
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2021



River Raisin National Battlefield Landscape
River Raisin National Battlefield Park

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Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL. CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural

Landscapes Inventory (CLI).

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant cultural landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.

Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:

- Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
- Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
- Landscapes does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.

Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are: *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...*

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

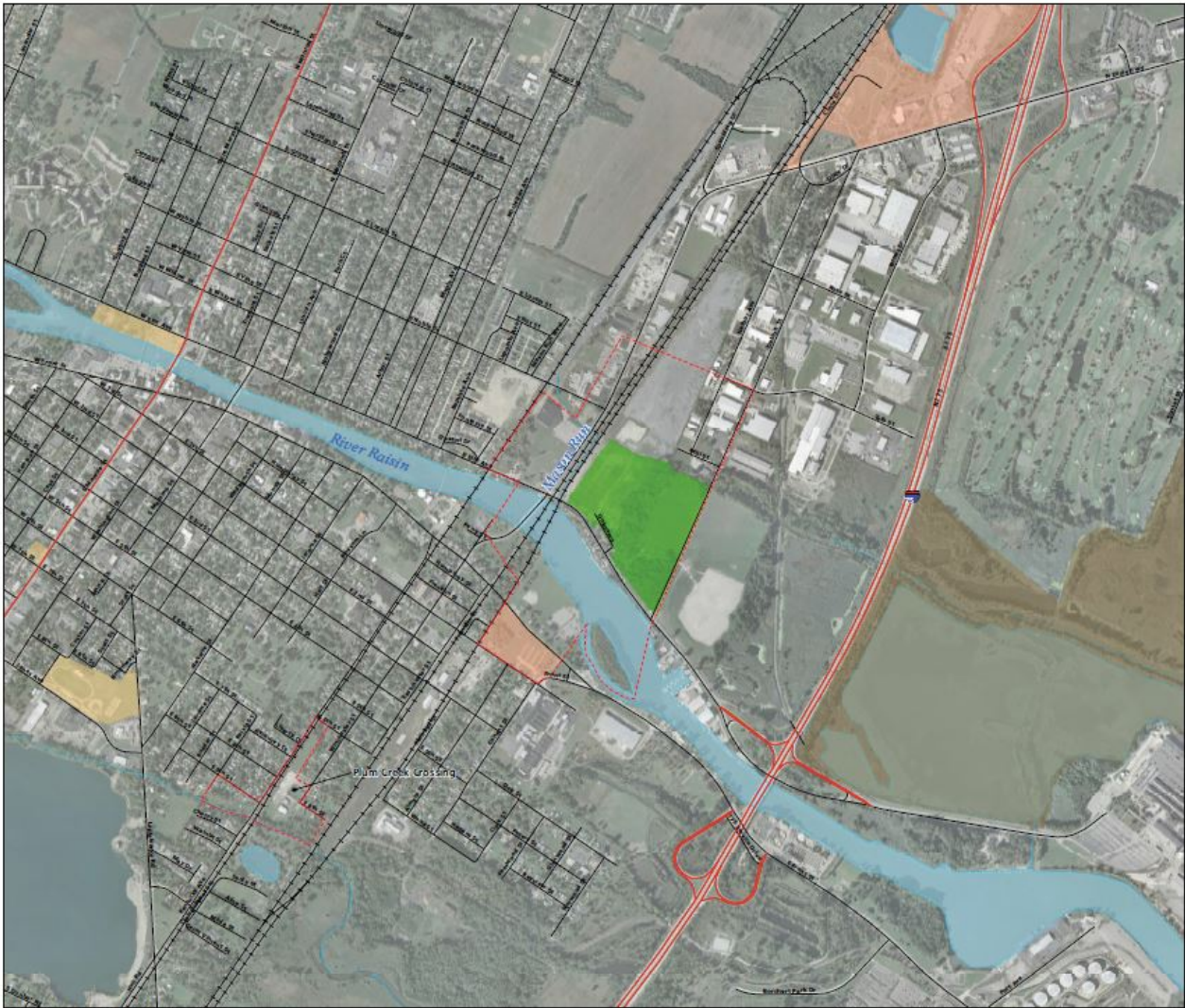
Inventory Unit Description:

River Raisin National Battlefield Park covers roughly 74.74 acres of NPS owned land in Monroe, Michigan. The park is part of an approximately 230 acre National Register Listed Archaeological District of National Significance. The site is part of the January 1813, War of 1812 battlefield in what was known as Frenchtown (now Monroe) and is significant under National Register Criterion A, for its association with "events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history" and D, because "it has and is likely to yield further information important to history." The battles of the River Raisin are notable for the killing and ransom of unprotected U.S. prisoners that galvanized citizens and the resulting rallying cry, "Remember the Raisin," which spurred the United States in successfully retaking the Northwest Territories. The event and those that followed also resulted in the forced relocation, removal, and assimilation of American Indians.

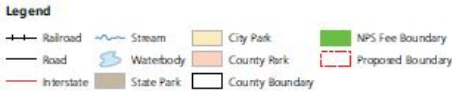
Located 40 miles south of Detroit and 20 miles north of Toledo, the park is in close proximity to the western shores of Lake Erie. This strategic location played a significant role in the historic events and battles that took place along the banks of the River Raisin. Primary features of the landscape that are extant include Hull Trace (Road), the River Raisin waterway, and topography. Archeological remains, although important to the history, are not documented in any detail as part of the CL inventory to avoid any potential disclosure of location. The visitor center provides orientation to the battlefield site using displays about the War of 1812, and interactive exhibits. Historic markers, a short walking trail, and a picnic shelter representing a historic barn structure from the time of the battle are present in the landscape.

(Landscape description narrative adapted from: National Register nomination (1982) additional documentation, (2019) and River Raisin Battlefield Foundation Document, December 2012, page 3.)

Site Plan



Potential Boundary Area
South



Overview
Map 1 of 1

NPS Park Atlas
National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior
Produced by: NPS Denver Service Center Planning Division
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Date Saved: 9/13/2012 2:42:40 PM
File: C:\NPS\GIS\MapDocs\NPS_ParkAtlas_2012_09_13_10_00_00.mxd

Boundary as depicted in the NPS Park Atlas, Produced by the Denver Service Center.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	River Raisin National Battlefield Landscape
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	976134
Parent Landscape:	976134

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	River Raisin National Battlefield Park - River Raisin National Battlefield Landscape - RIRA
Park Organization Code:	6495
Park Administrative Unit:	River Raisin National Battlefield Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

River Raisin Battlefield Park is the parent landscape with 10 units each likely a component landscape. The units in Monroe and Wayne counties include land that is NPS owned and partner owned, and are named as follows: Ottawa Reservation, Plum Creek, Frenchtown, Hull's Trace, Brownstown, Maguaga, Wyandot Reservation, Springwells, and Fort Detroit. The parent landscape, known as the River Raisin Battle Field Park, considers the units to be component landscapes because individually they likely qualify for the National Register, and collectively they contribute to larger district landscape. The NPS owned landscape units together with the partner owned landscape units enhance the historic setting, feeling, and association with the War of 1812 (1811-1814) and the January 18-23, 1813 battle.

Preservation and interpretation of the 230 acre National Battlefield is the result of a partnership between the City of Monroe, The Port of Monroe, the National Park Service, the River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. As of the completion of this CRIS record the NPS owns tracts 101-01 (42.18 acres) and 101-02 (32.56 acres) for a total of 74.74 acres. Professional procedures for the CRIS-CL focuses on documenting for section 110 properties owned by or of legal interest to the NPS. This procedure is followed because park management can only be held accountable for the stewardship and condition of resources that are owned. This record focuses on the the parent landscape and NPS owned tracts. Adjacent partner owned landscapes/features are noted as contributing adjacent landscapes.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

All data for this section 110 inventory record has been taken from existing plans and reports. The park concurrence date is 09/15/2021. The NR nomination will be used as SHPO/keeper concurrence for this primarily archeological landscape/site.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/15/2021
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	10/12/2018

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The SHPO reviewed and signed off on the the NRHP amendment prior to acceptance and keeper signature.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: River Raisin Battlefield Site (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Other names/site number: State of Michigan Archeological Site 20MR227: River Raisin National Battlefield Park;

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1403 East Elm Avenue

City or town: Monroe State: MI County: Monroe

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☒

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

<u>Shirley R. Lowe, Acting FPO</u>	<u>3/4/19</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u> </u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Section 7 page 1

NRHP Nomination signature page 1

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Brian D. Conway

Date

12/10/18

Title :

SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☒ other (explain) *Accept Additional Documentation*

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

4.17.2019

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☒

Public – Federal

☒

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Section 7 page 2

NRHP signature page 2



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240



H32(2280)

Memorandum

To: Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Acting, NPS Federal Preservation Officer *T.L.L.*

Subject: National Register Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase for
River Raisin Battlefield Site, River Raisin National Battlefield Park,
Monroe County, MI

I am forwarding the National Register Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase for the River Raisin Battlefield Site, located in River Raisin Battlefield National Battlefield Park. The Park History Program has reviewed the nomination and found it eligible under Criterion A, with an Area of Significance of Military.

This documentation is a concurrent state and federal nomination, under section 60.10 of the National Register regulations. The SHPO has completed all necessary steps for review and notification, and signed the nomination.

If you have any questions, please contact Kelly Spradley-Kurowski at 202-354-2266 or kelly_spradley-kurowski@nps.gov.

Letter from the NPS Federal Preservation Officer to the Keeper NRHP indicating concurrence with the additional information and boundary increase for the River Raisin Battlefield nomination.

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL: NO HARD COPY TO FOLLOW

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
River Raisin National Battlefield

September 15, 2021

Memorandum

To: Inventory Coordinator Roberta Young

From: Superintendent, River Raisin National Battlefield

Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventory

SCOTT
BENTLEY

Digitally signed by
SCOTT BENTLEY
Date: 2021.09.15
08:12:04 -04'00'

This memorandum serves as general concurrence on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the River Raisin National Battlefield Landscape, as reviewed by park staff. The inventory data accurately reflects the condition of “Fair,” as related to the site and feature integrity, and the condition assessment cycle is 6 years. The management category of “Must Be Preserved and Maintained” has been assigned based on the CLI definitions for management category.

We understand that the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) database can be amended by contacting the regional CRIS cultural landscapes coordinator.

2021 Park Concurrence

Geographic Information

Geographic Information & Location Map

State and County:

State: Michigan

County Monroe

Size (Acres) 74.74

Land Tract Number(s)

101-01, 101-02

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The historic district boundary from the National Register nomination section 11 page 2:
"The expanded River Raisin Battlefield Site boundary is defined by streets, railroad lines, property lines, and park boundaries in the City of Monroe, Michigan. The eastern boundary begins a point adjacent to the Canadian National Railway line, then runs south for approximately 1210 feet along the eastern edge of the Canadian National Railway line to a point opposite and northwest of the intersection of Telb Street and Harbor Avenue. From there the boundary extends 950 feet, northwestward across the Canadian National and Norfolk Southern railroad right-of-ways, the Dixie Highway, and intersects with the CSX railroad bed at point very near the northern end of Mason Run Boulevard. The western boundary follows the railroad bed south across the River Raisin for approximately 3,000 feet to the point where the CSX right-of-way intersects with East Front Street. The boundary then runs southwest along East Front Street for approximately 3,170 feet to a point immediately south of the downriver tip of Sterling Island. From there, the boundary turns northeast across the River Raisin for a distance of approximately 900 feet to the southeast corner of parcel # 59-01900-012 and its frontage on East Elm Street. From East Elm Street the boundary runs north along the eastern boundary of parcel # 59-01900-012 for approximately 2,000 feet to Mason Run, then turns northwest along the parcel boundary for approximately 700 feet to Detroit Avenue. The boundary then follows Detroit Avenue north to the intersection with Telb Avenue, approximately 1,300 feet. Turning west on Telb Avenue the boundary crosses Harbor Avenue to the edge of a former industrial site, approximately 580 feet. At this point the boundary runs north for 1,210 feet to a point approximately 360 feet southeast of the origin point. From there, the boundary crosses over to the origin point."

The boundary for the NPS Federally owned lands (donated) consists of Tracts 101-01 (42.18 acres-Fee), 101-01 (32.56 acres-Fee-O). (Deed information below.)
Location information in the map/graphic is approximate, derived from a KMZ file opened in Google Earth. The points mark the approximate primary corners of the polygon formed by 101-01 and 101-02. A=100, B=150, C=200, D=250, E=300, F=350.

101-02 Deed:

"Land situated in the City of Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan - Tax ID No. 59-01904-000:
Being a part of Private Claims 64, 96,214 and 236, further described as: Commencing at the intersection of the Northerly right-of-way of Elm Avenue and the Westerly right-of-way line of Detroit Avenue monumented by a 5/8 x 36 inch iron rebar; thence along said Northerly right-of-way line of Elm Avenue the following 5 courses: 1) North 42 degrees 30 minutes 55 seconds West 93.71 feet and 2) North 39 degrees 39 minutes 08 seconds West 722.92 feet and 3) North 32 degrees 33 minutes 09 seconds West 625.00 feet and 4) North 53 degrees 45 minutes 34 seconds West 226.06 feet and 5) North 69 degrees 27 minutes 05 seconds West 69.98 feet to a point on the Easterly right-of-way line of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad; thence along the Easterly line of said Railroad right-of-way the following 5 courses: 1) North 21 degrees 24 minutes 00 seconds East 84.34 feet to a set capped pipe 2) North 31 degrees 54 minutes 38 seconds East 567.33 feet to a point of curvature and a found barn spike; 3) thence on a curve to the right, said curve having a central angle of 10 degrees 43 minutes 01 seconds, a radius of 572.96 feet, an arc length of 107.17 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 37 degrees 16 minutes 09 seconds East 107.01 feet to a point of reverse curvature and a found 1/2 inch pipe; 4) thence on a curve to the left, said curve having a central angle of 07 degrees 33 minutes 00 seconds, a radius distance of 572.96 feet, an arc length of 75.50 feet, and a chord bearing and distance of North 38 degrees 51 minutes 09 seconds East, 75.45 feet to a 1/2 inch rebar

set, also known as Point "C", and continuing on said curve to the left said curve having a central angle of 03 degrees 09 minutes 58 seconds, a radius distance of 572.96 feet, an arc length of 31.66 feet, and a chord bearing and distance of North 33 degrees 29 minutes 40 second East 31.66 feet and 5) North 31 degrees 54 minutes 38 seconds East 67.75 feet to Point "D" and the North line of a drainage easement for the Mason Run Drain for the point of beginning; thence North 31 degrees 54 minutes 38 seconds East 2482.37 feet to a 5/8 inch capped (19474) rebar found; thence South 68 degrees 17 minutes 54 seconds East 358.63 feet to a point (steel fence post in concrete located 0.3 feet West and 0.5 feet North; thence South 21 degrees 42 minutes 06 seconds West 2399.16 feet to a point not set due to large steel plate at corner; thence North 78 degrees 44 minutes 50 seconds West 438.81 feet to a capped rebar set; thence North 62 degrees 44 minutes 50 seconds West 368.79 feet to the point of beginning, revised July 19, 2011 add calls to point "D".

101-01 Deed:

A parcel of land (containing 42.18 acres, more or less) situated in the City of Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan, being a part of Private Claims 64, 81, 96, 214 and 236 described as:

Commencing at the intersection of the Northerly right-of-way line of Elm Avenue and the Westerly right-of-way line of Detroit Avenue, also being the Point of Beginning and monumented by a found 5/8" iron rod; Thence along the Northerly right-of-way line of Elm Avenue the following three (3) courses:

- (1) North 42 Degrees 30 Minutes 50 Seconds West, 93.71 feet to a set 1/2" iron rod with Cap number 50457 and
- (2) North 39 Degrees 39 Minutes 03 Seconds West, 722.92 feet to a found 1/2" iron rod and
- (3) North 32 Degrees 33 Minutes 04 Seconds West, 79.60 feet to a found pinched pipe;

Thence North 57 Degrees 26 Minutes 32 Seconds East, 92.00 feet to a set 1/2" iron rod with Cap Number 50457; Thence North 32 Degrees 33 Minutes 04 Seconds West, 399.30 feet to a found 3/4" iron rod; Thence South 57 Degrees 26 minutes 32 Seconds West, 92.00 feet to a found pinched pipe on the Northerly right-of-way line of Elm Avenue, Thence along the Northerly right-of-way line of Elm Avenue the following three (3) courses:

- (1) North 32 Degrees 33 Minutes 04 Seconds West, 146.09 feet to a found 3/4" iron rod and
- (2) North 53 Degrees 45 Minutes 29 Seconds West, 226.06 feet to a set 2 1/2" mag nail and
- (3) North 69 Degrees 27 Minutes 00 Seconds West, 69.98 feet to a set 1/2" iron rod with Cap number 50457 on the easterly right-of-way line of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad (Canadian National);

Thence along the Easterly right-of-way line of said Grand Trunk Western Railroad (Canadian National) the following five (5) courses:

- (1) North 21 Degrees 24 Minutes 05 Seconds East, 84.34 feet to a found r diameter pipe and
- (2) North 31 Degrees 54 Minutes 43 Seconds East, 567.33 feet to a point of curvature and a found pinched pipe and
- (3) along a curve to the right 107.17 feet, said curve having a central angle of 10 Degrees 43 Minutes 01 Seconds, radius of 572.96 feet, and a chord bearing and distance of North 37 Degrees 16 Minutes 14 Seconds East, 107.01 feet to a point of reverse curvature and a found 1/2" pipe with Cap number 19474 and
- (4) along a curve to the left 107.17 feet, said curve having a central angle of 10 Degrees 43 Minutes 01 Seconds, radius of 572.96 feet, and a chord bearing and distance of North 37 Degrees 16 Minutes 14 Seconds East, 107.01 feet to a set 1/2" iron rod with Cap number 50457 and
- (5) North 31 Degrees 54 Minutes 43 Seconds East, 67.75 feet to found 1/2" bent iron rod on the north line of a drainage easement for the Mason Run Drain, as recorded in Liber 3126, Page 428, Monroe County records;

Thence along the North line of said drainage easement for the Mason Run Drain the following two (2) courses:

- (1) South 62 Degrees 44 Minutes 45 Seconds East, 368.79 feet to a found 1/2" iron rod with an illegible Cap number and
- (2) South 78 Degrees 44 Minutes 45 Seconds East, 438.81 feet to a set 1/2" iron rod with Cap number 50457 on the westerly line of "Harbor View Subdivision", as recorded in Liber 6 of Plats, Page 39;

Thence along said westerly line of "Harbor View Subdivision" South 21 Degrees 42 Minutes 11 Seconds

West, 72.45 feet to a found 1/2" pipe with Cap number 1947 4, said point being on the Southerly line of "Harbor View Subdivision"; Thence along said southerly line of "Harbor View Subdivision" the following three (3) courses:

(1) South 72 Degrees 17 Minutes 49 Seconds East, 279.18 feet to a set 1/2" iron rod with Cap number 50457 and

(2) South 68 Degrees 25 Minutes 49 Seconds East, 159.34 feet to a set 1/2" iron rod with Cap number 50457 and

(3) South 49 Degrees 28 Minutes 49 Seconds East, 111.93 feet to a set 1/2" iron rod with Cap Number 50457 on the westerly right-of-way line of Detroit Avenue;

Thence along the Westerly right-of-way line of Detroit Avenue the following three (3) courses:

(1) South 21 Degrees 36 Minutes 13 Seconds West, 962.83 feet to a found 1/2" pipe rod with Cap Number 19474 and

(2) South 21 Degrees 36 Minutes 13 Seconds West, 234.92 feet to a found 1/2" pipe with Cap Number 19474 and

(3) South 21 Degrees 36 Minutes 13 Seconds West, 480.77 feet to a found 5/8" iron rod, said point being the Point of Beginning.

Boundary Coordinates:

Source: Other

Type of Point: Point

Latitude: 41.913304

Longitude: -83.379492

Narrative: Google Earth Pro uses WGS84- KMZ file of the Tract maps opened in Google Earth. Pin points on primary corners are approximate and form a rough polygon around NPS property. See legal description narrative in the deeds for exact boundary.

Source: Other

Type of Point: Point

Latitude: 41.921112

Longitude: -83.372723

Narrative: Google Earth Pro uses WGS84- KMZ file of the Tract maps opened in Google Earth. Pin points on primary corners are approximate and form a rough polygon around NPS property. See legal description narrative in the deeds for exact boundary.

Source: Other

Type of Point: Point

Latitude: 41.914553

Longitude: -83.371518

Narrative: Google Earth Pro uses WGS84- KMZ file of the Tract maps opened in Google Earth. Pin points on primary corners are approximate and form a rough polygon around NPS property. See legal description narrative in the deeds for exact boundary.

Source: Other

Type of Point: Point

Latitude: 41.914553

Longitude: -83.374932

Narrative: Google Earth Pro uses WGS84- KMZ file of the Tract maps opened in Google Earth. Pin points on primary corners are approximate and form a rough polygon around NPS property. See legal description narrative in the deeds for exact boundary.

Source: Other

Type of Point: Point

Latitude: 41.913895

Longitude: -83.373115

Narrative: Google Earth Pro uses WGS84- KMZ file of the Tract maps opened in Google Earth. Pin points on primary corners are approximate and form a rough polygon around NPS property. See legal description narrative in the deeds for exact boundary.

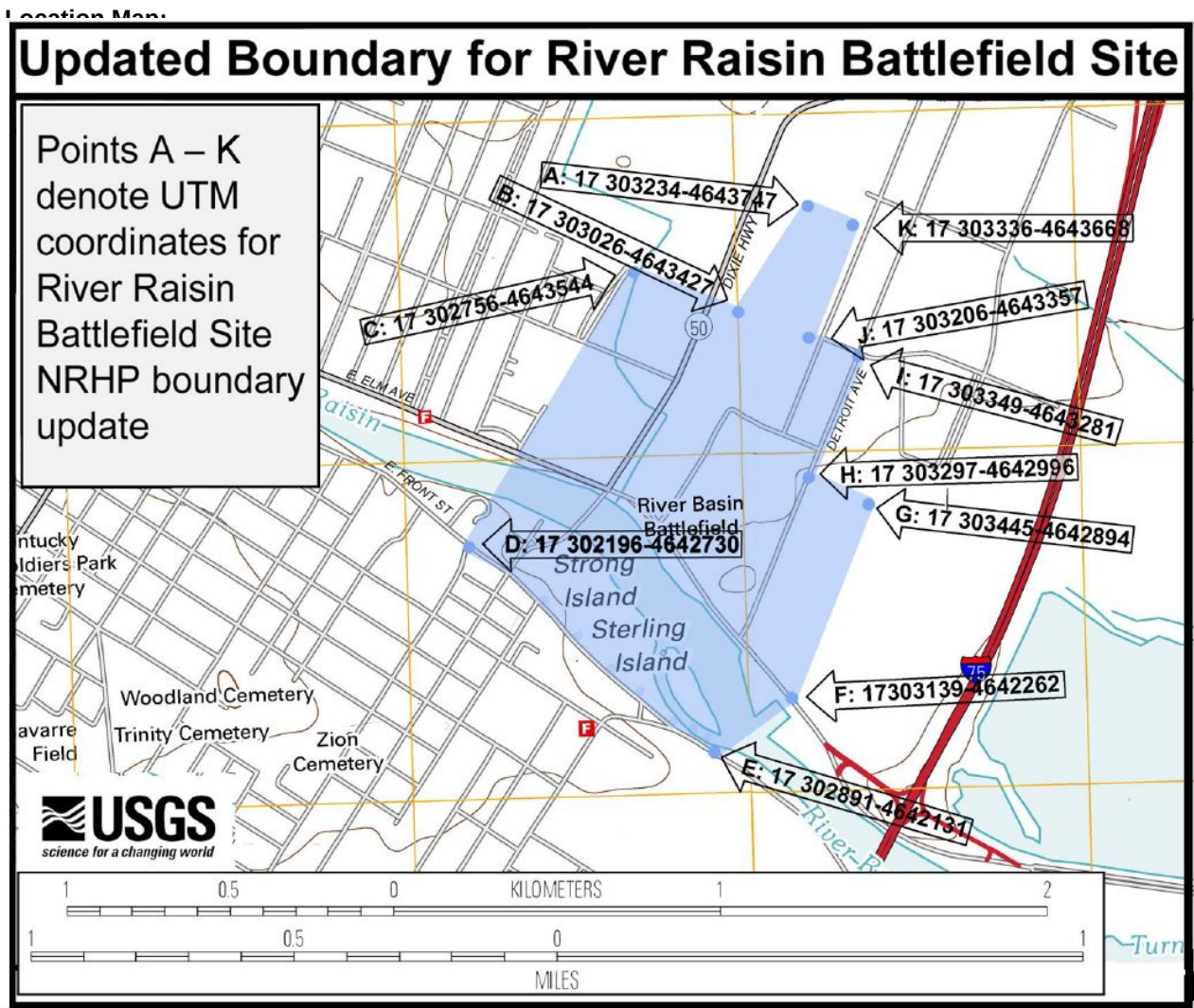
Source: Other

Type of Point: Point

Latitude: 41.909631

Longitude: -83.375502

Narrative: Google Earth Pro uses WGS84- KMZ file of the Tract maps opened in Google Earth. Pin points on primary corners are approximate and form a rough polygon around NPS property. See legal description narrative in the deeds for exact boundary.



Point	Location	UTM Coordinates	Point	Location	UTM Coordinates
A	CN corridor, 794' NE of point B	17N 303234-4643747	G	Mason Run at a point 700 ft. SE of Detroit Ave.	17N 303345-4642894
B	CN corridor & Telb St. extended	17N 303026-4643427	H	Mason Run & Detroit Ave.	17N 303297-4642996
C	CSX corridor & Telb St. extended	17N 302756-4643544	I	Corner of Detroit Ave & Telb St.	17N 303349-4643281
D	E. Front St. & CSX cor.	17N 302196-4642730	J	200 ft. west of Telb St extended	17N 303206-4643357
E	E. Front St at tip of Sterling Island	17N 302891-4642131	K	Mason Run at a point 700 ft. SE of Detroit Ave.	17N 303206-4643668
F	E. Elm Ave, 900' NE of point E	17N 303139-4642262			

UTM map from 4/17/2019 NRHP Nomination



Map showing points A-F approximately marking the primary corners of Tracts 101-01 and 101-02

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

From the CLMP, page 1-11

The Battlefield is proximal to several major population centers, including the metropolitan areas of Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Grand Rapids, and Windsor, Ontario, all of which are within a three-hour drive. As noted in the land protection plan, 7,359,000 people live within one hour of the Visitor Center at 1403 East Elm Avenue in Monroe, Michigan. 9,067,000 people live within a two-hour drive, and 18,968,000 live within a three-hour drive. The highly-urbanized nature of the region surrounding the Battlefield provides a large pool of potential visitors.

The Battlefield units are all located within Wayne and Monroe Counties, Michigan. Collectively, these counties are home to 1,941,000 people, 92% of whom live in Wayne County. The age distribution of the two-county population is similar to the United States as a whole, with approximately 26 percent of the population under age 20 and 14 percent of the population of age 65. The counties are home to approximately 112,500 veterans of the American armed services.

Over 355,000 children are enrolled in schools in the two counties, a potentially significant pool of visitors to the Battlefield. In general, overall educational attainment is lower than the state and national averages in Wayne County and higher in Monroe County, though in both counties, residents graduate college four-year or graduate degrees at significantly lower rates than Americans and Michiganders in general.

The two counties have disparate economic profiles. Ninety percent of Monroe County residents who are in the labor force are employed, while only 83 % of Wayne County residents in the labor force are employed. Nearly 25% of Wayne County residents live below the poverty line, while slightly less than 12% of Monroe County residents live below the poverty line. As shown in the table below, Monroe County residents earn slightly more than the national median household income and significantly more than the state median, while Wayne county residents earn less.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The CLMP contains information that the NPS may need to find answers to basic development-related questions for each of the Priority 1 units:

- Springwells (City of Detroit)
- Hulls Trace (Brownstown and Berlin Charter Townships)
- Frenchtown (City of Monroe)
- Brownstown (Brownstown and Grose Ile Charter Township and Cities of Gibraltar and Trenton)

The information is presented in a tabular format and is found in Appendix A: Political Subdivisions of the CLMP. These tables include contact information for municipal executives and staff as well as elected officials. Relevant committee, board, and commission meeting dates are also included. These will be subject to periodic change and should be updated on an annual basis. (adapted from the CLMP, page 1-11)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/15/2021

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

River Raisin meets management category A "Must be Preserved and Maintained" because preservation of the inventory unit is specifically legislated; the inventory unit is related to the park's legislated significance; the inventory unit contributes to the park's national significance.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: 2 tracts have been donated to the NPS and are held Fee Simple.

Type of Interest: None - Local Government Owned

Narrative: Adjacent lands of interest to the the NPS are owned by local governments.

Type of Interest: None - Privately Owned

Narrative: Adjacent lands of interest to the the NPS are owned by private entities.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Public Access:

Type of Interest: With Permission

Explanatory Narrative:

The park is actively working with partners to develop and improve interpretation of the site. Permission may be required from the NPS for certain activities.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Land Narrative:

The larger extent of the battles of River Raisin includes units as identified in the CLMP that have landscape features and geographic locations that are not currently owned or managed by the National Park Service. These areas are of value to understanding the full significance of events at River Raisin. These areas include, but are not limited to, Plum Creek Crossing, South Otter Creek Crossing, Stony Creek Crossing, Sandy Creek Crossing, La Plaisance Bay Landing, and the “corduroy road” section of Hull’s Trace. According to the Foundation Document page 12: “These areas are of value to understanding the full significance of events at River Raisin.”

National Register Information

Documentation Status:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The 1982 National Register Nomination (NR site # 82000542) was amended in 2018 and documented changes that restored open space conditions that enhanced the setting, association, and feeling of the district to the War of 1812.

Concurrence Narrative:

The SHPO reviewed and signed off on the the NRHP amendment prior to acceptance and keeper signature.

Documentation Status:

Keeper Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The keeper accepted additional information and a boundary increase to the original NRHP listing.

Concurrence Narrative:

Name in National Register: River Raisin Battlefield Site additional documentation and boundary increase
NRIS Number: 82000542
NRIS URL: Not available yet
Primary Certification Date: 01/01/1982

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual: Contributing
National Register Classification: Site
Significance Level: National

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- Keeper
Contributing/Individual: Contributing
National Register Classification: Site
Significance Level: National

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Period of Significance:

Time Period: CE 1811 - 1814
Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme: Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860
Facet: War Of 1812, 1812-1815
Other Facet: None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Statement of Significance:

Summary from the 2019 NRHP amendment section 8 pages 2 and 3.

The expanded River Raisin Battlefield Site possesses significance under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A as the site of a significant battle that took place during the War of 1812. The battles that occurred on January 18 and 20, 1813, and the subsequent killing of wounded American prisoners and destruction of Frenchtown that occurred on January 23, 1813, were significant historic events that derived from broad patterns of North American history and directly contributed to national and regional developments during and after the War of 1812. The battle events mark a significant victory for the Native Confederacy that came together in 1811 to prevent United States expansion into the Great Lakes region and areas to the south and west. The battles also represent a key point in the War of 1812, as British forces—in alliance with Confederacy warriors—sought to block a United States invasion of Upper Canada (present day Ontario) and help foster the creation of a distinct American Indian territory to the west and southwest of Lake Erie and the western Great Lakes. This effort came to a formal end when a large gathering of American Indian leaders affirmed a “A Treaty of Peace and Friendship” with the United States (aka Treaty of Greenville, 1814), and British negotiators dropped their support for such a territory prior to signing of the Treaty of Ghent in December 1814. The Battles of Frenchtown collectively remain the largest conflict to ever occur within the present boundaries of Michigan and proved the deadliest engagement for the United States during the War of 1812. This loss inspired the spirited cry of “Remember the Raisin!” for United States forces in subsequent battles during the War of 1812, including the decisive American victory at the Battle of the Thames in Upper Canada (present-day Ontario) where British forces surrendered and the celebrated Shawnee leader Tecumseh was killed. The events along the River Raisin also mark the last hours of Frenchtown, one of the very few French ribbon farm settlements to be established within the United States after the Revolutionary War.

From the Foundation Document page 8:

The following significance statements are identified for River Raisin National Battlefield Park. (Please note these statements are numbered for clarity; the order does not imply level of importance or priority):

1. Battle for Supremacy or Survival: River Raisin National Battlefield Park reflects the multinational battle for supremacy or survival in the Old Northwest during the War of 1812, which included the United States, tribal nations, and the British Empire.
2. Remember the Raisin: The Battles of the River Raisin resulted in the largest number of American fatalities during the War of 1812. Following the battles and aftermath, “Remember the Raisin” became a rallying cry that galvanized the fledgling nation, helped unify the cause for war, and influenced U.S. policy regarding tribal nations.
3. Le Choc Des Cultures: River Raisin National Battlefield Park reflects the many different cultures (including tribal nations, French habitant, American, and British) involved in the land campaign of the Old Northwest during the War of 1812.
4. Tecumseh’s Confederation Realized: The combined forces of Tecumseh’s Confederation demonstrated their strength and power on the battlefield at River Raisin, leading to recognition as a significant military force during the War of 1812. Tecumseh’s Confederation united many tribal nations to defend their lands and ways of life against Western expansion and the threat of change—a struggle that continues to evolve.
5. Hull’s Corduroy Road: Rare corduroy road remnants of Hull’s Trace are located about 14 miles north of the core of the battlefield. The 200-mile-long Hull’s Trace between Urbana, Ohio, and Fort Detroit was constructed by American troops under the command of General William Hull as a supply route. Portions of the route built through marshy tracts were shored up with a series of logs placed horizontally. These became known as corduroy roads. The road was a thoroughfare for troops entering and exiting Frenchtown for the battles.

State Register Information:

Identification Number:	20MR227
Name:	River Raisin Battlefield
Narrative:	River Raisin Battlefield State of Michigan Archaeological Site # 20MR227

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:	Historic Site
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Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	
Primary Current Use:	
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1701	Settled	The Detroit area was co-settled by the French, Wyandot, Odawa, and Potawatomi to facilitate the fur trade that had become so prevalent. The Miami, Kickapoo, Fox, Sac\Sauk, Ojibwa\Chippewa, Wea, Shawnee, Seneca, Cayuga, Mingo, and Delaware \Lenape participated in the Detroit area fur trade. The located to some extent temporarily in what is today Southeast Michigan.
CE 1736	Inhabited	At least 580 American Indian Warriors were estimated to be in and around Detroit. There were conflicts between tribes and shifting loyalties for control of Detroit.
CE 1760 - 1770	Inhabited	in 1760 Great Britain took control of Detroit from the French and identified a preferred location for a fort at a site know as Springwells. By 1763 the tribe combined and attempted to take Fort Detroit starting a 6 month siege that ended in a truce. The change in power from the French to the British prompted tribes to move away from the Fort Detroit area.

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1783 - 1795	Land Transfer	The combination of resources and transportation made the Lake St. Clair and River Raisin area a populated and successful part of what was the western frontier. The Treaty of Paris not only ended the American Revolution, but also gave the United States control of the Michigan. The British did not leave immediately and there was some resistance by tribes who had no part in ceding their lands. The 1785 Treaty of Fort McIntosh was not signed nor recognized. The 1789 Treaty of Fort Hammer, a revised version of the previous, acknowledge the Wyandot as having two villages that should remain. However the British remained in the area until after the 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers near modern day Ohio. The Wyandot tribe suffered a terrible loss and the British in the area failed to aid them. This resulted in the 1795 Jay Treaty between the US and Britain which enforced the removal of the British from the Northwest Territory.
CE 1795 - 1804	Inhabited	The 1795 Treaty of Greenville between the US and many American Indian Tribes restated the boundaries of The District of Detroit, but omitted the protection of the Wyandot villages. The US moved into Fort Detroit and began referring to the southern post as Frenchtown by 1804
CE 1805	Inhabited	The Wyandot tribe continued to claim the villages as part of the Fort Hammer Treaty through the establishment of the Michigan Territory under Territorial Governor William Hull. Hull urged the US Congress to honor the treaty with the Wyandot.
CE 1806 - 1809	Altered	A large stockade as two block houses were constructed in the Frenchtown area and became known as Wayne's Stockade. Governor Hull, realizing the value of the area continued efforts to relocate tribes from the District of Detroit. By 1807 several tribes were relocated to reservations in what is now Monroe and Wayne Counties. Between 1805 and 1811 the Wyandot tribe continued to advocate for their villages. Believing they were successful in retaining their land they entered into the Treaty of Brownstown in 1809 to allow a road through the villages. In reality the Wyandot were only granted land use for 50 years. Around this same time the American Indian leader Tecumseh and his brother Prophet began to influence a resistance to all of the treaties and ceding of land. With increased followers and influence they advocated for a tribal confederacy of all nations to resist the US government.

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1812	Military Operation	The War of 1812 resulted from a clash of the expanding US territory, European Expansion, and the Native American Tribes. This forced tribes to declare allegiances based on former alliances and self preservation strategies. Governor Hull again asked the Wyandot be allowed the retain their villages because they were the keepers of the "Counsel fire" for all nations and their friendship with the US would be valuable in asking the tribal nations to remain neutral. When the War of 1812 began the Springwells location was one of the earliest battles. Hull, appointed to General invaded Canada, while the Tribes continued to meet and make a decision on their position.
CE 1812	Military Operation	The Wyandot aligned with Great Britain and used their influence to invite other tribes to join them. Hull returned to Detroit and made 3 failed attempts to reach River Raisin; two at the Wyandot Villages (Brownstone and Maguaga) August 5-12. The third attempt on August 15 failed the next day with the arrival of the British forces and an official surrender. On August 21 Frenchtown was captured destroying the stockade and blockhouses.
CE 1813	Military Operation	On January 18, 1813 General Winchester and his troop attacked the British and American Indian forces driving them from the south up to the Wyandot Village of Brownstone. A counter attack followed on January 22 resulting in an Indian Confederation victory/British control and the greatest defeat and most casualties for the US than any other battle during the War of 1812.
CE 1813	Military Operation	On January 22, 1813, 586 Americans were taken prisoner and marched from River Raisin north towards Fort Malden (Detroit). Those that could not march were killed in what was described a "monstrous acts of barbarity." By January 23 an estimated 30-40 Americans were reported as still being alive. The murdered prisoners were not buried a move to retaliate for the US not allowing tribes to bury their dead in previous battles. The American defeat resulted in a rally cry "Remember the Raisin" and was used to recruit soldiers to avenge the deaths of Americans.

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1813 - 1814	Military Operation	An American Victory By Commodore Perry over the British fleet in Lake Erie on September 10, 1813 inspired an attempt to re-take Detroit and invade Canada. On September 20 a scouting party reached River Raisin and were told Indian warriors were at Brownstone. When the US reached River Raisin on September 27 they found Frenchtown abandoned and the bodies that were buried in June uncovered. On September 29 the US regained control over Fort Detroit and Michigan Territory. US Troops then pursued the British and American Indian forces into Canada where the battle of Moraviantown on October 5 resulted in the death of the Indian Leader Tecumseh. The War of 1812 officially ended with the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814, but the American Indian made claim that peace with them had not been established.
CE 1815 - 1818	Military Operation	After much concern by the US inhabitants over the need for formal peace with the American Indians, the US government entered into the Treaty of Spring Wells on September 8, 1815 with 8 American Indian bands. The post war growth of the area did take its toll. By September 20, 1818 the Wyandot entered into a treaty that officially ended the villages of Brownstown and Maguaga in exchange for a 4,996 acre reservation in perpetuity.
CE 1825 - 1840	Developed	The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 resulted in a population growth for Michigan. This in turn resulted in the eventual removal of all tribes from Monroe and Wayne Counties. By 1837, Michigan Territory became a state and most of the remaining American Indians relocated by 1840.
CE 1841 - 1843	Inhabited	As part of a Great Lakes defense plan, in 1841 the US Congress provided funds to build a new fort. By 1842 the Wyandot had ceded all their lands in Michigan and Ohio in exchange for land west of the Mississippi. Those that did not relocate willingly were forced too, others fled to Canada. Construction of the new Star Fort began in 1843 at Springwells.
CE 1910	Built	In 1910 the River Raisin Paper Company constructed a facility on portions of the battlefield site. The local community however continued to commemorate the battle by erecting monuments and markers.
CE 1970 - 1980	Explored	Archeological investigations in and around the battlefield were conducted. The archeological evidence furthered efforts to preserve the battlefield.

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1970 - 2015	Altered	A combination of aging facilities, economic competition, concerns about toxic pollution, and a growing interest in commemorating the Battles of Frenchtown led to the first demolitions of industrial structures in the 1970s. That process ultimately came to a close in early 2015 with the removal of a brick pump house and office structure (ca. 1918) that stood just east of the Canadian National Railway Bridge. After more than 200 years, the battlefield site on the north side of the river—with the exception of East Elm Avenue, portions of the railroad right-of-way, and Dixie Highway—has steadily returned to conditions that reflect conditions that existed at the close of the conflicts and destruction that occurred between January 18 and 23, 1813.
CE 1990 - 2006	Established	In July 1990 the River Raisin Battlefield Visitor Center was established to help preserve and interpret the locations not impacted by the paper mill. Local efforts resulted in the purchase of land and site restoration. Attempts to document the site as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) resulted in a draft nomination. By 2006 a special resource study was conducted to consider the site's potential as an NPS unit.
CE 2009	Commemorated	On March 30, 2009 Public Law 111-11 established River Raisin National Battlefield. Lands to be acquired would be donated to the US government by either Monroe or Wayne Counties and the park boundary adjusted accordingly. Executive order 13175 required the battlefield management work closely with the 49 Federally Recognized Tribes associated with the historical, cultural, and spiritual connection or relationship to the lands and resources.
CE 2009	Established	River Raisin National Battlefield Park was established by legislation
CE 2013	Land Transfer	The Federally recognized Wyandot Nation reestablished its connection to lands in Monroe and Wayne Counties by purchasing 15 acres of land in what was once their original tribal seat of government, Brownstown.
CE 2016	Land Transfer	On October 12, 2010 the Monroe Port Authority donated the first 42.18 acres of land to the US government for the purposes of the Battlefield establishing the first NPS boundary for the new park. On March 16, 2016 the Port of Monroe transferred 32.6 acres of land adjacent to the 42.18 acres. Additional segments (101-104 and 105-11) were identified by the NPS and its partners as important to preserving and interpreting the Battles. These segments are listed in the Land Protection Plan.

Physical History:

1813-1813

Context from the 2012 Foundation Document page 4:

In January, 1813, United States forces were recovering from the disastrous attempt to invade British Canada from the Michigan Territory the previous summer -- an attempt which ended in the loss of Detroit and exposed the frontiers of Ohio and Indiana Territory to attack by the British and their Native American allies. In response to pleas for assistance from Frenchtown residents fearing British and Native American reprisals, General James Winchester sent a detachment to the village, which attacked and captured Frenchtown on January 18, 1813.

This first Battle of the River Raisin was a major victory for the Americans. In stark contrast, the second Battle of the River Raisin four days later was one of the most disastrous battles in terms of casualties for the American Army during the war. It was also the high water mark of an international Native American confederacy inspired by Tecumseh and the Prophet and allied with the British. After the battles had ultimately ended in a victory for the British and Native allies, some of the Native American participants killed or captured the Americans who remained in Frenchtown, too wounded to be taken by the British to Fort Malden with other prisoners of war. This incident, coupled with the failure of the British commanders to ensure the safety of prisoners of war, inspired use of the phrase "Remember the Raisin" as a rallying cry for future engagements in the war. This cry was used to incite American forces, through a mixture of patriotism and revenge, to these and subsequent victories against the British and their Native Allies.

Background from the 2009 River Raisin National Battlefield Park Study and Boundary Assessment page 1-2:

After the Revolutionary War, racial, economic, religious, ethnic, and cultural conflict between the United States and Native Americans in the Ohio Country had escalated into a total no quarter cultural war, where both sides attacked non-combatants and destroyed homes in order to drive out the larger "enemy" populations. The British, with their own agenda for the old "Northwest" (as the current states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, as well as the northeastern part of Minnesota were then known), found allies in the tribes. The battles and related action that occurred on January 18 and 22, 1813 at Frenchtown (the city that is today Monroe, Michigan) on the River Raisin in Michigan Territory together comprise an extremely costly defeat for American forces during the conflict. Approximately one of every five American soldiers killed during battles of the War of 1812 died at Frenchtown. The second battle was also the last major victory of the intertribal alliance formed by Tecumseh, the Shawnee leader, and including warriors from the Wyandot, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie, Odawa, and Ojibwa tribes.

In January, 1813, United States forces were recovering from the disastrous attempt to invade British Canada from the Michigan Territory the previous summer—an attempt which ended in the loss of Detroit and exposed the frontiers of Ohio and Indiana Territory to attack by the British and their Native American allies. In response to pleas for assistance from Frenchtown residents fearing British and Native American reprisals, General James Winchester sent a detachment to the village. A force of around one thousand Americans attacked and captured Frenchtown on January 18, 1813. The first Battle of the River Raisin on January 18 was a major victory for the Americans. In stark contrast, the second Battle of the River Raisin four days later was one of the most disastrous battles in terms of casualties for the American Army during the war. After the battles had ultimately ended in a victory for the British and Native allies, some of the Native American participants killed the Americans who remained in Frenchtown, too wounded to be taken by the British to Fort Malden with other prisoners of war. This incident, coupled with the failure of the British commanders to ensure the safety of prisoners of war, inspired use of the phrase "Remember the Raisin" as a rallying cry for future engagements in the war. This cry was used to incite American forces, through a mixture of patriotism and revenge, to these and subsequent victories against the British and their Native Allies. The battle on January 22, 1813 was the last major victory for the movement lead by Tecumseh.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

From the NRHP nomination section 7 page 11-14:

The River Raisin Battlefield site is the sole contributing resource in this nomination. Much has changed in the past several years, and large portions of the battle site have been restored to conditions approximating those of the early nineteenth century. Subsurface resources also remain largely intact. Archeological investigations have revealed that materials related to Frenchtown and the events of January 1813 remained in situ and mostly undisturbed through decades of agricultural use and a century of industrial development, expansion, and demolition.

The expanded NRHP site also reflects the process of land acquisition and restoration that remains ongoing through partnerships between the City of Monroe, the Port of Monroe, the National Park Service, the River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Even as that process moves forward, however, some noncontributing structures and roadways will remain within the approximately 230 acres of the expanded NRHP site. None of the noncontributing features or planned restoration projects will undermine the significance of this expansion of the NRHP site. (On partnerships, see River Raisin Heritage Corridor-East Master Plan.)

There are three other sites on the National Register that are historically connected to Frenchtown and the battles that occurred there, but they are all individually listed and are not included here as components of a multiple-property site or district. The most recently listed site is Hull's Trace North Huron River Corduroy Segment (NRHP ref. # 10001022), which is a partly exposed corduroy road that was laid down in the early-nineteenth-century. This site is an administrative unit of the River Raisin National Battlefield Park, and is an intact remnant of the same road—or trace—that bisected Frenchtown and connected Fort Detroit with the military encampment that became Fort Meigs. While this exposed stretch of road has direct relevance to the events of January 1813, it lies 14 miles north of the battlefield and has important associations with other National Register sites—and is thus not part of a multiple-property listing.

(Harrison, Hull's Trace North Huron River Corduroy Segment. The stretch of Hull's Trace that is preserved near the mouth of the Huron River was part of the route used by the British and American Indians during their approach to Frenchtown on January 21, 1813, as well as in the removal of British wounded and American Prisoners of War on January 22, 1813. It is also the site where United States forces encamped after reentering Michigan Territory from Upper Canada (present-day province of Ontario) in September of 1813 to bury the remains of soldiers killed at the Battles of Frenchtown. Primary documents describing the burying of soldier remains were written from this site. The distance from the battlefield is measured in road miles along North Dixie Highway, United States Turnpike Road, and Jefferson Avenue, which together cover Hull's Trace from present-day Monroe to the mouth of the Huron River. Other NRHP sites that have associations with the Hull's Trace North Huron River Corduroy Segment site include Fort Meigs (#69000151), Jefferson Avenue—Huron River and Harbin Drive—Silver Creek Canal Bridges (#0000080), and Fort Wayne (#71000425).)

Within the city limits of Monroe is another National Register site, the Sawyer House (NRHP ref. # 77000721), which has a connection to the Battles of Frenchtown. The Sawyer House occupies the site of a dwelling that belonged to Francois Navarre, who initiated the development of Frenchtown in the late eighteenth century and served with American forces during the War of 1812. Because of its location, on the south side of the river and nearly a mile from the battle site, the Navarre home was peripheral to the events of January 1813. United States General James Winchester used the house as his headquarters, but its distance from Frenchtown caused him to miss, and misread, events as they unfolded during the Second Battle of Frenchtown. The site of Navarre's house was entirely covered over by Dr. Alfred Sawyer's Italianate home in 1873, and no visible trace remains of the original structure. Lastly, the Navarre-Anderson Trading Post (NRHP ref. # 72000645) is a National Register site about five miles west-northwest of the battlefield site. A cluster of three buildings, one being a reconstruction and the other two dating back to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, they were part of a small family compound that was located on the north side of the river and just west of the expanded River Raisin Battlefield Site boundaries. The structures were moved a short distance in 1894, and then to their current location in 1971. Bullet holes on the historic facade of the main building likely date back to the Battles of Frenchtown, but distance from its original location preclude the Trading Post's inclusion with the

expanded River Raisin Battlefield NRHP listing.

(Harrison, Sawyer House, Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan, National Register #77000721 (1977); Dennis M. Au, "Standing for Two Centuries: The Navarre-Anderson Trading Post," *Michigan History*, 23:6 (November/December), 1989: 32-36.)

The expanded NRHP site maintains historic integrity of setting, feeling, and association in the series of fields, river shores, and wooded areas displaying historic landscape features that were present during the Battles of Frenchtown. The same is generally true of near-shore areas on both sides of the River Raisin, with the exceptions of noncontributing residential structures that front along both sides of East Elm Avenue along the north shore of the river and the sparsely developed mix of residential, municipal park, and commercial structures near the southern shore of the river. On both sides of the River Raisin, streets and property lines that border or run through the expanded NRHP site on a north-south axis follow the roture system of ribbon farms (or long lots) that radiated back from their narrow frontages and were first laid out by the habitants of Frenchtown in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Moreover, East Elm Avenue follows the route of the riverfront road that was first laid out in the late eighteenth century while the original course of Hull's Trace is overlain by North Dixie Highway. These roadways, and the old property lines they trace, make it possible to identify specific sites where allied British, Canadian militia, American Indian forces were arrayed against, United States, Kentucky militia, and local Michigan militia forces prior to and during the battles. The persistence of the historical grid is also being used to identify stretches of land for further acquisition, restoration, and incorporation into RRNBP.

The entire area within the proposed expansion of the River Raisin Battlefield Site possesses integrity of location. Specific events and their locations are well documented in contemporary reports from British and United States military sources, recorded comments from Confederacy fighters, and the published recollections of soldiers, Kentucky militia, and Frenchtown habitants. This information is further corroborated in a series of prolonged cases that were brought to the United States Court of Claims by property owners who sought reparations for the damages they sustained in the two battles and their aftermath.

(Patrick Tucker, Donna Nightingale and Dennis Au, *Private Land Claims of the Rivière-aux-Raisins Area, 1779–1812* (Monroe: Frenchtown Chapter of the French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan, 2001).)

Residents of Monroe, which was founded in 1817, remained keenly aware of the battlefield site for many years. Even newcomers in the 1820s acquired some passing familiarity with the town's wartime experience, since the Battles of Frenchtown and subsequent killing of surrendered United States soldiers received a great deal of press in the United States and inspired the War of 1812 battle cry of "Remember the Raisin!" Finding human remains within the battlefield area was not uncommon, even as late as the 1840s, and each discovery sharpened memories of the battles. Guided by contemporary accounts, property records, the Court of Claims cases, and historical recollections, recent archeological investigations have recovered materials related to the battles and the destruction of Frenchtown.

These investigations have corroborated the historical record and demonstrated that subsurface conditions remained largely undisturbed by the construction and expansion of large industrial sites through the twentieth century. In sum, an expansion of the River Raisin Battlefield Site accords with evidence from contemporary records, published accounts, a long-standing community awareness, and archeological evidence.

Landscape Characteristic:

The River Raisin Battlefield retains the Raisin River channel and course of Mason Run that were integral to the progression of the battle, remnants of the cultural landscape from 1813. The battleground terrain is level today, as it was in 1813, extending from River Raisin northward across Mason Run. The overall sense of the site is that the terrain probably appears similar to that of 1813

From the Foundation Document page 10:

Vast natural resources and transportation routes lured past generations and continue to attract people today to the River Raisin region. Tecumseh's Confederation united many First Nations people to defend their lands and ways of life against Western expansion and the threat of change—a struggle that continues to evolve. The powerful demonstration of Tecumseh's alliance resonated across colonized North America, influencing the outcome of the War of 1812 and who we are today.

During the period of significance the natural landscape consisted of woodland, prairie, wetlands, and open fields along the river and waterways.

From the Cooperative Land Management Plan 2-87-88:

The natural systems and features present within the site today include the River Raisin, Mason Run, Plum Creek, LaPlaisance Creek, and Otter Creek. All are east-flowing streams that drain to Lake Erie. The study area sits within the delta of the River Raisin. The topography is relatively flat, with narrow ravines carved by streams into the floodplain.

The primary streams and topographic features relating to the battlefield are retained from 1813. Over the past 200 years alterations have been made to fill the floodplain, channelize and harden streams, and fill or remove islands within the River Raisin. The north shore of the River Raisin within the battlefield core appears to be relatively consistent with its 1813 location. However, the islands documented in battle maps have been filled or removed, moving the south shore of the river north. The one island present in the River Raisin, Sterling Island, was constructed of fill from the small chain of islands that were once situated near this location. Downstream from the battlefield core, segments of the River Raisin have been clearly straightened. Portions of Mason Run have been buried or straightened, though stream and the ravine described in battle accounts are still present north of the location of the Frenchtown core. Riparian habitat restoration is being undertaken along the banks of the River Raisin and Mason Run. (National Register of Historic Places, Battles of Frenchtown Draft Nomination Form, Monroe County, Michigan, National Register #82000542)

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: River Raisin channel and riparian vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 189314
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Mason Run, Ravine, and riparian vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 189315
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Restored fields, wetlands, woodlands within the battlefield.
CLI Feature ID: 189316
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic:

Foundation Document page 10:
Like the interstate highways of today, Hull's Road was a reliable means of transportation in the region, which had strategic importance for all sides in the War of 1812. Control of this corridor was vital to those living in the Old Northwest and those who sought to hold supremacy over the region. Remnants of the corduroy road segment survive to this day, giving visitors the opportunity to experience a tangible connection to the past worthy of preservation.

Historic road network (Hull's Road or Hull's Trace) is listed under NRHP ref #10001022. The trace is an early 19th century corduroy road. An Administrative Unit of the park the road/trace is the remnant of the road that bisected Frenchtown and connected the area to Fort Detroit and the military encampment that became Fort Meigs.

Outlying locations relating to the approaches and retreats from both battles occur through urban and residential neighborhoods, but the action vectors are still in place along Kentucky Avenue and critical points such as creek crossings, which provide undeveloped areas at key nodes.

From the Cooperative Land Management Plan 2-88-2-89:
Existing circulation routes through the battlefield area are comprised of the arterial roads, city street grid, and pedestrian trails through public parks that provide access to this portion of the city of Monroe, as well as several railroads that pass through site. North of the River Raisin, North Dixie Highway is the primary vehicular route entering the battlefield area. South of the River Raisin, North Dixie Highway becomes Winchester Avenue. Other primary roads include Kentucky Avenue and then Hull Road, extending to the south. The road is paralleled by the Norfolk Southern and CSX two railroad lines. Portions of these north-south roads and railroads follow the approximate route of Hull's Trace. The roads that follow along the north and south shores of the River Raisin, E Elm Avenue and E Front Street, respectively, are also in the approximate location of early roads along the River Raisin. Due to the fill used to connect Strong Island to the south shore of the River Raisin, E Front Street is now substantially farther from the river shore than when it was originally constructed.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name:	Hull's Trace
CLI Feature ID:	189317
Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Landscape Characteristic:

The French long lot system dating to the 1780s that defined the Private Claims property boundaries and associated puncheon fence lines crucial to the 1813 battles are still reflected in property boundaries in Monroe today.

Foundation Document page 10:

The phrase “Remember the Raisin” means something different to all who hear it. In its 1813 usage, it served as a rallying cry for Americans for recruiting and revenge; for the British and First Nations people, it was fear mongering wartime propaganda. Today, these words serve to remind us of the battlefield, to honor the loss; to reflect on the ways the war could have been averted; to confront our own mortality; and to recognize the price paid by all participants—in human life, cultural heritage, monetary fortunes, and future potential—all in a belief in the righteousness of the war.

Landscape Characteristic:

Agriculture/early settlement: Contemporary accounts reveal that the area outward from the Frenchtown houses and puncheon fence was predominantly open for over a mile, supporting farm fields and orchards.

Foundation Document Page 10:

Military Battlefield: The Battles of the River Raisin represent far more than military engagements among the British Empire, the United States of America, and Tecumseh’s Confederation; the battles represented a violent convergence of cultures, languages, traditions, and political policies. Families and alliances were fractured by the warfare, and groups such as the Metis Society, were fragmented and changed forever. The cultural continuum at this historic site has relevance to modern-day efforts toward implementing cultural diversity.

Foundation Document page 12:

Battlefield Landscape. The land owned and managed by the National Park Service consists of core areas of the battle site where the historic events of January 1813 took place. Key features within the existing park boundary include Mason Run and access points to River Raisin. The physical location of the battles of River Raisin provides an opportunity for stewardship and interpretation.

Landscape Characteristic:

The battleground terrain is level today, as it was in 1813, extending from River Raisin northward across Mason Run.

Landscape Characteristic:

The viewshed from the river at the core of battlefield today predominantly consists of an open level expanse extending northward across Mason Run to a wood line about one mile in the distance.

Landscape Characteristic:

The location and material evidence of puncheon fence that partially enclosed Frenchtown and provided protection to American soldiers during the second battle of the River Raisin and cellars of houses of Frenchtown residents have been preserved and identified. Since the remains are archeological in nature, the park and partners may have interpretive fence on site. Fencing in place for interpretation are consider noncontributing unless installed as part of a coordinated restoration.

Non contributing as per the NR nomination additional information and boundary increase form is a State of Michigan historic marker. While not historic and not contributing memorials and markers are managed as cultural resources. Benches and sidewalks associated with the interpretation of the site are also noncontributing features.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name:	Interpretive fencing
CLI Feature ID:	189318
Feature Contribution:	Non contributing
Feature Name:	State of Michigan Historic Marker
CLI Feature ID:	189319
Feature Contribution:	Managed as cultural resource

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View to the east from near the intersection of East Elm Avenue and the Canadian National Railway route. View encompasses the area that comprised the western half of Frenchtown, toward the opposite side of tree line that is depicted in photos #2 and #3. The low split rail fence is a feature of the River Raisin National Battlefield Park.



View to the northeast with State of Michigan historical marker and bench on interpretive trail behind River Raisin National Battlefield Park. View encompasses the United States 17th Infantry encampment, with Detroit Avenue and the lines of Native Confederacy attack in the distance.

Landscape Characteristic:

Foundation Document page 12:

Archeological Evidence and Research. River Raisin

National Battlefield Park protects archeological evidence, which has the potential to yield information important to our understanding of the historic events that took place at this site. Numerous investigations, testing, and research have already identified the likelihood of a rich archeological record that requires the stewardship and protection of the park. This archeological evidence includes the possible development of collections associated with the battles of River Raisin.

Landscape Characteristic:

From the Cooperative Land Management Plan 2-89:

The buildings and puncheon fence present within the Frenchtown core were burned during the River Raisin Massacre on January 23, 1813. No extant buildings or structures remain from the battlefield, consistent with the events of the battle and aftermath. Based on archeological evidence, NPS has constructed a segment of split-rail fence in the location of a portion of the Frenchtown puncheon fence.

Not owned by the NPS, but on the NRHP is the Sawyer House (NRHP ref. # 77000721), which has a connection to the Battles of Frenchtown. The Sawyer House occupies the site of a dwelling that belonged to Francois Navarre, who initiated the development of Frenchtown in the late eighteenth century and served with American forces during the War of 1812. Because of its location, on the south side of the river and nearly a mile from the battle site, the Navarre home was peripheral to the events of January 1813. United States General James Winchester used the house as his headquarters, but its distance from Frenchtown caused him to miss, and misread, events as they unfolded during the Second Battle of Frenchtown. The site of Navarre's house was entirely covered over by Dr. Alfred Sawyer's Italianate home in 1873, and no visible trace remains of the original structure.

Another related but non NPS structure is the Navarre-Anderson Trading Post (NRHP ref. # 72000645) is a National Register site about five miles west-northwest of the battlefield site. A cluster of three buildings, one being a reconstruction and the other two dating back to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, they were part of a small family compound that was located on the north side of the river and just west of the expanded River Raisin Battlefield Site boundaries. The structures were moved a short distance in 1894, and then to their current location in 1971. Bullet holes on the historic facade of the main building likely date back to the Battles of Frenchtown, but distance from its original location preclude the Trading Post's inclusion with the expanded River Raisin Battlefield NRHP listing. (Harrison, Sawyer House, Monroe, Monroe County, Michigan, National Register #77000721 (1977); Dennis M. Au, "Standing for Two Centuries: The Navarre-Anderson Trading Post," Michigan History, 23:6 (November/December), 1989: 32-36.)

Landscape Characteristic:

From the Cooperative Land Management Plan 2-88:

Vegetation within the battlefield area is primarily a mix of commercial and domestic landscape characterized by mown lawn, individual canopy trees, and ornamental plantings, with scrubby brush and woods in unmaintained areas. Within the Frenchtown Unit of the River Raisin National Battlefield Park, trails wind through areas of mown lawn, oak savanna, and prairie or open fields. Woods are interspersed throughout the battlefield area primarily as riparian vegetation along streams and lakes, with a concentration of wetlands and swamps to the east of the battlefield site where the River Raisin meets Lake Erie. This landscape is dramatically altered from the 1813 battlefield, which had been characterized by a mix of small farm gardens, orchards, and crop fields, as well as prairie, forest, and swamp. Large swaths of prairie and crop fields would have presented broad views of the surrounding landscape, interrupted by patches of woods, riparian corridors, wooded windbreaks.

Some general land patterns are still visible on the site. These broad-scale vegetation patterns related to the 1813 battles are most apparent on the north side of the River Raisin. Grassy fields approximate the historic location of farm fields to the south of Mason Run approximate the historic spatial organization on the NPS property, the Riviere aux Raisins Park, and a privately owned parcel to the east of Detroit Street. A section of restored prairie edged by woodlands to the north of Mason Run allows visitors to experience the scale of the battlefield in these areas. Woody vegetation along Mason Run, the River Raisin, Plum Creek, and LaPlaisance Creek is consistent with the 1813 condition; particularly in areas along Mason Run and the River Raisin where restoration efforts have taken place. (National Register of Historic Places, Battles of Frenchtown Draft Nomination Form, Monroe County, Michigan, National Register #82000542; cites Hellenberg Field Archeological Survey: Phase I, Part 2.) Marshes and swamps also continue to be present to the east of the battlefield site, though the stream channels have been altered, resulting in changes to the locations of wetland vegetation.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View to the south from the former site of Frenchtown and the present River Raisin National Battlefield Park across the frozen River Raisin toward Hellenberg Park and Sterling Island (to the left of the bridge). View encompasses one of the routes taken by American forces when they moved into Frenchtown on 18 January, as well as an American route of retreat and the site of a brief defensive stand on 22 January.



View to the south from the vicinity of a British Artillery position on 22 January 1813. The NPS visitor center and interpretation pavilion can be seen in the distance. The open field is the location of the United States 17th Infantry encampment on 22 January, to the east of Frenchtown.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/15/2027

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/15/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition equals fair for the NPS owned parcels. The park may consider upgrading the condition reported as projects are implemented and the condition changes.

Stabilization Measures:

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Removal/Replacement
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	The removal of non-contributing features and the replacement of others for interpretive purposes is expected to take place over time. Implementing the landscape treatment strategies from the Cooperative Land Management Plan in partnership with will take time.

Stabilization Costs

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: Other Document

Document Date: 2017-10-01

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The 2017 River Raisin Cooperative Land Management Plan provides detailed analysis using Secretary of the Interior Standards for parcels owned by the NPS and those owned by partners. The treatment of preservation and management is to be achieved through the rehabilitation of the historic character. This rehabilitation of historic character includes buffering incompatible uses on adjacent properties, building an interpretation program supported with facility improvements, and vegetation rehabilitation/management of trees, and domestic landscapes. Permitted uses in the Frenchtown (NPS owned) Unit (page 7-8) include museums, administrative offices, visitor parking, temporary encampments for reenactments, demonstration farms and gardens, and other yet to be approved uses.

Chapter 4 page 1: This chapter includes guidance for addressing the preservation and management of resources in and around the four proposed priority 1 units of the River Raisin National Battlefield Park (Battlefield). Although much of the land within proposed units of the Battlefield will not be federally owned, it is desirable to protect all portions of the park according to federal preservation standards. This chapter establishes a foundation for a regulatory framework for the Battlefield utilizing overlay districts and protective easements for non-federal land. Included are recommendations for structuring these regulations and agreements, incorporating language consistent with the US Secretary of the Interior (SOI) standards and addressing concerns associated with NEPA regulations. This information serves as a basis for the Battlefield to work with municipalities and other partners to negotiate and implement the regulations and agreements.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

The 2017 River Raisin Cooperative Land Management Plan provides detailed analysis using Secretary of the Interior Standards for parcels owned by the NPS and those owned by partners. The treatment of preservation and management is to be achieved through the rehabilitation of the historic character. This rehabilitation of historic character includes buffering incompatible uses on adjacent properties, building an interpretation program supported with facility improvements, and vegetation rehabilitation/management of trees, and domestic landscapes. Permitted uses in the Frenchtown (NPS owned) Unit (page 7-8) include museums, administrative offices, visitor parking, temporary encampments for reenactments, demonstration farms and gardens, and other yet to be approved uses.

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Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author:	Quinn Evans Architects and Giffels Webster
Citation Title:	River Raisin Cooperative Land Management Plan
Year of Publication:	2017
Citation Publisher:	Prepared through the American Battleground Protection Program # GA-2287-14-011
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	Park, regional office, City of Monroe, and the RIRA Foundation
Citation Author:	NPS
Citation Title:	Foundation Document River Raisin National Battlefield Park
Year of Publication:	2012
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	Park and Regional Office
Citation Author:	NPS
Citation Title:	River Raisin National Battlefield Park Land Protection Plan
Year of Publication:	2016
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	Park and Regional Office

Citation Author:	G. Michael Pratt, William E. Rutter, Theodore J. Ligibel, Jeffrey L. Greenl River Raisin Battlefield NHL Team
Citation Title:	Draft NHL Nomination
Year of Publication:	2008
Citation Publisher:	Center for Historic and Military Archaeology, Heidelberg College, 310 East Market Street Tiffin, OH 44883
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Park and Regional Office
Citation Author:	Mark David Spence
Citation Title:	NRHP Nomination Amendment and Boundary Increase -, River Raisin Battlefield Site
Year of Publication:	2017
Citation Publisher:	NRHP
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	Park, Regional, and NRHP Offices