising out of such transfer or use, and for the payment of any and all taxes that may be levied or assessed against such rights-of-way, then the Commission shall impose such terms and conditions as a requirement of any transfer or conveyance for interim use in a manner consistent with this Act, and shall not permit abandonment or discontinuance inconsistent or disruptive of such use.
- (e) Such trails may be designated and suitably marked as parts of the nationwide system of trails by the States, their political subdivisions, or other appropriate administering agencies with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

#### **RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND OTHER PROPERTIES**

SEC. 9. [16 USC 1248]

- (a) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or along any component of the national trails system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system and the national forest system, respectively: Provided, That any conditions contained in such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purposes of this Act.
- (b) The Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and other Federal agencies having jurisdiction or control over or information concerning the use, abandonment, or disposition of roadways, utility rights-of-way, or other properties which may be suitable for the purpose of improving or expanding the national trails system shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in order to assure, to the extent practicable, that any such properties having values suitable for trail purposes may be made available for such use.
- (c) Commencing upon the date of enactment of this subsection, any and all right, title, interest, and estate of the United States in all rights-of-way of the type described in the Act of March 8, 1922 (43 USC 912), shall remain in the United States upon the abandonment or forfeiture of such rights-of-way, or portions thereof, except to the extent that any such right-of-way, or portion thereof, is embraced within a public highway no later than one year after a determination of abandonment or forfeiture, as provided under such Act.
- (d)
  - (1) All rights-of-way, or portions thereof, retained by the United States pursuant to subsection (c) which are located within the boundaries of a conservation system unit or a National Forest shall be added to and incorporated within such unit or National Forest and managed in accordance with applicable provisions of law, including this Act.
  - (2) All such retained rights-of-way, or portions thereof, which are located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit or a National Forest but adjacent to or contiguous with any portion of the public lands shall be managed pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other applicable law, including this section.

- (3) All such retained rights-of-way, or portions thereof, which are located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit or National Forest which the Secretary of the Interior determines suitable for use as a public recreational trail or other recreational purposes shall be managed by the Secretary for such uses, as well as for such other uses as the Secretary determines to be appropriate pursuant to applicable laws, as long as such uses do not preclude trail use.

(e)

- (l) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized where appropriate to release and quitclaim to a unit of government or to another entity meeting the requirements of this subsection any and all right, title, and interest in the surface estate of any portion of any right-of-way to the extent any such right, title, and interest was retained by the United States pursuant to subsection (c), if such portion is not located within the boundaries of any conservation system unit or National Forest. Such release and quitclaim shall be made only in response to an application therefore by a unit of State or local government or another entity which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be legally and financially qualified to manage the relevant portion for public recreational purposes. Upon receipt of such an application, the Secretary shall publish a notice concerning such application in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the relevant portion is located. Such release and quitclaim shall be on the following conditions:
  - (A) If such unit or entity attempts to sell, convey, or otherwise transfer such right, title, or interest or attempts to permit the use of any part of such portion for any purpose incompatible with its use for public recreation, then any and all right, title, and interest released and quitclaimed by the Secretary pursuant to this subsection shall revert to the United States.
  - (B) Such unit or entity shall assume full responsibility and hold the United States harmless for any legal liability which might arise with respect to the transfer, possession, use, release, or quitclaim of such right-of-way.
  - (C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall be under no duty to inspect such portion prior to such release and quitclaim, and shall incur no legal liability with respect to any hazard or any unsafe condition existing on such portion at the time of such release and quitclaim.
- (2) The Secretary is authorized to sell any portion of a right-of-way retained by the United States pursuant to subsection (c) located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit or National Forest if any such portion is—
  - (A) not adjacent to or contiguous with any portion of the public lands; or
  - (B) determined by the Secretary, pursuant to the disposal criteria established by section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, to be suitable for sale. Prior to conducting any such sale, the Secretary shall take appropriate steps to afford a unit of State or local government or any other entity an opportunity to seek to obtain such portion pursuant to paragraph (l) of this subsection.
- (3) All proceeds from sales of such retained rights of way shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States and credited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund as provided in section 2 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.
- (4) The Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to the Congress the total proceeds from sales under paragraph (2) during the preceding fiscal year. Such report shall be included in the President's annual budget submitted to the Congress.



(f) As used in this section—

- (1) The term “conservation system unit” has the same meaning given such term in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487; 94 Stat. 2371 et seq.), except that such term shall also include units outside Alaska.
- (2) The term “public lands” has the same meaning given such term in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

#### **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS**

SEC. 10. [16 USC 1249]

(a)

- (1) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands not more than \$5,000,000 for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and not more than \$500,000 for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. From the appropriations authorized for fiscal year 1979 and succeeding fiscal years pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (78 Stat. 897), as amended, not more than the following amounts may be expended for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands authorized to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of this Act: for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, not to exceed \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1979, \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1980, and \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, except that the difference between the foregoing amounts and the actual appropriations in any one fiscal year shall be available for appropriation in subsequent fiscal years.
- (2) It is the express intent of the Congress that the Secretary should substantially complete the land acquisition program necessary to insure the protection of the Appalachian Trail within three complete fiscal years following the date of enactment of this sentence.

(b) For the purposes of Public Law 95-42 (91 Stat. 211), the lands and interests therein acquired pursuant to this section shall be deemed to qualify for funding under the provisions of section 1, clause 2, of said Act.

(c)

- (1) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this Act relating to the trails designated by paragraphs 5(a)(3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10): Provided, That no such funds are authorized to be appropriated prior to October 1, 1978: And provided further, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other provisions of law, no funds may be expended by Federal agencies for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands outside the exterior boundaries of existing Federal areas for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the North Country National Scenic Trail, the Ice Age National Scenic Trail, the Oregon National Historic Trail, the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and the Iditarod National Historic Trail, except that funds may be expended for the acquisition of lands or interests therein for the purpose of providing for one trail interpretation site, as described in section 7(c), along with such trail in each State crossed by the trail.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this Act relating to the trails designated by section 5(a). Not more than \$500,000 may be appropriated for the purposes of acquisition of land and interests therein for the trail designated by section 5(a)(12) of this Act, and not more than \$2,000,000 may be appropriated for the purposes of the develop-

ment of such trail. The administering agency for the trail shall encourage volunteer trail groups to participate in the development of the trail.

#### **VOLUNTEER TRAILS ASSISTANCE**

SEC. 11. [16 USC 1250]

- (a)
  - (1) In addition to the cooperative agreement and other authorities contained in this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the head of any Federal agency administering Federal lands, are authorized to encourage volunteers and volunteer organizations to plan, develop, maintain, and manage, where appropriate, trails throughout the Nation.
  - (2) Wherever appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretaries are authorized and encouraged to utilize the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969, the Volunteers in the Forests Act of 1972, and section 6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (relating to the development of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans).
- (b) Each Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency, may assist volunteers and volunteers organizations in planning, developing, maintaining, and managing trails. Volunteer work may include, but need not be limited to—
  - (1) planning, developing, maintaining, or managing (A) trails which are components of the national trails system, or (B) trails which, if so developed and maintained, could qualify for designation as components of the national trails system; or
  - (2) operating programs to organize and supervise volunteer trail building efforts with respect to the trails referred to in paragraph (1), conducting trail-related research projects, or providing education and training to volunteers on methods of trails planning, construction, and maintenance.
- (c) The appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency may utilize and to make available Federal facilities, equipment, tools, and technical assistance to volunteers and volunteer organizations, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency deems necessary or desirable.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

SEC. 12. [16 USC 1251] As used in this Act:

- (1) The term “high potential historic sites” means those historic sites related to the route, or sites in close proximity thereto, which provide opportunity to interpret the historic significance of the trail during the period of its major use. Criteria for consideration as high potential sites include historic significance, presence of visible historic remnants, scenic quality, and relative freedom from intrusion.
- (2) The term “high potential route segments” means those segments of a trail which would afford high quality recreation experience in a portion of the route having greater than average scenic values or affording an opportunity to vicariously share the experience of the original users of a historic route.

- (3) The term “State” means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.
- (4) The term “without expense to the United States” means that no funds may be expended by Federal agencies for the development of trail related facilities or for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands outside the exterior boundaries of Federal areas. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, amounts made available to any State or political subdivision under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 or any other provision of law shall not be treated as an expense to the United States.

## APPENDIX B: ROUTE RESOURCES

Descriptions of many National Historic Landmarks and National Register properties identified to date as associated with the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route are provided below. This list includes only route resources listed as National Historic Landmarks or in the National Register. A partial list of other federal and state natural and recreational resources adjacent to the route concludes the appendix.

### Cultural Resources

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#### CONNECTICUT

##### Connecticut National Historic Landmarks

**John Trumbull Birthplace** (Governor Jonathan Trumbull House),

Lebanon

*Designated 12/21/1965*

This was the home of Revolutionary War Governor Jonathan Trumbull (1710–1785), who inherited the property at his father's death. In 1775, Trumbull was the only colonial governor to support the Revolution, and his home became a center of wartime activity. It is located in Lebanon where Lauzun's troops wintered. It is the birthplace of John Trumbull, portraitist and painter of historical subjects, who in 1817 was commissioned to paint four Revolutionary War scenes for the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol.

**Joseph Webb House**, Wethersfield

*Designated 10/15/1966*

About halfway between Washington's headquarters at New Windsor and Rochambeau's at Newport, this was the meeting place to finalize the 1781 summer campaign plans. On May 19, 1781, Washington lodged at the house. On May 21, Washington rode to Hartford to meet Rochambeau and they returned to Wethersfield.

**Samuel Huntington House**, Scotland

*Designated 11/11/1971*

The French troops marched by the house, the boyhood home of Samuel Huntington (1731–1736), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Continental Congress, and Governor of Connecticut.

**William Williams House**, Lebanon

*Designated 11/11/1971*

The house was the home of William Williams (1731–1811), a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In November 1780, the house was assigned to Count Dillon, Lauzun's second in command, to use for his winter quarters.

##### Connecticut National Register and Determined Eligible Properties

**Bailey Road**, Bolton

*Listed 1/8/2003*

This road winds through the woods and down a steep hill, vividly illustrating the rugged terrain and rough roads about which the French diarists, like many other visitors to Connecticut, complained. Clermont-Crèvecoeur wrote, "The roads are badly laid out and very difficult, especially for large vehicles." The stretch was so arduous that the wagons were delayed in arriving at the campsite in nearby Bolton, and the soldiers had to do without their tents.

**Caleb Baldwin Tavern**, Newtown

*Listed 8/23/2002*

Newtown was a stop on the French march through Connecticut in June 1781 and on the return march in October 1782. Units rested in Newtown in 1781 until they were joined by other units so that the army could proceed into New York in a concentrated fashion. The village's many houses were used to quarter officers, while the troops slept in one of several

encampments on the outskirts. The Caleb Baldwin tavern hosted numerous French officers, including commissary Claude Blanchard, who arrived in Newtown on Saturday June 23, 1781. On Sunday he wrote, “I was rejoined at Newtown, where I spent the whole day, by M. de Sançon, my secretary, and some surgeons and apothecaries. I pointed out to them the site which I had selected for the hospital.”

**Charles M. Taintor Tavern, Colchester**

*Determined eligible 8/23/2002, but not listed due to owner objection*

The tavern, with its surrounding farm, was frequented by hussars tending to artillery horses stabled in Colchester. There is evidence that in June 1781 two of Taintor’s sons were hired as wagoners for Lauzun’s Legion.

**Daniel Bassett House, Monroe**

*Listed 8/23/2002*

On June 30, 1781 the town of Monroe welcomed Lauzun’s troops to a ball in the second-floor ballroom, and drawings by French officers or men are said to be beneath some of the wallpaper downstairs. While enjoying his last dance, Lauzun received orders to march as quickly as possible to Bedford via Ridgefield, where Washington expected him in the evening of July 2 for a surprise attack near Morrisania, New York. Early in the morning of July 1, Lauzun broke camp and headed for Ridgefield.

**Daniel White’s Tavern** (at the sign of the Black Horse on Hutchinson Road), Andover

*Listed 7/26/1991*

This inn hosted Rochambeau more often than any other in Connecticut. He spent the night of May 20–21, 1781 on his way to the Wethersfield meeting and again May 24–25, 1781 on his return to Newport. Rochambeau was accompanied by Chastellux. The inn most likely hosted French officers from June 21–25, 1781 during Camp 5 on the march to Yorktown, and possibly welcomed Rochambeau on November 4–5, 1782 during Camp 46 on the return march to Boston. Rochambeau probably also stopped here on December 2, 1782 on his way to Newburgh, New York, to say farewell to General Washington.

**David Sherman House, Woodbury**

*Listed 8/23/2002, MPS*

This is part of the National Register multiple-property listing for Rochambeau’s Army in Connecticut from 1780 to 1782.

**Forty-Seventh Camp, Windham**

*Listed 1/23/2003*

French troop camp site on the route.

**Fourth Camp, Windham**

*Listed 1/8/2003*

French troop camp site on the route.

**Josiah Bronson Tavern, Middlebury**

*Listed 2/25/1982*

Built circa 1781, this tavern hosted numerous French general officers, including baron de Vioménil, during the encampment from June 27 through July 1, 1781, and again on the return march October 26–28, 1782.

**Lebanon Crank Inn** (The Landmark), Lebanon

*Listed 12/6/1990 as part of the Columbia Green Historic District*

The inn is one of 43 buildings in the historic district. Chastellux stayed here overnight. It is mentioned in sources as being on Rochambeau’s route.

**Oliver White's Tavern, Bolton**

*Listed 5/6/2002*

The inn is located across from Camp 5 of Rochambeau's army. Some of his officers stayed here June 21–25, 1781, and again on the return march during Camp 46 on November 3–6, 1782.

**Manship Road/Barstow Road, Canterbury**

*Listed 1/8/2003*

Rochambeau's troops marched over this road. Even though now paved, it is still narrow, and the stone walls and open fields suggest the farming landscape of the 18th century through which the French forces marched. The French map shows the winding course of the road, still in place, along Manship and Barstow Roads. The area's distinctive topography and landmarks, such as Kitt Brook and the Westminster Meetinghouse, allow a firm attribution of Manship and Barstow Roads with the alignment traversed by the French. The designated portion of the road, bypassed in the 1930s, now appears as a 1,400-foot-long loop on the north side of the main road.

**Palmer Road, Scotland**

*Listed 6/6/2003*

Rochambeau's troops marched over this segment in 1781. When traveling westward, the road rises sharply. On both sides there are expansive views of hundreds of acres of cultivated fields, separated by lines of trees and overgrown stone walls.

**Plainfield Pike, Plainfield and Sterling**

*Listed 6/6/2003*

Rochambeau's troops marched over this 3.6-mile segment in June 1781 from their second camp near Waterman's Tavern in Rhode Island to the third camp in Plainfield, and in November 1782 on the return march to camp on Sterling Hill. The route was also traveled by Chastellux during his preparatory visit in 1780, and by Washington who rode this way after conferring with the French in Newport in March 1781.

**Redwood, Lebanon**

*Determined eligible 5/6/2002, but not listed due to owner objection*

Lauzun used the home of David Trumbull, a merchant like his father, Governor Jonathan Trumbull, as his headquarters in the winter of 1780–1781. The house was the work of Isaac Fitch, a master builder and relative of the Trumbulls.

**Old Canterbury Road, Plainfield**

*Listed 6/6/2003*

The Connecticut landscape experienced by the French consisted of both open fields and stretches of woods because the full extent of land clearing for farming had not been reached. Marching in divisions from their third camp at Plainfield Center to the fourth camp along the Shetucket River in Windham, the troops under Rochambeau's command marched over this segment in the middle of the summer of 1781, and in November 1782 on the return march from Yorktown.

**Ridgebury Road, Ridgefield**

*Listed 6/6/2003*

The French infantry camped at Ridgebury the first week of July 1781, at this time following strict military protocol because of the proximity of British forces. The scattered houses on the broad ridge top and the surrounding topography are distinctive and shown in detail on maps prepared by all three belligerents involved in the conflict. In addition to the settlement of Ridgebury itself, the steep, winding course of Ridgebury Road south of this portion is evident both on the maps and as a landmark in the written itinerary used by the French army.

**Samuel Dorrance Inn, Sterling**

*Listed 8/23/2002*

Chastellux stayed here in November 1780, and was obliged to leave most of his possessions behind when his baggage cart broke down. With him were two French officers, Isidor Lynch and Charles-Louis de Secondat, baron de Montesquieu. Chastellux stayed here again on his return journey in January 1781. Washington's expense account also contains a reference to paying "Dorrance's, Sterling" on March 15, 1781. Along with an entourage of 20 people or so, he was on his way back from a Newport meeting with Rochambeau. In November 1782, Rochambeau and his aides ate their last dinner in Connecticut here.

**Scotland Road, Windham**

*Listed 6/6/2003*

In June 1781 the French marched over Scotland Road from the third camp in Plainfield to the fourth camp along the Shetucket River banks beyond Windham Center. In November 1782 the returning troops camped in the fields on the ridge top bisected by present-day Scotland Road. Although the French found the roads of Connecticut generally in poor condition and inadequate to the task of moving infantry, artillery units and supply wagons, this particular segment seems to have been one of the least onerous. Chastellux noted that "six or seven miles [from Canterbury], the country begins to open," and von Cloisen noted that here "the roads improved, and the troops began to march in better fashion."

**Tenth and Forty-first Camps, Newton**

*Determined eligible 5/6/2002 and not listed due to owner objection*

French troop campsite on the route.

**War Office, Lebanon**

*Listed 10/6/1970*

This building was a store and office of Governor Jonathan Trumbull. In 1775, it became his headquarters and one of the most important buildings in the history of the Revolutionary War. In hundreds of meetings attended by the Council of Safety, many decisions vital for the conduct of the war were made here. Lauzun and Rochambeau met in the War Office before dinner with the Governor.

**DELAWARE****Delaware National Historic Landmarks**

**Holy Trinity** (Old Swedes Church), Wilmington

*Designated 11/5/1961*

Philippe Cappelle, surgeon with Lauzun's Legion, is buried in the church cemetery.

**Delaware National Register and Determined Eligible Properties**

**Brandywine Village**, Wilmington

*Listed 2/24/1971, amended 7/12/1976*

The village was one of the most important 18th-Century milling centers in the Mid-Atlantic colonies. Many millers were Quakers who championed abolition, care of the poor, penal reform, internal improvements, and they were at the same time both pacifists and patriots. After 1777, miller Joseph Tatnall became the chief supplier for the Continental Army. As the revolution commenced, Tatnall wrote to Washington saying, "I cannot fight for thee, but I can and will feed thee." The association was the start of a friendship with Generals Washington, Lafayette, and Wayne, which grew and outlasted the war period.

### **Christiana Historic District, Christiana**

*Listed 12/16/1974*

Of five routes from northern Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware River, Christiana Bridge was the most direct. Christiana was where the “whole of Salt, Meat, Flour, and Rum” collected in Delaware was deposited in 1781. The Second New York Regiment arrived here on August 31, 1781. The first Continental Army units arrived September 2–3. Two days later, Washington instructed Hazen “to proceed immediately to Christiana Bridge at which place I expect you will meet the Boats laden with ordnance and other stores.” He noted “the road from Christiana Bridge to the Head of Elk should be put in the best repair.” Officers stayed at the Christiana Tavern and Shannon Hotel. Over a few days, thousands more Continental troops landed to unload equipment for portage to Elkton.

### **Cooch’s Bridge Historic District**

*Listed 11/4/1973*

French and American troops marched across this site of the only Revolutionary War battlefield (1777) in Delaware and past the house nearby in September 1781.

### **Mordecai Woodward Ropewalk and Houses, Wilmington**

*Listed 4/20/1979*

A map drawn by French military cartographer Berthier for the September 6–7, 1781 encampment of the First Division of Rochambeau’s army was featured in *The American Campaign of Rochambeau’s Army, 1780–83*, with pictures that appear to be these houses with a corderie, or rope-making operation behind them.

### **Richard Richardson House (Glynrich) and Brick Mill House, New Castle County**

*Listed 11/1/1979*

Richard Richardson was married to miller Joseph Tatnall’s sister, Sarah. The house and mill are the only extant links to the extensive milling activities on the Mill Creek in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Continental Army troops on their way to Yorktown camped in Canby Park along the Mill Creek and on the slopes of Robinson Hill facing the Mill Creek of Richard Richardson’s mill on the night of September 4–5, 1781.

### **Thomas Robinson House, Claymont**

*Listed 6/21/1971*

Identified on maps drawn by Robert Erskine and Simeon DeWitt, this house is located in an early milling center en route from Philadelphia to Wilmington. The mills were dismantled to prevent their use by the British during the Revolution.

## **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Washington, D.C. has not begun a cultural resource survey of the sites associated with the Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route. The town and district had not yet evolved into the nation’s capital when the troops marched through. No National Historic Landmarks that relate to the route have been identified in this study; however, the statue of General Rochambeau, located at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Jackson Place, N.W. in Lafayette Park, is listed in the National Register along with other American Revolutionary statuary in the city. The statue was sculpted by J. J. Fernand Hamer, erected in 1901 and dedicated in 1902. The site where Lafayette, Lauzun, and later Rochambeau crossed Rock Creek near the present P Street Bridge in Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway and at Mason’s Ferry across the Potomac at Georgetown is known and marked with a sign. Rock Creek Park and Parkway was listed as “Parkways of the Nation’s Capital Region MPS” in 2004. The colonial town of Georgetown preceded Washington, D.C. and is a National Register Historic District.



## MARYLAND

### Maryland National Historic Landmarks

#### **Minor Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, Baltimore

*Designated 11/11/1971*

Situated on a hill above Baltimore's harbor, construction of this building was not begun until 1806, but the site is that of **Howard's Woods Encampment** (northwest corner of North Charles and Mulberry streets, behind the Basilica of the Assumption). On the hilltop north of Saratoga Street, this contingent of General Lincoln's Continental troops camped during their march south to Williamsburg on September 12, 1781. This is also where General Rochambeau's troops camped on their return from Yorktown from July 24 to August 28, 1782.

#### **Colonial Annapolis Historic District**, Annapolis

*Designated 6/23/1965*

The French army's wagon train proceeded overland from Annapolis to Williamsburg via the route described by Berthier, one of the French staff officers directing the train. His description is divided into numbered marches: the First on September 21 from Annapolis to John Easton brothers; the Second from Easton brothers' plantation to the Age House (near Bladensburg); and the Third from the Age House to Georgetown on September 23. Berthier noted that the Army could camp here, anticipating a later march back north when they camped at Bladensburg and near Rock Creek in July 1782.

#### **Deer Creek Friends Meeting House**, Darlington

*Designated 4/23/1980*

Rochambeau's wagon train passed the meetinghouse during their march south on September 10, 1781. Some troops may have camped here as well. The next morning the wagon train traveled to Indian Spring.

#### **Maryland Statehouse**, Annapolis

*Designated 12/19/1960*

This was the nation's capitol in 1783–84, and it was here that George Washington resigned as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in 1783.

#### **Mount Clare Mansion**, Baltimore

*Designated 4/15/1970*

This brick Georgian plantation house completed in 1754, the oldest Colonial structure in Baltimore, was the summer home of Charles Carroll. Washington and Rochambeau's armies marched past this house on Georgetown Road (now U.S. Route 1) as they departed Baltimore on September 16, 1781. Washington and Lafayette visited the home.

#### **Mount Vernon Place Historic District**, Baltimore

*Designated 11/11/1971*

Located in the district is the London Coffee House, built in 1771, the last-standing colonial-era coffee house in the United States. Washington arrived in Baltimore in the evening of Saturday, September 8, 1781, and that night was entertained at Lindsey's Coffee House. The London Coffee House may be Lindsey's Coffee House; if not, it is in close proximity to it. Also in the Historic District is the Washington Monument, a 165-foot Doric column completed in 1829 from designs by Robert Mills. It was the nation's first major memorial to the first President.

### Maryland National Register and Determined Eligible Properties

#### **Belaire**, Bowie

*Listed 9/16/1977*

Belaire is the home of Samuel Ogle (1749–1809), governor of Maryland from 1798 to 1801. Rochambeau's wagon train and light field artillery passed Belaire Mansion on their way south to the siege of Yorktown on September 16, 1781.

**Belvoir** (Scott's Plantation), Crownsville

*Listed 11/19/1971*

Belvoir illustrates the development of an early Maryland Manor House (circa 1736) into a large mid-18th-century dwelling. During their march south to Yorktown, Rochambeau and his troops made camp on the grounds of this house on September 17, 1781. The next morning the troops marched 7 miles to Annapolis. The house was owned by Dr. Upton Scott, the physician for colonial governor Horatio Sharpe, a Tory sympathizer.

**Colonel Henry Hollingsworth House**, Elk Landing, Elkton

*Listed 9/7/1984 as part of Elk Landing Historic District*

This is the embarkation site for most of the Continental Army and Rochambeau's grenadiers, chasseurs, and Lauzun's infantry in September 1781. It was also the debarkation site for parts of the Continental Army in November 1781 on the way back from Yorktown.

**Dr. Abraham Mitchell House**, Elkton

*Listed 5/13/1976*

Built in 1769, the house was used as a hospital for Continental soldiers. Lafayette is known to have stayed here.

**Elkridge Furnace Inn**, Elkridge

*Listed 6/28/1990*

The structures and site are part of the Elkridge Furnace Complex. This inn was first established as a tavern in 1744. An iron smelting furnace was added around 1750. The main column of French troops passed through Elkridge on their way to Williamsburg on September 16, 1781. French troops forded the river just below the dam of Samuel Dorsey Junior's Elkridge Furnace.

**Harford Run Encampment Site**, Baltimore

*Listed 11/11/2001 as part of the South Central Avenue Historic District (Little Italy)*

Here, on open ground east of Jones Falls, was located one of the three French army camps occupied by Rochambeau's troops during their several-day stay in Baltimore in September 1781 on their march south. This encampment was close to Fells Point where vessels were expected to carry them to Virginia.

**Market Center**, Baltimore

*Listed 2/4/2000 as part of a 24-block district surrounding the junction of Howard and Lexington Streets*

This famous market was established in 1782 on land donated by Revolutionary War hero General John Eager Howard. The market was named Lexington Market in 1814 in recognition of Howard's participation in the Battle of Lexington. Some of General Rochambeau's troops camped near here at what was then called Howard's Woods or Howard's Hill on September 12–15, 1781.

**Old Town Friends Meeting House** (also known as the Aisquith Street Meeting), Baltimore

*Listed 3/30/1973*

The first Quaker meeting house built in Baltimore and the oldest religious meeting place extant in the city, the building was completed in the spring of 1781. The French and American armies passed by on September 12, 1781.

**Ridgely's Delight Historic District**, Baltimore

*Listed 6/6/1980 (bounded by South Fremont Avenue, West Pratt, Conway and Russell Streets)*

This site is where the largest contingent of General Rochambeau's troops encamped September 12–15, 1781 during their march south. The encampment was spread along Howard Street, running slightly north and mostly south of the road to Frederick. The southern half of the troops were located where Camden Yards stadium is now located, and the northern half near the University of Maryland at Baltimore campus. Rochambeau's troops also camped here during their return from Yorktown from July 24 to August 24, 1782.

**Rising Sun Inn**, Millersville

*Listed 9/12/1985*

Puritans settled the area in 1658, and in 1753 Charles Worthington deeded a part of a tract of the land known as “Howard’s First Choice” to Edward Baldwin, who bequeathed it to his sons, James and Henry, the latter’s portion being known as “Rising Sun.” The house was built circa 1753 and began operating as a tavern called the Rising Sun Inn in 1785. It was operated by Henry Baldwin during the Revolutionary War. Baldwin served as a quartermaster, ensign, and lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of the Maryland Line. He was an original founding member of the Society of Cincinnati. Washington’s and Rochambeau’s troops marched past the inn on September 17, 1781.

**Rockburn, Belmont, and Troy Hill**, Dorsey

*Listed 6/22/1979*

The property was owned by Caleb Dorsey, Caleb Dorsey Jr., and Edward Dorsey. And, like the Elkridge Furnace Inn, they are connected to the marches of 1781–82 as witness sites.

**Rodgers Tavern** (also called the Ferry House and Stephenson’s Tavern), Perryville

*Listed 4/26/1972*

This Georgian building was operated as a tavern by William Stevenson, and after 1780 by John Rodgers. The stone tavern stands near the east terminus of the Susquehanna River “lower ferry” along the Post Road between Baltimore and Philadelphia. George and Martha Washington, Rochambeau, and Lafayette stopped here. Soldiers under Generals Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau also marched past here on September 9–10, 1781.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

In addition to the sites listed below, there are others that were in existence and most probably had some interaction with the French troops at the time of Rochambeau’s visit or at the time the French troops returned to Boston in December 1782; however, the connections have not been fully researched. Sites include the following: Faneuil Hall (1740, NPS), Boston Commons (1634), Adams National Historical Park (NPS), King’s Chapel (1749), Old South Meeting House (1729–30), Old North Church (1723–40), Old State House (1712–13), Paul Revere House (1770), Shirley-Eustace House (1741–56). On the northward return march there were French camps at Wrentham and Dedham from December 2 to 5, 1782.

**Massachusetts National Historic Landmarks****Bunker Hill** (NPS), Charlestown

*Designated 10/15/1987, Boston National Historical Park authorized October 1, 1974*

Rochambeau visited several military sites while visiting Boston from Newport in December 1780. Bunker Hill—the site of the famous battle fought on June 17, 1775—was one of the sites. During that battle, colonists lost between 400 and 600 men, including Major-General Dr. Joseph Warren who was killed during the final assault. The first monument on the site was built in 1794 by King Solomon’s Lodge of Masons to honor this fallen patriot leader and fellow mason. In 1823, a group of prominent citizens formed the Bunker Hill Monument Association to construct the existing monument which was completed in 1842 and dedicated on June 17, 1843, in a major national ceremony.

**Longfellow House** (NPS), Cambridge

*Designated 12/29/1962; National Historic Site authorized 1972*

The house was originally built in 1759 by John Vassall, a wealthy loyalist. In 1774, he and his family hastily abandoned the house and fled to British protection in Boston on the eve of the American Revolution. Later, the house was used by Washington as his headquarters for almost nine months during the siege of Boston in 1775–76. During this time he was visited by Benjamin Franklin, Abigail and John Adams, and other Revolutionary War leaders. Rochambeau visited the house while visiting Boston from Newport.

**Massachusetts Hall**, Harvard University, Cambridge

*Designated 10/9/1960, augmented 10/15/1966*

The hall is the oldest surviving building (1718–20), built as a dormitory for America's oldest institution of higher learning (established in 1636). Rochambeau visited Harvard while visiting Boston from Newport in December 1780.

**Massachusetts National Register and Determined Eligible Properties**

**Castle Island** (Fort Independence), Boston

*Listed 10/15/1970*

In 1634, Governor Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts Bay Colony selected Castle Island for the sea defense of Boston. Successively several forts were built at the site. In 1703 Colonel Romer's fort was dedicated and commonly known as Castle William after William III of Orange, King of England. In 1775 the British evacuated Boston, destroying the island's fortifications, which were repaired shortly thereafter by troops under Lieutenant Colonel Paul Revere. Rochambeau visited the fort in December 1780. The present fort was constructed in 1851 by Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, the father of West Point.

**Fort Washington**, Cambridge

*Listed 4/3/1973*

Built in 1775, this is the site of the city's only surviving Revolutionary War period fortifications. It is one of a series of half-moon batteries Washington ordered built to protect the city from river attack. Rochambeau visited several fortifications on his visit to Boston in December 1780, including Fort Washington.

**Harvard Yard Historic District, Harvard University**, Cambridge

*Listed 12/14/1987*

Rochambeau visited Harvard University on his journey to Boston from Newport in December 1780.

**NEW JERSEY**

**Morristown National Historical Park**, Morristown

*Listed 10/15/1966, Morristown National Historical Park authorized 3/2/1933*

Morristown was quarters for the Continental Army during two critical winters—1777 and 1779–80. The park includes Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow. Washington's Headquarters unit (approximately 10 acres), located in the town of Morristown, centers around the Ford Mansion (1772) which served General Washington and his staff during the winter of 1779–80. The house is furnished and open to the public. The adjacent museum, completed in 1937, houses the park's extensive collections of Revolutionary War archives and artifacts, administrative offices, and functions as the main visitor center for the park. The Jockey Hollow unit (approximately 1,330 acres) lies 3 miles southwest of Morristown. It is the site of the "log-house city" constructed by some 10,000 troops during the severe winter of 1779–80. The Grand Parade field and the farmsteads of Henry Wick and Joshua Guerin are also in the unit. Visitor attractions include the restored Wick House, re-creations of several soldiers' huts, a visitor center, parking, and numerous hiking trails through the forested landscape. The French forces marching south to Yorktown in 1781 passed by the mansion and nearby encampment.

**New Jersey National Historic Landmarks**

**The Hermitage**, Hohokus

*Designated 5/22/1970*

The 1847–48 home incorporates portions of an 18th-century house. In May 1780, Lafayette rode through The Clove to Morristown to tell Washington that a French force would arrive at Newport to support the patriots. Washington then decided to move his Continentals toward the Hudson for a possible assault on New York City, proceeding to Whippany, and on June 26 marched down Valley Road to camp in Ramapo on July 1. They then moved to Colonel Dey's mansion in Preakness, New Jersey. Through August and September 1780 the Continentals kept on the move through Orange and Bergen counties where the soldiers foraged for food. The center column of the Continental Army under General Benjamin Lincoln marched past the Hermitage on the way to Paramus on August 25, 1781.

**Old Barracks, Trenton**

*Designated 1/25/1971*

Colonial authorities began the construction of the barracks in 1758 because of public resentment over the quartering of soldiers in private homes during the French and Indian War. The structure originally had a main section 130 feet long, and two wings, each 58 feet long. Officers' quarters were added later to the north wing. British, Hessian, and Continental soldiers were housed here at various times during the War for Independence—Hessians, for instance, at the time of Washington's surprise attack in December 1776. The Barracks were used as hospitals by American and French forces both on the march south in September 1781, as well as on the return marches of December 1781 and September 1782.

**William Trent House Museum, Trenton**

*Designated 4/15/1970*

Colonel John Cox, a wealthy Philadelphian and Deputy Quartermaster General of the Continental Army, acquired the house in 1778, and turned the grounds into a supply depot for the Continental Army. Washington and Rochambeau stayed here on their way to Philadelphia on August 29–30, 1781.

**New Jersey National Register and Determined Eligible Properties****Berrien House, Franklin Township**

*Listed 12/18/1970*

General and Mrs. George Washington lived in this house in 1783 while the Continental Congress met at Princeton. Washington wrote his Farewell Address to the Army in a second-floor room. Nearby quarrying operations necessitated relocating the structure to a site about one-quarter mile away. In 1935 the property was deeded to the State, and in 1956 the house was moved again.

**Fort Mercer, Red Bank**

*Listed 10/31/1972*

On October 22, 1777, Continental troops defended the earthen fort on the New Jersey side of the Red Bank that guarded the Delaware River approach to Philadelphia, causing delay in opening the river as a supply route for Howe's British troops occupying Philadelphia. Two thousand Hessians assaulted the fort on October 22, 1777, but the 400 defenders held firm. The attackers lost their commander and 400 men; the besieged fewer than 50. After heavy bombardment, Fort Mifflin, on the Pennsylvania side, was evacuated a few weeks later, making Mercer's position untenable. Portions of the earthworks remain, as does the 1748 brick Whitall House that served as a hospital during the battle. On his way from Philadelphia to Chester on September 5, 1781, Rochambeau visited Fort Mercer, Fort Mifflin, and Red Bank accompanied by some of his officers.

**Historic Downtown Princeton, Princeton**

*Listed 6/27/1975 as part of the Princeton Historic District*

French and American troops drilled on the town green during their stay.

**Hopper/Van Horn House, Mahwah**

*Listed 4/11/1973*

Washington spent the night of August 25, 1781 here. The current building appears as it was remodeled in the 19th century.

**Hutchings Homestead (also known as the Cannon Ball House), Springfield**

*Listed 9/16/1977*

This is one of the three houses left standing after the British burnt Springfield in 1780. A fourth house that had survived the burning of Springfield has since been torn down. The Continental Army troops marched past the house in 1781.

**Middlebrook Encampment**, Somerset Country

*Listed 7/3/1975*

This is the site of an encampment of the Continental Army from December 1778 to June 1779. There is a possibility that Continental Army troops under General Lincoln camped here on August 29–30, 1781.

**Presbyterian Church**, Springfield

*Listed 5/7/1990*

This witness site and three nearby houses are still standing from the British burning of Springfield in 1780. The Continental Army troops marched past the church in 1781.

**Sayre Homestead** (also known as Old Sayre Homestead), Springfield

*Listed 8/24/1979*

This is one of the three houses left standing after the British burnt Springfield in 1780. The Continental troops marched past the Old Sayre Homestead in 1781. A fourth house that had survived the burning of Springfield has since been torn down.

**Swaim House**, Springfield

*Listed 8/24/1979*

This witness site is one of the three houses left standing after the British burnt Springfield in 1780. The Continental Army troops marched past the house in 1781.

**Wallace House** (also known as Hope Farm), Somerville

*Listed 12/2/1970*

The house was completed in 1776 for successful Philadelphia merchant John Wallace. General and Mrs. Washington leased and lived in this house as headquarters during the Winter Encampment from December 11, 1778 to June 3, 1779, while part of the Continental Army camped at Middlebrook about 5 miles to the east. Then owner, William Wallace, had not completed construction when the Washingtons moved in.

**Zabriskie-Steuben House**, River Edge

*Listed 1/10/1983 as part of a multiple listing of Bergen Country Stone Houses*

Jan Zabriskie purchased the property at New Bridge in 1745 and erected a sandstone mansion in 1752 overlooking his gristmill and wharf. Zabriskie was a loyalist whose property was confiscated. In September 1780, Washington made the Zabriskie House his headquarters. At the end of the war, the State of New Jersey presented Zabriskie's estate to General von Steuben. In order to cover his debts, von Steuben in turn sold it to the son of the loyalist from whom it had been confiscated.

## **NEW YORK**

### **New York National Historic Landmarks**

**Dutch Reformed Church**, Tarrytown

*Designated 11/5/1961*

On July 2, 1781, Washington recorded in his diary that at 3:00 a.m. "I commenced my march with the Continental Army in order to cover the detached troops." Following the New York and Albany Post Road (present day SR 9 and 9A), the troops rested first at the New Bridge over the Croton River near the Van Cortlandt Manor about 9 miles south of Peekskill. A second rest of about two hours followed at Tarry Town/Sleepy Hollow Church.

**Philipsburg Manor**, Upper Mills

*Designated 11/5/1961*

The allied armies met and remained here until August 1781 for a reconnaissance of New York City. "The American army composed the right wing, resting on the Saw Mill River to which you descend by a steep bluff; the American artillery

park occupied the center; and the French composed the left wing, resting on the Bronx River, whose banks are also very steep.” Trumbull wrote to Colonel Varick July 13, “A very fine Body of Troops compose the French Army, which seems anxious to give some Marks of Heroism, to distinguish their Attachment & Military Pride.”

**Stony Point Battlefield**, Rockland County

*Designated 1/20/1961*

The small-scale battle at Stony Point July 16, 1779, was the last military action of importance in the northern theater of war and was important as a morale builder for the patriots and as a demonstration of the developing skill of the Continental Army. A recent study has noted that “the assault paralyzed Clinton. When his reinforcements failed to show up, he dared not, after his loss of men in Connecticut and at the [Stony] Point, make an offensive move.” By the action at Stony Point, Washington tightened his grip on the Hudson and especially on West Point.

**Van Cortlandt House**, Bronx

*Designated 12/24/1976*

It was 4:00 a.m. on July 23, 1781, when Rochambeau’s aides “went to call for General Washington,” who had spent the night in the Van Cortlandt house. By 6:00 a.m., the two generals set out for Throg’s Neck and the second day’s reconnaissance. According to local research, Washington stayed with his troops encamped along the ridge that forms the Riverdale neighborhood and Van Cortlandt Park today.

**Van Cortlandt Manor**, Croton-on-Hudson

*Designated 10/15/1966*

On July 2, 1781, Washington recorded in his diary that at 3:00 a.m. “I commenced my march with the Continental Army in order to cover the detached troops.” Following the New York and Albany Post Road (present day SR 9 and 9A), the troops rested first at the New Bridge over the Croton River near the Van Cortlandt Manor about 9 miles south of Peekskill.

**United States Military Academy**, West Point

*Designated 12/18/1960*

On December 1, 1780, Dr. James Thatcher wrote, “Our brigade is now ordered into the woods, in the highlands, in the rear of West Point, where we are to build log-huts for winter cantonments.” On January 3, 1781 his “brigade took possession of our huts for the winter... surrounded by mountains and craggy rocks... and the banks of the beautifully meandering Hudson, affording a view of the country for many miles in all directions.” Accompanied by Washington, Rochambeau and two of his aides, Lauberdier and the comte de Vauban, left Peekskill by boat on August 23, 1781 for a one-day visit to the fortified site, and future location of the academy.

**Washington’s Headquarters**, Newburgh

*Designated 1/20/1961*

Washington used this Dutch Colonial fieldstone residence as headquarters during the closing days of the Revolution from April 1, 1782 to August 19, 1783. Here he drafted crucial documents that laid the foundation for the new nation’s orderly transition from war to peace.

**Knox Headquarters**

*Designated 11/28/1972*

The earliest part of the building was constructed in 1734 as the hunting lodge of John Ellison; more was added in 1754; and the two-story-and-attic stone structure was built in 1782 by William Bull. General Knox made this house his headquarters on several occasions during the war. In addition to Washington and Knox, Generals Gates and Greene are known to have stayed at the house.

## **New York National Register and Determined Eligible Properties**

### **Captain John Smith Tavern**, Armonk

*Listed 9/15/1983*

James Hopkins of Bedford remembered that “In 1781, Lauzun’s Legion marched from Bedford by the Post Road passing Smith’s at sun about one or two hours high, or rather I should say, near nightfall. About twenty or thirty American guides rode in front. They went to [General Lewis] Morris’s that same night.” “Smith’s” is the Captain John Smith Tavern on the old Danbury Post Road, owned by Benjamin Hopkins and run by Ichabod Ogden. In the same interview he stated that “The French infantry next day passed towards White Plains by the West Road passing North Castle Church (I believe). Their drums were beating all day long.”

### **Colonel John Odell House**, Greenburgh

*Listed 3/28/1973*

The house briefly served as Rochambeau’s Headquarters in 1781. Widow Sarah Bates was his hostess. Colonel John Odell, after whom the house is named today, had been one of the guides of the Continental Army. While there, Rochambeau gave four or five large dinner parties for French and American officers in the old barn northwest of the house.

### **Fraunces Tavern**, New York

*Listed 4/28/1977*

The tavern was built in 1719 as an elegant residence for merchant Stephan Delancey and his family. In 1762 the home was purchased by tavern-keeper Samuel Fraunces and turned into a popular tavern. Though it is best known as the site where Washington gave his farewell address to the officers of the Continental Army in 1783, the tavern also played a significant role in pre-Revolutionary activities. After the war, when New York was the nation’s first capital, the tavern was rented to the new government to house the offices of the Departments of War, Treasury and Foreign Affairs.

### **Hasbrouck House**, Poughkeepsie

*Listed 11/26/1982*

The Continental Army left Virginia in November 1781 for New York after the victory at Yorktown. The troops crossed at King’s Ferry on December 7. According to Dr. Thatcher, they moved into huts at New Boston “erected the last winter by Massachusetts troops a short distance from the banks of the Hudson.” On April 1, 1782 Washington moved into headquarters at Hasbrouck House to await peace negotiations in Paris and remained until August 19, 1783—a longer period than he spent at any other headquarters. He drafted documents here reaffirming the principle of subordination of the military establishment to civilian control and helped lay the foundation for orderly transition from war to peace.

### **Joseph Purdy Homestead**, Junction of Routes 22 and 116

*Listed 1/25/1973*

The homestead was an important stopping point and landmark along the route of the French forces from their Yorktown camp to their next camp in North Salem. It is a witness site.

### **North Salem Town Hall**, Salem Center

*Listed 9/4/1980*

On the return march from Crompond, modern-day Yorktown Heights, to Boston on October 22, 1782, the First French Brigade broke camp and began the march to Connecticut. Crossing the Croton and marching past Hait’s (or Haight’s) Tavern in Somers and the home of Joseph Purdy, the First Brigade set up its 39th camp of the return march that night near the home of loyalist General De Lancey in North Salem.

### **Old St. Peter’s Church**, Van Cortlandville

*Listed 3/7/1973, cemetery listed 4/20/2004*

The church served as a hospital for French soldiers in 1781 and 1782. A number of French soldiers are buried in the church cemetery.



**Valentine Varian House**, New York

*Listed 3/21/1978*

Accompanying Rochambeau, Baron Closen recorded that Lauzun's Legion veered east to Williams Bridge at Valentine's Hill; the rest marched to Kingsbridge close to the destroyed Fort Independence on Tedard's Hill east of Kingsbridge. Washington and Rochambeau took a closer look at Morrisania. That night, French troops encamped between Fort Independence's ruins and the Bronx River. Their camp was located on the summit at the intersection of Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Avenue. It was 9:00 p.m. when Rochambeau and his aides had a quick dinner in "a wretched house" before they settled down to sleep "clad as we were, on the ground."

## **PENNSYLVANIA**

**Independence Hall** (NPS), Philadelphia

*Park established 7/4/1956, World Heritage Site Designation 10/24/1979*

Both the Continental Army and French armies paraded before Congress assembled at the hall in September 1781.

**Valley Forge** (NPS), Norristown

*Designated 1/20/1961, listed 10/15/1966, Valley Forge National Park authorized 7/4/1976*

The Treaty of Alliance with France signed in February 1778, was brought to York, Pennsylvania, for Congressional signature by Simeon Deane, Silas Dean's brother, who sailed on March 8 in the French frigate, *La Sensible*, which docked at Falmouth, Massachusetts, on April 13. News of the alliance reached Washington with the army encamped at Valley Forge in a letter from Deane on the afternoon of the 13th, and his reaction was set forth in a letter to Congress the next morning: "I believe no event was ever received with more heartfelt joy." On May 5 he issued a proclamation calling for an expression of joy by the whole camp in a Grand Review. Rochambeau and French officers visited the former winter encampment in 1781 en route south.

### **Pennsylvania National Historic Landmarks**

**Deshler-Morris House** (also known as the Germantown White House) (NPS), Philadelphia

*Designated 1/13/1972, established as part of Independence National Park on 7/4/1956*

Constructed in 1772–73 as the summer home of Philadelphia merchant David Deshler, the house served as the headquarters for British General Howe during the Battle of Germantown in October 1777. It also served as the official residence of President Washington during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. Four Cabinet meetings were held at the house during this time, which included heated debate on the country's position in relation to the war between England and France.

**General Friedrich von Steuben Head Quarters** (NPS), Norristown

*Designated 11/28/1972, authorized as part of Valley Forge National Park in 7/4/1976*

Washington's December 1783 letter to von Steuben was his last official act as commander of the army.

**American Philosophical Society Hall**, Philadelphia

*Designated 1/12/1965*

This is a witness site.

**Carpenters' Hall**, Philadelphia

*Designated 4/15/1970*

This is a witness site.

**Chew House or Cliveden**, Germantown

*Designated 1/20/1961*

This Georgian home is the most important extant landmark of the battle of Germantown October 4, 1777 when the Continental Army narrowly missed winning a significant victory over a large contingent of the British Army guarding the northwestern approaches to occupied Philadelphia. Although not decisive in its immediate military results, the battle of Germantown had vast political implications. Combined with the victory at Saratoga in the same month, it proved a major influence in the consummation of the French Alliance that would spell final victory for the new Nation. Chew House was the home of French consul John Holker with whom Washington, Rochambeau, and their staffs dined following a visit to the battlefield at Germantown in 1781.

**Fort Mifflin**, Philadelphia

*Designated 8/29/1970*

This fort on Mud Island in the Delaware River was begun in 1772 to defend the water approach to Philadelphia. It is where General Mifflin, with a small garrison, resisted some of the heaviest bombardments of the war and delayed the British occupation of Philadelphia; however, they were eventually forced to burn and evacuate the fort. General Mifflin completed the fort after American forces captured it in 1777. Rochambeau visited Fort Mercer, Fort Mifflin, and Red Bank accompanied by some of his field grade officers on his way from Philadelphia to Chester on September 5, 1781. Visiting battlefields was part of the education of officers. The fort preserves much of its character as an example of 18th-century military engineering, despite modifications over the years.

**Mount Pleasant**, Philadelphia

*Designated 5/30/1974*

The site has an unhappy historical association with Benedict Arnold, who bought it in 1779, little more than a year before his attempted betrayal of West Point. The house was later confiscated and Arnold's possessions sold publicly. The mansion was leased for a short time to von Steuben and eventually came into the possession of General Williams of Boston.

**Pennsylvania National Register and Determined Eligible Properties**

**Daniel Billmeyer House**, Philadelphia

*Listed 12/13/1971*

This is a witness site.

**Michael Billmeyer House**, Philadelphia

*Listed 1/13/1972*

This is a witness site.

**Christ Church**, Philadelphia

*Listed 4/14/1970*

This is a witness site. Built between 1727 and 1754, this Georgian design is the most ornate colonial church in America, and one of the largest.

**Christ Church Burial Ground**, Philadelphia

*Listed 6/24/1971*

This is a witness site.

**Chester Courthouse**, Chester

*Listed 5/27/1971*

Built circa 1724. This is a witness site.

**Conyngham-Hacker House**, Philadelphia

*Listed 1/13/1972*

This is a witness site.

## **RHODE ISLAND**

### **Rhode Island National Historic Landmarks**

**Brick Market**, Newport

*Designated 10/9/1960, augmented 10/15/1966*

Designed by Peter Harrison (1772), the market on the edge of the harbor was at the center of economic activity in Newport. Most of the purchasing by individual soldiers and officers for fresh fruit or meats or other such items would have taken place at and around the market.

**Brown Hall**, Providence

*Designated 06/13/1962*

The University moved to Providence in 1770. Brown Hall was used as a hospital by the French after their arrival in July 1780. A commemorative tablet was erected here in 1897, but has very recently disappeared.

**College Hill Historic District** (core of 17th-century city), Providence

*Designated 12/30/1970*

On June 12, 1781, the First Brigade of the French army arrived in Providence. Some spent the night in the Old Work House on the west bank of the Moshassuk River just north of Smith Street. The next day a camp was laid out about a mile to the north on the east of North Main Street, where the Second Brigade joined the First Brigade. On June 14, Rochambeau arrived via Bristol, Warren, and East Providence. Now he had to wait for the arrival of his replacements from France, who had just landed in Boston.

**General Nathanael Greene Homestead**, Anthony

*Designated 11/28/1972*

Greene, Washington's second in command, designed and built his residence from 1774 to 1783. In March 1776, after the British evacuated Boston, Greene was given command of the city. He also defended New York in April and was promoted to major general. Greene fought in the Battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Rhode Island. In 1780, Washington sent him south to command the army there. He reorganized and drilled the soldiers, and under his orders, Daniel Morgan successfully attacked British forces in the south. Yet British Loyalists controlled Charleston and Savannah long after Cornwallis surrendered.

**Governor Joseph Wanton Jr. (Hunter) House**, Newport

*Designated 11/24/1968*

This house, one of the finest examples of colonial residential architecture in America, was built in 1748 for Jonathan Nichols, later deputy governor of Rhode Island. Governor Joseph Wanton Jr. also lived here. It served as headquarters for Admiral de Ternay, commander of the French naval force. Two of his aides who served as officers on his flagship, the duc de Bourgogne major d'escadre de Grandchain, Ternay's chief administrative officer, and aide-major d'escadre Lieutenant comte de Capellis, Grandchain's chief assistant, were lodged in the house, which served as the Naval Office to the French fleet.

**Governor Stephen Hopkins House**, Providence

*Designated 11/11/1971*

Hopkins was a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Constitution. Washington stayed at the Hopkins House a few times, although not in 1781.

**Joseph Reynolds House, Bristol**

*Designated 7/28/1983*

The house served as Lafayette's Headquarters in October 1778.

**Market House, Providence**

*Designated 4/13/1972*

On June 12, 1781, the First Brigade of the French army arrived in Providence; their first stop on the march to White Plains and eventually on to Yorktown. Some spent the night in the empty Market House (1773) on Market Square, where baggage and munitions not needed for the march were stored. In 1775, the Market House was the site of the "Providence Tea Party." From 1832 to 1878, the Market served as Providence City Hall; the current city hall was built in 1878; the City Hall of 1781 is today's "Market House."

**Newport Historic District, Newport**

*Designated 11/24/1968 (bounded roughly by Van Zandt Avenue, Farewell, Sherman, High, Thomas, Golden Hill, Thames, Marsh, and Washington Streets)*

Beginning in December 1776, Newport was occupied by British forces. A combined Franco-American attempt to break the occupation in the spring of 1778 failed. The British did not leave the bay until October 1779. On July 11, 1780, a French fleet carrying troops under the command of Rochambeau arrived in Newport. By the time those soldiers and sailors afflicted with scurvy had recovered and were ready for military action, the season had advanced too far and a reluctant Washington agreed that the infantry and artillery should spend the winter in Newport. Winter quartering began on November 1, 1780, and lasted until June 11, 1781, when French forces departed for White Plains. French forces stayed longer in Newport than in any other location in the United States. A quartering plan exists for the staff officers of the French Army and Navy. Most of the houses identified in this plan still exist and form the core of the historic district.

**Old Colony House, Newport**

*Designated 10/15/1966*

The nation's second oldest capitol building (1739) was used for the General Assembly's Newport sessions until 1900. The first Roman Catholic masses in Rhode Island were celebrated here in 1780–81 by the Abbé de Glesnon, French Army chaplain under Rochambeau. It was also used as a hospital by the French.

**Old State House, Newport**

*Designated 10/9/1960*

Designed by Richard Munday and built in 1739–41 to house the General Assembly of Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, it also served as a center for public meetings and religious and social functions. During the Revolution, the State House served as a hospital for British and later French forces quartered in Newport. In 1781, when Washington came to Newport to visit the French Army, a banquet was held in the great hall on the first floor.

**Redwood Library, Newport**

*Designated 10/9/1960*

Built in 1750, this is one of the oldest continuously used libraries in the United States. Although not documented, it is likely that some of the French soldiers visited it.

**Trinity Church, Newport**

*Designated 11/24/1968*

Admiral de Ternay, head of the French fleet and already sick when he arrived in Newport, died in early December 1780. He was given a funeral with full military honors and laid to rest in the cemetery outside Trinity Church. When the original marble tomb cover, erected in 1785, was removed to inside Trinity Church in 1872, the French government replaced it with a granite block in 1873. Both monuments can still be seen.

**Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House**, Newport

*Designated 10/9/1960, augmented 10/15/1966*

The oldest restored house in Newport (1675) has been the home of colonial governors, Tories, patriots, Supreme Court Justices, and site of the Stamp Act riot of 1765. John Wanton purchased the house at public auction. His daughter, Polly, was well known among the French officers, as attested to by the window pane that bears the inscription “charming Polly Wanton.” Lieutenant Colonel George Henry Victor Collot, an aide-de-camp to Rochambeau, lodged here from July 1780 to June 1781 while in Newport. Governor of Guadeloupe in 1792, he came to the US as a British prisoner of war after the surrender of the island in April 1794. Paroled in Philadelphia in 1796, he was approached by Pierre Adet, the French minister to the United States, to survey the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains and investigate how they could be claimed for France. Having completed his journey along the Ohio and Mississippi, he returned to Paris from Louisiana in December 1796. Based in part on Collot’s information, Napoleon acquired the Louisiana Territory from Spain on October 1, 1800, but sold it to the United States two-and-a-half years later.

**William Vernon House**, Newport

*Designated 11/24/1968*

The house, built in 1758, was headquarters for Rochambeau while his army was in Newport from July 1780 to June 1781, as well as headquarters of his son, the vicomte de Rochambeau. Washington was a guest from March 6 to 13, 1781, while future operations were planned.

**Rhode Island National Register and Determined Eligible Properties****Rathburn-Gardner-Rivera House**, Newport

*Listed 11/24/1968 as part of the Newport Historic District*

Jacob Rodriguez Rivera (son of Abraham, uncle and father-in-law of Aaron Lopez) hailed from Seville, Spain. He arrived in Newport via Curaçao in 1748 where he introduced the manufacture of spermaceti candles. Next to Aaron Lopez, Rivera occupied the highest position in the commercial, religious, and social life of Newport’s Jewish community. His daughter Sarah married Aaron Lopez, and his son Jacob owned the house at 8 Washington Square. During the winter of 1780–81, Brigadier General de Choisy lodged here.

**Captain Mawdsley House** (also known as the Bull House), Newport

*Listed 07/2/1983*

During the winter of 1780–81, this was the home of Chastellux.

**Christopher Townsend House**, Newport

*Listed 11/24/1968 as part of the Newport Historic District*

Chevalier de Lombard of the French Navy stayed here while in Newport from July 1780 to June 1781.

**Francis Malbone House**, Newport

*Listed 10/22/1976*

Lieutenant Colonel Guillaume Querenet de la Combe, second in command of Rochambeau’s engineers, lodged here while in Newport from July 1780 to June 1781.

**Friends Meeting House**, Jamestown

*Listed 3/7/1973*

This is the oldest religious structure in Newport (1699). Quakers were the dominant religious group for the first 100 years of the colony’s history; and as late as 1730, over half of the people in Newport were members of the society. The meetinghouse was used as a hospital by the French.

**Joseph Russell House**, Providence

*Listed 8/12/1971*

The Russell House was quarters of Chastellux in June 1781.

**Moses Levy and the Moses Seixas House**, Newport

*Listed 11/24/1968 as part of the Newport Historic District*

Pierre François de Béville, Rochambeau's maréchal général des logis, which translates as "Quartermaster General," stayed here while in Newport from July 1780 to June 1781.

**Pardon Tillinghast House**, Newport

*Listed 11/24/1968 as part of the Newport Historic District*

Captain Henry Crublier d'Opterre of the artillery lodged here while in Newport in 1780–81.

**Presbyterian Church**, Newport

*Listed 11/24/1968 as part of the Newport Historic District*

During 1780–81, this church was used as a hospital by the French.

**Robert Lawton House**, Newport

*Listed 11/24/1968 as part of the Newport Historic District*

D'Espeyron, Major of Soissonnais, lodged here while in Newport from July 1780 to June 1781.

**Robert Stevens House**, Newport

*Listed 11/11/1999*

Comte de Fersen and comte de Damas, two of Rochambeau's aides-de-camp, lodged here.

**Second Congregational Church**, Newport

*Listed 11/19/1971*

This church was built in 1735. Dr. Ezra Stiles ministered here from 1755 until the British occupation in December 1776. He lived across the street at the Stiles House, also known as Henderson Home. In 1780–81, the church was used as a hospital by the French.

**Stiles House** (also known as Henderson Home), Newport

*Listed 3/16/1972*

The famous minister of Newport's Congregational Church, Dr. Ezra Stiles lived here while he ministered across the street from 1755 until the British occupation in December 1776.

**Thomas Robinson House**, Newport

*Listed 11/24/1968 as part of the Newport Historic District*

Louis Marie vicomte de Noailles, second in command of the Soissonnais regiment, lived here while in Newport in 1780–81.

**Waterman Tavern**, Coventry

*Listed 7/24/1974*

Rochambeau and French officers stayed at this tavern en route to Connecticut.

**White Horse Tavern**, Newport

*Listed 5/6/1972*

This is the oldest continuously operating tavern in America (built 1673), and though undocumented, it is likely that French officers spent time in this tavern.

**William Redwood House**, Newport

*Listed 11/24/1968 as part of the Newport Historic District*

Captain Charles-Rene Sochet chevalier Destouches, who succeeded Ternay in command of the French fleet in December 1780, stayed here while in Newport July 1780 to June 1781.

## **VIRGINIA**

**Colonial National Historical Park** (NPS)

*Park authorized 6/5/1936*

In August 1781, to establish a naval base in Virginia, the British Army under Lord Cornwallis began fortifying Yorktown and Gloucester Point, located across the York River. In nearby Williamsburg, General Lafayette, with a small army of Continental troops and Virginia militia, kept a watchful eye on Cornwallis' activities. At the end of August, to Cornwallis' surprise, a French fleet commanded by Admiral de Grasse blockaded the Chesapeake Bay and the York River, preventing Cornwallis from escaping or being reinforced by sea. At the same time, Washington and Rochambeau began moving the allied American and French forces from New York to Virginia. By the end of September, Washington's force of 17,600 men had surrounded 8,300 British troops and laid siege to Yorktown leading to the surrender of Cornwallis on October 19, 1781. Negotiations took place in the Moore House. Also located in the park are reconstructed earthworks that were leveled before the end of 1781.

**Virginia National Historic Landmarks**

**Aquia Church**, Stafford County

*Designated 11/12/1969, augmented 5/5/1991*

Completed in 1757, this is one of the finest and least-altered examples of Virginia's rural Georgian churches. Constructed of brick with quoins and door frames of locally quarried Aquia Creek sandstone, the Greek Cross plan and architectural embellishments are derived from contemporary English pattern books. Lauzun's Legion camped near here.

**Christ Church**, Alexandria City

*Designated 4/15/1970*

George Washington often attended services at Christ Church. The church is on the route.

**Gadsby's Tavern**, Alexandria City

*Designated 11/4/1963*

The older portion of this brick building, known for years as City Tavern, was built about 1752 and used intermittently by Washington as military headquarters during the French and Indian War. A taller brick addition was built onto the two-story tavern in the last decade of the 18th century. Washington reviewed the Alexandria militia from the tavern steps in November 1799, one of his last public appearances; and a quarter century later a reception was held here for Lafayette during his triumphal tour of the United States.

**Green Springs Historic District** (NPS), Zion Crossroads

*Designated 5/30/1974*

The historic district contains 14,000 acres of fertile agricultural land and more than 250 original 18th- and 19th-century homes, barns, and other outbuildings. One of the earliest settlers, Richard Morris, built the house at Green Springs Plantation in 1772. Lafayette camped at Boswell's Tavern in June of 1781, while moving south to intercept Cornwallis. The June 26, 1781, engagement here was indecisive. Again at Green Springs Plantation, July 6, 1781, Lafayette attacked a superior British force and was defeated.

**Hanover Courthouse**, Hanover Courthouse*Designated 11/7/1973*

Hanover Courthouse was used as a hospital for Continental Army forces during and after the siege of Yorktown. Still used as a courthouse today, the building is a one-story, T-shaped brick structure with an arcaded piazza across the front. The small, contemporary clerk's office and other appurtenances typical of a small Virginia courthouse group are nearby. Patrick Henry came to prominence when he successfully pleaded the Parsons' Cause in Hanover Courthouse in 1763. Henry lived across the road at Hanover Tavern for some time after his father-in-law acquired the building in 1760, and Lord Cornwallis stayed here briefly during the Yorktown campaign.

**Mount Vernon**, 7 miles south of Alexandria*Designated 12/19/1960*

Washington inherited Mount Vernon upon the death of his half-brother in 1752, and it remained his home until his death in 1799. Official duties kept Washington away from home for long periods, but by 1787 he completed his program for enlarging the house and developing the grounds in accordance with a plan he drafted before the war. During the march to Yorktown, Washington and Rochambeau, with a small staff, departed from the main march of their armies after Wilmington, and traveled a separate route to Mount Vernon. On September 9, 1781, after a six-year absence, Washington rode ahead and reached his estate. Rochambeau and the staff arrived the following day. The commanders continued their overland journey on September 12.

**Saratoga**, Boyce*Designated 2/26/1970*

Likely built by Hessian prisoners of war, Colonel Daniel Morgan began his mansion in 1779, after resigning from the Continental Army. He named it after the 1777 Battle of Saratoga in which he had demonstrated his military prowess. Morgan was recalled to duty in the summer of 1780 and promoted to brigadier general. In January 1781, with an unorthodox but brilliant disposition of troops, he achieved his best-known victory at Cowpens in South Carolina. The next month, plagued with ill health, he returned to Saratoga, and finished the house in 1782.

**Williamsburg Historic District**, Williamsburg*Designated 10/9/1960*

This was the capital of Virginia (1699–1780) and the home of the College of William and Mary, chartered in 1693. When Washington's and Rochambeau's armies arrived, already waiting at Williamsburg were Generals Lafayette and Saint-Simon. Also waiting were the heavy siege-artillery pieces of Rochambeau's army that Admiral Barras brought from Newport. Williamsburg was the site of Rochambeau and his general staff headquarters during the winter of 1781–82 as well as the Bourbonnais regiment, seven companies of Royal Deux-Ponts, and part of Auxonne artillery. Before and after the siege, Washington took quarters in the home of George Wythe; it is unknown where Rochambeau stayed, possibly in the home of the widowed Mrs. Peyton Randolph. After Washington left Williamsburg in November 1781, Rochambeau moved into the home of Mr. Wythe.

**Virginia National Register and Determined Eligible Properties****Charlotte Court House Historic District**, Charlotte Country*Listed 2/8/1995*

Charlotte Court House served as winter quarters for Lauzun's Legion from February to June 1782.

**Fredericksburg Historic District**, Fredericksburg*Listed 9/22/1971*

Washington and Rochambeau crossed the Occoquan River by ferry to Woodbridge and spent the night of September 12–13, 1781 in Fredericksburg. Lauzun's Legion also camped here on September 19–20, as did the American wagon train (date not known), and the French wagon train on September 29–30, 1781.



**Gloucester County Court House Square Historic District**, Gloucester

*Listed 10/3/1973*

Coming from Baltimore, the hussars of Lauzun's Legion reached Gloucester Court House on September 24. During the winter of 1781–82, 50 infantry men and an artillery company were quartered in Gloucester.

**Pohick Church**, Lorton

*Listed 10/16/1969*

Washington was instrumental in choosing the location for the “new” Pohick Church in 1772, and attended services here while residing at Mount Vernon until the beginning of the War for Independence. During 1781, the French army's wagon train did not embark at Annapolis, instead proceeding overland to Williamsburg via the route outlined by Berthier. His journal describes the fifth march leaving Alexandria on September 26, 1781, crossing Hunting Creek after 3 miles, and then passing a turn off to Washington's home at Mount Vernon. He mentions passing Pohick Church and a road leading to Posey's Ferry.

**Rippon Lodge** (also known as the Blackburn House), Prince William County

*Listed 7/2/1971*

Built in 1725 by Colonel William Blackburn, the building is mentioned in French accounts. It is adjacent to a small segment of the original King's Highway, parallel to Route 1, which is under easement and where the county hopes to interpret the road and troops march.

**Yorktown Wrecks**, York County

*Listed 10/9/1973*

When de Grasse cut off potential escape for the British at Yorktown, Cornwallis scuttled ships to form a barrier to prevent an amphibious landing. The French captured numerous vessels.

**Other Natural and Recreational Resources**

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**Connecticut**

Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Area  
Metacomet-Mattabesset-Monadnock National Scenic Trail (also in MA and NH, under study)  
Eight Mile Wild and Scenic River (under study)  
Chester Cedar Swamp NNL, Middlesex County  
Pachaug-Great Meadow Swamp NNL, New London County  
Dinosaur Trackway NNL, Hartford County  
Natchaug State Forest  
Rocky Glen State Park  
Sleeping Giant State Park  
Housatonic River

**Delaware**

Brandywine Creek State Park  
Fort Delaware State Park  
Fox Point State Park  
Delaware River

**Maryland**

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park  
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine  
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail

Susquehanna National Wildlife Refuge  
Calvert Cliffs State Park  
Elk Neck State Park  
Hart-Miller Island State Park  
North Point State Park  
Point Lookout State Park  
Sandy Point State Park  
Chesapeake Bay

## **Massachusetts**

Boston National Historical Park and Freedom Trail  
Boston Harbor Islands National Park  
Longfellow National Historic Site  
Taunton Wild and Scenic River  
F. Gilbert Hills State Forest  
Bay Circuit Trail

## **New Jersey**

Morristown National Historical Park  
Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic River  
Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge and Great Swamp NNL, Morris County  
Crossroads of the American Revolution State Heritage Area  
Musconetcong Wild and Scenic River  
Princeton Battlefield State Park  
Moggy Hollow Natural Area NNL, Somerset County  
Troy Meadows NNL, Morris County  
William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest NNL, Somerset County

## **New York**

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area – Revolutionary War Trail  
Saratoga National Historical Park  
Iona Island Marsh NNL, Rockland County  
Mianus River Gorge NNL, Westchester County  
Palisades of the Hudson NNL, Rockland County  
Bear Mountain State Park  
Harriman State Park

## **Pennsylvania**

Independence National Historical Park  
Valley Forge National Historical Park  
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor  
Schuylkill River National and State Heritage Area  
John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge and Tinicum Wildlife Preserve NNL, Philadelphia County  
Wissahickon Valley NNL, Philadelphia County  
Neshaminy State Park  
East Coast Greenway

**Rhode Island**

Blackstone River National Heritage Corridor

Colt State Park

Fort Adams State Park

Haines Memorial State Park

**Virginia**

Colonial National Historical Park

Prince William Forest Park

Plum Tree Island National Wildlife Refuge

Hog Island State Waterfowl Refuge

Chesapeake Bay

**Washington D.C.**

George Washington Memorial Parkway

National Mall and Memorial Parks

Rock Creek Park

Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail

## APPENDIX C: INTERPRETIVE THEMES

This appendix addresses the Congressional mandate in the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Heritage Act to identify the full range of themes associated with the route.

### Role of Themes

The National Park Service employs thematic interpretation to present information and ideas to the public about the places that embody America's natural and cultural heritage. The mission of interpretation is to "increase visitor understanding and appreciation of the significances inherent in park resources" (NPS, 2003). Interpretive services provided to the public offer opportunities for people to forge their own intellectual and emotional connections to the ideas and meanings inherent in the resources of parks. Interpretation is organized by primary themes—the overarching stories about a place or event. Subthemes are the smaller stories that nest within the primary themes and tend to be narrower in scope. Their narrower scope encourages the exploration of specific ideas in greater depth. Two primary themes, supported by four subthemes, were developed for the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route through an extended, consultative process that included review by NPS interpretive staff, international scholars, and the National Park System Advisory Board. The primary themes are as follows:

1. The route was an influential cross-cultural experience and,
2. The route is a tangible manifestation of the international war effort.

### Primary Theme 1:

#### THE ROUTE WAS AN INFLUENTIAL CROSS-CULTURAL EXPERIENCE

##### SUBTHEME 1A

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is significant as an indispensable component of the campaign of 1781: *It is the route that took the combined Franco-American armies to victory.*

By early 1781, the war in America had reached an impasse and the colonies were, in the words of George Washington, "at the end of our tether." But the very presence of French forces and the knowledge of their cooperation in the coming campaign lifted many spirits. On May 17, Washington's aide Tench Tilghman wrote to Robert Morris that he would "set out tomorrow with His Excellency for Weathersfield where he is to have an interview with the Count de Rochambeau... The expectations of the people are high and perhaps they may expect a change more suddenly than it is possible to affect one." A month later, on June 18, Thomas Rodney, Delaware's representative to Congress, reported from Philadelphia, of "this unlimited confidence we have placed in the Court of France and indeed when there [sic] own interests is not materially in view perhaps she may do better for us than we could for our selves." If a victorious peace could be achieved, Rodney was convinced that "if they give us our rank among the nations our own natural advantages will soon lift us above them all." That peace arrived in the wake of the decisive victory at Yorktown in October of that year, a victory that the march of the armies along the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route made possible.

The route is an essential component of the brilliant strategy that resulted in the defeat of Lord Cornwallis. The complex design employed great secrecy and diplomacy in coordinating the rapid movement of large land and water forces over long distances. It involved extensive intelligence and logistics, provisioning, lodging, mapping, and diversions, culminating in the successful siege. The loss of Britain's last operational field army convinced London that the war in America could not be won by military means and that serious peace negotiations could no longer be avoided. Fifteen months later, Parliament accepted America's independence.

The Yorktown Campaign ranks among the most important military campaigns fought on American soil, including the Saratoga Campaign of 1777, the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863, and Sherman's march to the sea in 1864. Ultimately no

route is more important in American history than the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route, which, in its political consequence, brought about the creation of the United States as an independent nation. The victory won in Virginia stood at the end of a journey that went almost the entire length of the east coast of the colonies, passing through dozens of villages and touching the lives of a majority of the American people along the way. Through personal contact; by providing shelter, transportation, or pasture; or as suppliers of the vast amounts of foodstuffs needed to feed the armies along the way, thousands of Americans could say that they, too, contributed to victory.

National and international in scope, yet local in focus, the route provides a unifying theme for the war effort on many levels, as it enables a large number of communities to participate—in a way that no single site can—in commemorating the people and events of the war through their local history, traditions, and circumstances.

#### SUBTHEME 1B

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is significant as a watershed in the development of an American identity. In 1781–82, the 13 colonies took a gigantic step toward becoming a nation.

The campaign of 1781 ranks with the Battle of Bunker Hill and the winter at Valley Forge as one of the most important symbols for the American states coming together as a unified nation. The Argentine author Jorge Luis Borges once wrote, “History is mere history. Myths are what matter: they determine the type of history a country is bound to create and repeat.” America continues to define itself along the lines of events and myths created in and by the War for Independence. One of the most persistent fictions of the conflict is the assumption that America won her independence by herself. This view discounts the vital contributions of France after 1775. Full recognition of the significance of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route provides an opportunity to correct this misconception.

Though the presence of thousands of French is but little known today, its long-range effects were immense. In a continuous and large-scale educational process, Franco-American encounters along the 600-mile-long route challenged centuries-old prejudices harbored by anti-Catholic, anti-French colonists. The Washington-Rochambeau march allowed Americans to see the French for the first time as allies rather than as enemies and showed them that the French were not the effeminate dandies of British propaganda. In towns and along rural roads and campsites, crowds came out to meet the troops. The American view of the French underwent a thorough revision, and in the process Americans found themselves.

If the shared experience of the war bound the French and the Americans together, the encounter with foreign forces provided tens of thousands of Americans in hundreds of communities the opportunity to set the frameworks of their own American identity.

Crossing nine states and the District of Columbia, the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route touches on or runs close to every major battlefield and site of American revolutionary triumph and disaster in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states, with the notable exception of the Saratoga campaign. By the time Williamsburg, the staging area for the siege, was reached, Washington’s army contained troops from 10 states as well as French-Canadians of Moses Hazen’s Regiment, making the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route an outward symbol of the shared sacrifices and struggles and the ultimately successful cooperation of all rebellious colonies for independence.

#### SUBTHEME 1C

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is significant as a prime illustration of the American War for Independence as a truly diverse effort.

The colonies of the 18th century were, like the United States of today, defined by their multiracial, multi-ethnic, and multicultural composition. The Continental Army of 1781 reflected this reality with a degree of racial integration that would not be achieved again until the 20th century during the Korean War. Close to 25% of the troops encamped at Philipsburg, New York, were African-Americans, serving mostly in integrated units. The First Rhode Island, organized in Providence in 1778 with African-American enlistment, received a large core of black soldiers. There were also German-speaking regiments in the Continental Army, and as late as 1781, the Canadian Regiment (Congress's Own), which by now had become a regiment for any recruit not from one of the lower 13 colonies, still had two companies recruited among the French-speaking inhabitants of Canada. This multi-ethnic and multiracial picture was rounded out by a small number of Native Americans from several different tribes.

But the French troops fighting in America as part of the *Expédition Particulière* were also multi-ethnic. The officer corps of the army of the *ancien régime* recruited itself from among the European, not just the French, nobility, and the army itself was divided into French and foreign regiments. Rochambeau brought three French infantry regiments and the Royal Deux-Ponts, a regiment of the *Infanterie Allemande* in the service of the French crown, recruited in the Duchy of Zweibrücken, in the Holy Roman Empire, and in the German-speaking parts of Alsace and Lorraine ruled by the French crown. He also brought the *Volontaires Étrangers de Lauzun*, a 600-man light infantry and cavalry unit under the duc de Lauzun.

Women and children have always formed an integral part of the world's armies, and it was no different in the American Revolutionary War. Even though their numbers were always strictly limited, at least in theory, and attempts were made to keep women of questionable conduct out of the camp and to keep those within closely supervised, Washington found it impossible to do without them. The vast majority of them were either the wives of soldiers or women looking for employment who were primarily used as washerwomen "to keep the Soldier's clean" or assigned for "the use of the Hospital."

The earliest available general return for the Continental Army of December 1777 gives the number of women drawing rations (equal to that of an enlisted man) at about 1 woman for every 44 noncommissioned officers and men, or 2.5%. At the beginning of the 1781 campaign in June, a return for the brigades encamped at New Windsor (except the Connecticut Line) shows 137 women, 1 for every 32 men. Male-female ratios varied from a high of 1 woman for every 11 men in the artillery (429 men) and 1 for every 14 men in the Commander-in-Chief's Guard (69 men) to a low of 1 to 87 in the New Hampshire Brigade. About 40 to 45 women, one-third of the 137 women listed in the return, can be reasonably expected to have accompanied the troops on the march to Yorktown.

Only a tiny fraction—fewer than a dozen altogether—of women, such as Deborah Sampson, are known to have enlisted under the pretense of being male and to have served until they were discovered and dismissed. One of them, Anna Maria Lane, enlisted in September 1777 (maybe earlier) with her husband, and followed him and his regiment after her gender was discovered until the end of the war. Another woman, Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley, followed her husband into battle at Monmouth in June 1778 and became famous as Molly Pitcher.

#### SUBTHEME 1D

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is significant as a visible expression of the hope for independence and the gratitude that greeted the returning French army on its march north in the summer of 1782.

After a string of defeats and setbacks during the previous years—the failed siege of Savannah in 1779, the treasonous desertion of Benedict Arnold in September 1780, and the mutiny at Morristown in the winter of 1780–81—the victory at Yorktown in the fall of 1781 gave Americans hope that independence might finally be within reach. When news of Yorktown reached Wilmington, Quaker and mill owner Samuel Canby recorded in his diary that "people seem...more disposed to expect an Independance [*sic*] might take place." Others were even more optimistic. On October 22, 1781, Robert R. Livingston of New York informed Francis Dana of the victory and expressed his hope that "you will not fail

to make the most of this intelligence which must fix our independence not only beyond all doubt but even beyond all controversy.”

This hope and gratitude toward the French allies expressed itself in the celebrations that greeted them on their return march of 1782, and in the many celebrations for the birth of the dauphin in June and July of 1782. Concurrently Congress passed a resolution on October 29, 1781, which called for the construction of a monument at Yorktown to commemorate the victory. In view of the state of American finances, Livingston wondered in a letter of December 16, 1781 to Benjamin Franklin whether the monument ought not to be postponed until a better time. It took a full century before the Yorktown Victory Monument was unveiled at the centennial of 1881.

The memory of the successful Franco-American cooperation along the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route has survived in many manifestations, such as the houses and homes where French and American officers stayed and in the campsites for the enlisted men. It continues to survive in dozens of monuments, historical markers, gravestones, and in the various Rochambeau High Schools along the route. It is kept alive in commemorative events such as the annual Rochambeau Day in September in Hartford, which commemorates the Hartford Conference of 1780, and the victory celebrations in October in Yorktown. It can be found in local names such as French Hill and Hussars Place, and in the names of towns along the route such as Crompond, New York, renamed Yorktown Heights in 1787. In 1788, citizens of Vermont, a state that had not even existed during the Revolutionary War, founded Vergennes, named after the French foreign minister.

### **Primary Theme 2:**

### **THE ROUTE IS A TANGIBLE MANIFESTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR EFFORT**

#### **SUBTHEME 2A**

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is significant as a symbol of the global character of the American War for Independence.

The American War for Independence was a worldwide conflict that the fledgling United States was able to survive only with the support of the French and, to a lesser extent, the Spanish and the Dutch governments. Commemorating the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route introduces Americans to the little-known fact that America’s independence was won with the help of powerful friends and that it was won as much in the East and West Indies, in Africa, and in Minorca as it was on the American continent. This international alliance kept Britain from concentrating her forces in the colonies, which gave Washington, Rochambeau, and de Grasse the breathing room they needed to execute the campaign.

#### **SUBTHEME 2B**

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is significant as the culmination of the crucial contributions of France to the achievement of American independence.

The success of the Yorktown Campaign and the winning of America’s independence were made possible by monarchist France’s political, diplomatic, financial, and military assistance to the American colonies. Through her generous aid starting in 1775, France first figuratively, and then, beginning in Newport in June 1781, literally, walked side by side with the American rebels toward independence. Without France’s aid, the United States could not have prevailed against the Royal Navy, the British army, or the resources of the motherland.

The Continental Army used French arms and ammunition, cannon and powder, uniforms and saddles, none of which could have reached America's shores without a powerful French fleet to protect the merchant ships. French naval forces managed to keep the British at bay, which meant that troops could be transported from France, from the West Indies, and along the U.S. coast with relative safety. The loss of Britain's absolute mastery of the sea was a decisive factor in America's victory. Without this loss, French weapons, Rochambeau's troops, and French gold would never have reached America.

French actions should not be taken for granted. Rochambeau could have acted much less tactfully in his relations with Washington. Admiral de Grasse could have concentrated on capturing lucrative British islands in the West Indies. Louis XVI and Vergennes could have ruined the whole strategy by establishing as a priority a military effort to regain French Canada, as was advocated by some politicians in Versailles as well as by some members of the military. Colonel Desandrouins, Rochambeau's chief engineer in America, submitted such a plan to the war minister, prince de Montbarrey, and the naval minister, comte de Sartine, in August 1778. Under the honor code of the 18th century, Admiral de Barras,

#### SUBTHEME 2C

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is significant as a symbol of the global character of the American War for Independence. It is significant as an example of joint Franco-American cooperation under Washington's overall leadership.

who had assumed command of the fleet in Newport following the death of Admiral de Ternay, could have refused to serve under de Grasse, who had once been his junior in rank. Instead, everything was done to subordinate French interests to America's needs, to assist an American victory, and to bring about the complete independence of the United States. Planning for the march and its execution stands as a testimony to the professionalism of the French and American general staffs. Planning such an extensive campaign that depended on the cooperation of the French navy must have been very difficult for men of different languages, backgrounds, and cultures. Most Americans, including General Washington, spoke no French and had to communicate through interpreters, mostly French volunteers in the Continental Army. Rochambeau spoke no English; neither did many officers on his staff, with the notable exceptions of the chevalier de Chastellux and the duc de Lauzun. Here, too, the communications gap was bridged by Frenchmen such as Du Bouchet and Fleury who had served in the Continental Army. American officers such as Henry Knox were largely self-taught. The French were career soldiers, and their engineers and artillery officers had trained at the most advanced military and technical schools of the time.

Washington's command of a foreign army as well as his own on American soil is an extraordinary episode, unique in U.S. history. There would have been no Yorktown and no American independence without Washington. The American force he led demonstrated his tenacity in holding together and building an effective army, trained and disciplined in the crucible of war. Yet as supreme commander, he proved enormously flexible, keeping on excellent terms with his more experienced military partner Rochambeau, who in turn accepted Washington's leadership for the common good. Together they recognized the opportunity that offered itself in Virginia, but it was Washington who took the brave decision to change strategy and march south, and together they brought the campaign to a successful conclusion.

That victory would have been impossible without the naval component provided by the fleet of Admiral de Grasse, but the coordination of the movements of land and naval forces, thousands of miles and three weeks in travel time apart, was the most difficult component of the campaign. The virtually flawless execution of the campaign has led American historian Jonathan R. Dull to single it out as the "most perfectly executed naval campaign of the age of sail."

#### SUBTHEME 2D


The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route is significant as an early acknowledgment of America as a sovereign nation by a world power.



If the alliance of 1778 brought the diplomatic recognition of the United States as a sovereign nation, the behavior of French troops toward their American allies put this recognition to the test. Recognizing General Washington as the commander-in-chief of the joint force brought much-needed prestige. The parade of Rochambeau's troops before the Continental Congress, the review of these same troops by Washington, and the surrender of British General Charles O'Hara to American general Benjamin Lincoln rather than to Rochambeau all proved that the French were prepared to treat their ally as an equal on the international scene.

By its alliance with France, the United States gained international recognition, and through its recognition by the French army, the Continental Army as an outward symbol of American sovereignty was elevated from a rebel revolutionary force to the status of a national army. In the U.S. military in particular, French influence remained strong long after the end of the conflict. Throughout the war Americans lacked the expertise and training necessary in the technical branches of the armed forces, such as the artillery, engineering, or cartography. French volunteers provided this expertise. Training and expertise provided by French advisers and volunteers helped shape the Continental Army and its successor, the United States Army, into a skilled, professional fighting force. Even today, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers awards the Fleury Medal for excellence in engineering, while the coat of arms and the motto of the U.S. Army Engineering School are that of the French school at Mezières: "*Essayons!*—Let us try!"

# APPENDIX D: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Responses



**United States Department of the Interior**  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Ecological Services  
6669 Short Lane  
Gloucester, VA 23061

Project name: Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route  
Caroling, Fairfax, Gloucester, Hanover,  
James City Co, King & Queen, King Wm,  
New Kent, Prince Wm, Stafford, York

Project number: 9387 City/County, VA \_\_\_\_\_

Date: December 30, 2005

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed your request for information on federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species and designated critical habitat for the above referenced project. The following comments are provided under provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)

We have reviewed the information you have provided and believe that the proposed action will not adversely affect federally listed species or federally designated critical habitat because no federally listed species are known to occur in the project area. Should project plans change or if additional information on listed and proposed species becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered.

We recommend that you contact **both** of the following State agencies for site specific information on listed species in Virginia. Each agency maintains a different database and has differing expertise and/or regulatory responsibility:

Virginia Dept. of Game & Inland Fisheries  
Environmental Services Section  
P.O. Box 11104  
Richmond, VA 23230  
(804) 367-1000

Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation  
Division of Natural Heritage  
217 Governor Street, 2nd Floor  
Richmond, VA 23219  
(804) 786-7951


If either agency indicates a federally listed species **is present**, please resubmit your project description with letters from both agencies attached.

**If appropriate habitat may be present**, we recommend surveys within appropriate habitat by a qualified surveyor. Enclosed are county lists with fact sheets that contain information the species' habitat requirements and lists of qualified surveyors. If this project involves a Federal agency (Federal permit, funding, or land), we encourage the Federal agency to contact this office if appropriate habitat is present and if they determine their proposed action may affect federally listed species or critical habitat.

Determinations of the presence of waters of the United States, including wetlands, and the need for permits are made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. They may be contacted at: Regulatory Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District, 803 Front Street, Norfolk, Virginia 23510, telephone (757) 441-7652.

Our website <http://virginiafieldoffice.fws.gov> contains many resources that may assist with project reviews. Point of contact is Eric Davis at (804) 693-6694, ext. 104.

Sincerely,



Karen L. Mayne  
Supervisor  
Virginia Field Office



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Chesapeake Bay Field Office  
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive  
Annapolis, MD 21401

January 20, 2006

Mr. Brian Aviles  
U.S. Dept of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

RE: *Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route in Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia*

Dear Mr. Aviles:

This responds to your letter, received December 19, 2005, requesting information on the presence of species which are federally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened within the above referenced project area. We have reviewed the information you enclosed and are providing comments in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

The following federally protected species may occur along the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route as it passes through Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	State	County
Bog turtle	<i>Clemmys muhlenbergii</i>	threatened	DE	New Castle
			MD	Cecil and Harford
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	threatened	DE	New Castle
			MD	Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Anne Arundel
Swamp pink	<i>Helonias bullata</i>	threatened	DE	New Castle
			MD	Cecil and Anne Arundel
Hay's spring amphipod	<i>Sygobromus hayi</i>	endangered	DC	District



Except for occasional transient individuals, no other federally proposed or listed endangered or threatened species are known to exist within the project impact area. Should project plans change, or if additional information on the distribution of listed or proposed species becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered.

This response relates only to federally protected threatened or endangered species under our jurisdiction. For information on the presence of other rare species you should contact Lori Byrne of the Maryland Wildlife and Heritage Division at (410) 260-8573 and Edna Stetzar of the Delaware Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program at (302) 653-2883 ext. 126.

An additional concern of the Service is wetlands protection. Federal and state partners of the Chesapeake Bay Program have adopted an interim goal of no overall net loss of the Basin's remaining wetlands, and the long term goal of increasing the quality and quantity of the Basin's wetlands resource base. Because of this policy and the functions and values wetlands perform, the Service recommends avoiding wetland impacts. All wetlands within the project area should be identified, and if construction in wetlands is proposed, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, should be contacted for permit requirements. They can be reached at (410) 962-3670.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide information relative to fish and wildlife issues, and thank you for your interest in these resources. If you have any questions or need further assistance, please contact Andy Moser at (410) 573-4537.

Sincerely,

C. A. Moser

Mary J. Ratnaswamy, Ph.D.  
Program Supervisor, Threatened and Endangered Species

cc: Lori Byrne, Maryland Wildlife and Heritage Division, Annapolis, MD  
Edna Stetzar, Delaware Natural Heritage and Endangered Species, Smyrna, DE



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
New England Field Office  
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300  
Concord, New Hampshire 03301-5087



January 26, 2006

Brian Aviles  
US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Dear Mr. Aviles:

This responds to your recent correspondence requesting information on the presence of federally-listed and/or proposed endangered or threatened species in relation to the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (Route) used by Continental and French troops to move between Newport, Rhode Island and Yorktown, Virginia during the period 1781 to 1782.

Based on information currently available to us, federally-listed or proposed, threatened or endangered species or critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are known to occur in several locations along this route. Those occurrences are summarized in the following table.

Species	Federal Status	Nearest Town	Route Name	Notes:
Bog Turtle	Threatened	Danbury, CT	French Army/ Rochambeau	
		Southbury, CT	French Army/ Rochambeau	
		Newton, CT	French Army/ Rochambeau	
Puritan Tiger Beetle	Threatened	Portland, CT	Lauzans Hussars	Found on sandy beaches along the CT River
Bald Eagle	Threatened	Throughout	All	Occasional and transient throughout the routes

- 2 -

In addition to the above-referenced federally-listed species known to occur along the Route, the New England cottontail (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*) can also be encountered along the route in western Rhode Island, as well as eastern and western Connecticut. The New England cottontail is a species for which the Service is currently in receipt of a petition requesting that we list it as a threatened or endangered species. We published our initial finding relative to the petition on June 30, 2004 (enclosed). This preliminary finding announces that the petitioned action may be warranted and that a full status review is under way.

These comments pertain only to occurrences along the identified route in the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Thank you for your coordination. Please contact Anthony Tur at 603-223-2541 if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

*Michael J. Amaral*

Michael J. Amaral  
Endangered Species Specialist  
New England Field Office

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pennsylvania Field Office  
315 South Allen Street, Suite 322  
State College, Pennsylvania 16801-4850



February 1, 2006

Brian Aviles  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

RE: USFWS Project #2006-0668

Dear Mr. Aviles:

This responds to your letter of December 19, 2005, requesting information about federally listed and proposed endangered and threatened species within the area affected by the proposed Washington-Rochambeau revolutionary land and water routes project located in between Newport, RI and Yorktown, VA. The following comments are provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) to ensure the protection of endangered and threatened species.

Except for occasional transient species, no federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species under our jurisdiction are known to occur within the project impact area. Therefore, no biological assessment nor further consultation under the Endangered Species Act are required with the Fish and Wildlife Service. This determination is valid for two years from the date of this letter. If the proposed project has not been fully implemented prior to this, an additional review by this office will be necessary. Also, should project plans change, or if additional information on listed or proposed species becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered. A compilation of certain federal status species in Pennsylvania is enclosed for your information.

This response relates only to endangered or threatened species under our jurisdiction based on an office review of the proposed project's location. No field inspection of the project area has been conducted by this office. Consequently, this letter is not to be construed as addressing potential Service concerns under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or other authorities.

Requests for information regarding State-listed endangered or threatened species should be directed to the Pennsylvania Game Commission (birds and mammals), the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (fish, reptiles, amphibians and aquatic invertebrates), and the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (plants).

*To avoid potential delays in reviewing your project, please use the above-referenced USFWS project tracking number in any future correspondence regarding this project.*

Please contact Pam Shellenberger of my staff at 814-234-4090 if you have any questions or require further assistance.

Sincerely,

David Densmore  
Supervisor

Enclosure





## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New Jersey Field Office  
Ecological Services  
927 North Main Street, Building D  
Pleasantville, New Jersey 08232  
Tel: 609/646 9310  
Fax: 609/646 0352  
<http://njfieldoffice.fws.gov>

ES-05/555

FEB 1 0 2006



Brian Aviles, Project Manager  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Dear Mr. Aviles:

This responds to your December 19, 2005 request to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for information regarding federally listed species within the vicinity of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route from Newport, Rhode Island to Yorktown, Virginia. The Service understands that the National Park Service has sent requests to other Service field offices in the northeast; therefore, the following comments apply only to the portion of route within New Jersey.

#### AUTHORITY

This response is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) to ensure the protection of federally listed endangered and threatened species. These comments 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 22, 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 a permit from the NJDEP pursuant to the New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13:9B *et seq.*); nor do they preclude future comments pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703-712), or comments on any forthcoming environmental documents pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as amended (83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

#### FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES

Enclosed is a list of municipalities (sorted by county) in New Jersey where federally listed species are known to occur. If any proposed projects occur in the municipalities on the list and will require disturbance to a wetland, a wet area, or potentially suitable habitat as described in the

enclosure, the Service's New Jersey Field Office must be notified for further consultation on a site-by-site basis. Should a federally listed species occur within the vicinity of the study area, further consultation with the Service will be necessary to ensure that proposed activities will not adversely affect a federally listed species or its habitat. However, if projects occur outside of these municipalities, then further consultation pursuant to the ESA will not be required with the Service. Please note that wintering hibernacula and summer roosting and foraging habitat for the federally listed (threatened) Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) is known to occur throughout most of northern New Jersey. Further Section 7 consultation with the Service will be necessary should project activities involve tree clearing or disturbance to mines or caves. Additional information regarding the habitat requirements of Indiana bats and other federally listed species within New Jersey is enclosed for your information.

Please refer to this office's web site at <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/eslist.htm> for a current list of federally listed species or candidate species in New Jersey. Candidate species are species under consideration by the Service for federal listing. Although candidate species receive no substantive or procedural protection under the ESA, the Service encourages you to consider candidate species in project planning. Please contact Lisa Arroyo of my staff at (609) 646-9310, extension 49, if you have any questions or require further assistance regarding federally listed threatened or endangered species.

Sincerely,

John C. Staples  
Assistant Supervisor

Enclosures



## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

3817 Luker Road  
Cortland, NY 13045



March 8, 2006

#### Memorandum

To: National Park Service, Boston MA  
Attention: Brian Aviles

From: Field Supervisor, New York Field Office, Cortland, NY

Subject: Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route

This responds to your December 19, 2005, letter requesting information on the presence of endangered or threatened species within the vicinity of the proposed Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route between Norfolk, Virginia, and Boston, Massachusetts. Our office is providing information for the section of the project that passes through Bronx, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, New York.

The Federally- and State-listed endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and Federally-listed threatened and State-listed endangered bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*) are known to occur within Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties. Please visit our website at <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm> for more information on Indiana bats and bog turtles.

The Federally- and State-listed threatened bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is also known to occur in Orange, Rockland, Putnam, and Westchester Counties. The bald eagle frequents aquatic ecosystems such as large lakes, reservoirs, major rivers, and seacoasts and prefers to nest in large trees in relatively remote, undisturbed areas close to water. During the winter, bald eagles tend to congregate at specific wintering sites which offer open water, day perch and night roost trees.

The Federally- and State-listed endangered shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) is found in the Hudson River and coastal waters near the project area (Bronx, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties). This species is under the jurisdiction of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / Fisheries (NOAA/F). You should contact Mr. Stanley Gorski, Habitat Conservation Division, Field Offices Supervisor, NOAA/F, James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory, 74 Magruder Road, Highlands, NJ 07732, for additional information (telephone: [732] 872-3037).

The New England cottontail (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*), a species for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has received a petition requesting that we list it as a threatened or

endangered species, is known to occur in New York, east of the Hudson River, and in Connecticut. We published our initial finding relative to the petition on June 30, 2004, in the Federal Register (attachment). This preliminary finding announces that the petitioned action may be warranted and that a full status review is needed. We intend to complete the status review for the New England cottontail in the next several months.

While the New England cottontail remains under petition review, there is no Federal obligation to avoid affecting the habitat of this species. However, we encourage you to consider potential project impacts to the New England cottontail for your activities. We will be glad to assist you in that effort.

Except for the potential for Indiana bat, bog turtle, bald eagle, shortnose sturgeon, and occasional transient individuals, no other Federally-listed or proposed endangered or threatened species under our jurisdiction are known to exist in the project impact area. In addition, no habitat in the project area is currently designated or proposed "critical habitat" in accordance with provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Should project plans change, or if additional information on listed or proposed species or critical habitat becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered. The most recent compilation of Federally-listed and proposed endangered and threatened species in New York\* is available for your information. If the proposed project is not completed within one year from the date of this letter, we recommend that you contact us to ensure that listed species presence/absence information for the proposed projects is current.

The above comments pertaining to endangered species under our jurisdiction are provided as technical assistance pursuant to the ESA. This response does not preclude additional Service comments under other legislation.

As stated above, the Indiana bat, bog turtle, and shortnose sturgeon are listed as endangered and the bald eagle is listed as threatened by the State of New York. Any additional project plans or information regarding the presence of those species within the proposed project area should be coordinated with both this office and with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The NYSDEC contact for the Endangered Species Program is Mr. Peter Nye, Endangered Species Unit, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233 (telephone: [518] 402-8859).

For additional information on fish and wildlife resources of State-listed species, we suggest you contact the appropriate NYSDEC regional office(s)\* and the New York Natural Heritage Program Information Services.\*

If you require additional information please contact Robyn Niver at (607) 753-9334. Future correspondence with us on this project should reference project file 60435.

*Anne d. Secord*  
for David A. Stillwell

\* Additional information referred to above may be found on our website at: <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

Attachment


cc: NYSDEC, Albany, NY (Endangered Species; Attn: P. Nye)  
NYSDEC, Albany, NY (Natural Heritage)  
NYSDEC, New Paltz, NY (Hudson River Fisheries Unit, Attn: K. Hatala; Endangered Species; Attn: S. Joule)  
NOAA/F, Highlands, NJ (Attn: S. Gorski)  
NOAA/F, Milford, CT (Attn: M. Ludwig)  
COE, New York, NY

National Marine Fisheries Service  
Habitat Conservation Division  
Milford Field Office, 212 Rogers Avenue  
Milford, Connecticut 06460

TO: Mr. Brian Aviles, Project Manager  
National Park Service  
Boston Support Office  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109-3572

DATE: 30 March 2006

SUBJECT: Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route; Project Segment Traversing Bronx, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester Counties, New York

  
Diane Rusnowsky  
(Reviewing Biologist)

We have completed our review of the subject information request and offer the following preliminary comments pursuant to the Endangered Species Act [ESA], the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act [FWCA], and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act [MSFCMA]:

#### Endangered and Threatened Species

XX. Federally listed fish and/or wildlife may be present in the Hudson River and coastal waters along the project route. Please consult with our Protected Resources Division to determine whether potential aquatic impacts associated with this project may adversely affect these species of concern and what information is necessary to complete the necessary coordination between our agencies. For details, please contact:

Ms. Mary Colligan  
ARA for Protected Resources  
One Blackburn Drive  
Gloicester, MA 01930

#### Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Species

XX. The following may be present in the general project area: Diadromous and resident fish, benthic and benthic species

#### Essential Fish Habitat

XX. Aquatic habitats in the project vicinity have been designated as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for one or more species/stages of federally managed fishery resources. For a listing of EFH designations in the project corridor and more information about the EFH program, please consult our website at:

<http://www.nmfs.gov/northeast/webintro.html>

Based on the information available to us at this time, it is not possible to determine whether or not an expanded EFH assessment will be necessary pursuant to the MSFCMA.

XX. No EFH presently designated in the immediate project area.



## APPENDIX E: REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Selected References

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This bibliography lists only printed materials. For a detailed listing of unpublished sources, please consult the bibliographic essay on pp. 7-1 to 7-5 of the NPS Statement of National Significance (2003).

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#### Secondary Sources

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

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ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
EA	Environmental Assessment
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHP	National Historical Park
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHT	National Historic Trail
NNL	National Natural Area
NOA	Notice of Availability
NPS	National Park Service
NR	National Register (of Historic Places)
NTSA	National Trails System Act
ROD	Record of Decision
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SRS	Special Resource Study

## APPENDIX F: STUDY TEAM

### National Park Service

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