



River Raisin National Battlefield Park Long-Range Interpretive Plan

July 2015



Prepared by

River Raisin National Battlefield Park
Midwest Region of the National Park Service

Harpers Ferry Center
Interpretive Planning

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Foundation for Planning



Foundation for Planning

River Raisin National Battlefield Park (Park) covers roughly 42 acres in Monroe, Michigan, and is a new rapidly growing park in southeast Michigan. The January 1813 Battles of Frenchtown were significant historic events that resulted from the convergence of incongruent cultures colliding for more than 60 years. The Park represents the greatest victory for the American Indian Confederation who sought to prevent U.S. expansion and to establish an American Indian territory in the War of 1812. The power of the Confederation, armed through alliances with Great Britain, successfully took control of the Michigan Territory and struck fear throughout the United States. The battles, subsequent killing of wounded U.S. prisoners and destruction of Frenchtown directly contributed to regional and national developments during and following the War. The battles of Frenchtown remain the largest conflict to ever have occur within the present boundaries of Michigan and proved the deadliest engagement for U.S. forces during the War of 1812. This loss inspired the battle cry “Remember the Raisin!” for U.S. forces in subsequent battles during the War of 1812, including the decisive U.S. victory at the Battle of the Thames in Upper Canada where British forces surrendered and the famous Shawnee leader Tecumseh was killed. The events along the River Raisin mark the last hours of Frenchtown, one of the only French ribbon farm settlements to be established within the United States after the Revolutionary War. In the western Great Lakes, the aftermath of the Battles spurred the United States to achieving the goal of defeating the American Indian Confederacy and driving the British out of the region. In the end, the victory was as complete for the United States as the defeat was for the 12 American



Indian nations engaged in the battles regardless of which side they aligned. For the Wyandotte (Wyandot\Huron), Shawnee, Potawatomi (Bodéwadmi), Odawa\Ottawa, Chippewa (Ojibwe), Delaware\Lenape (Lunaapeew), Miami (Myaamiaki), Winnebago (Ho-Chunk), Creek (Muscogee), Kickapoo (Kiikaapoi), Sauk or Sac (Thâkîwa), Fox (Meskwaki), and Seneca-Cayuga (Mingoes) the Aftermath of the Battles resulted in intense force removal and struggles that continue today.

The Park's headquarters is located 40 miles south of Detroit and 20 miles north of Toledo, in close proximity to the western shores of Lake Erie, adjacent to the River Raisin. This strategic location played a significant role in the historic events and Battles that took place along the banks of the River Raisin.

Planning Background

In 2012, River Raisin National Battlefield Park completed the park's Foundation Document. The Foundation Document articulates the park's purpose and significance, interpretive themes, and other critical elements of park planning. Using the Foundation Document materials, a Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) Foundation Section workshop was held in September of 2013. Following

The 2012 Foundation Document was developed as a joint effort among members of the academic community, municipal government representatives, Wyandot of Anderdon Nation members, and a local advisory group along with National Park Service staff.

review of the draft Foundation Section, an Interpretive Recommendations Workshop was conducted in March of 2014 to outline interpretive and educational priorities for the next 7-10 years. Some of the important factors considered in crafting the recommendations include:

- characteristics and needs of various park audiences;
- management goals relating to interpretation;
- fundamental resources and values;
- visitor experience goals;
- park purpose and significance; and
- interpretive themes.

Several key planning documents have been used in creation of this Long-Range Interpretive Plan, including:

Foundation Document: In December of 2012, the Battlefield staff and stakeholders worked with the Midwest Regional Office and Denver Service Center to craft the Battlefield Purpose, Statements of Significance, Fundamental Resources and Values, and Interpretive Themes. This Long-Range Interpretive Plan works from these statements as a guiding framework.

Cultural Landscape Study and Report: In 2012, the Monroe County Historical Society provided funding for the Battlefield to develop a Cultural Landscape Study and Report in partnership with the Jeff Green and Eastern Michigan University. Research continues on this project and a draft is expected for review in 2015.

Historic Resource Study: In 2013, River Raisin National Battlefield Park and the Midwest Region of the National Park Service initiated a Historic Resource Study through

a contract with Dr. Mark David Spence. The Historic Resource Study will provide a historical overview of the park and region, identifying and evaluating the park's cultural resources within historic context and will be a key tool to frame the development of interpretive media, programs, and activities. The Historic Resource Study is projected to be completed in 2015. A primary component of the Historic Resource Study is the updating of the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination (1982) to reflect current conditions.

Reference Library & Materials: In 2012, with the help of Battlefield volunteers, a basic reference library and files system was developed. Cataloging and expansion of the reference materials continues to be a major project. Efforts are underway to inventory and connect other existing reference materials throughout the region to the Battlefield.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) a particular park is established. The purpose statement for River Raisin National Battlefield Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development.

The following purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about River Raisin National Battlefield Park:

River Raisin National Battlefield Park preserves, commemorates, and interprets the January 1813 battles of the War of 1812 and their aftermath.

Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resources and Values are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to merit primary consideration

during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance.

1. Fundamental Resource -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.

2. Fundamental Resource - 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.



Military band concerts have been hosted to honor all veterans and members of the U.S. Armed forces, reinforcing the connections between contemporary visitors and the historic battles.

1. Fundamental Value - Areas of the Battlefield Landscape Outside of the Park Boundary

The larger extent of the battles of River Raisin includes 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.

Associated Sites

Sites Related to Troop Movements

- Contemporary roads that follow Hull's Road
- Fort Wayne, site of first shots of War of 1812, British counter invasion of the United States, and the signing of the Treaty of Spring Wells
- Humbug Marsh Unit, where troops from Ft. Malden may have made their crossing
- Plum Creek Crossing
- Remnants of Hull's Trace in Wayne County at the mouth of the Huron river boundary on the Huron River
- Sandy Creek crossing where British and Indians camped on January 21
- South LaPlaisance Bay where US troops made landfall after coming up the Western shore
- South Otter Creek Crossing
- Stony Creek crossing
- Swan Creek: a pause

Battle Sites

- Battle of Brownstown near Carlson High School
- Battle of Manguaga and Maguaga Indian Village
- North of Mason Run to Heck Park, place of first battle
- Plum Creek
- South Otter Creek
- The sand hill of Spring Wells (current day Fort Wayne)

Burial Sites

- American Indian burial sites
- Core Battlefield area (unidentified, but documented mass grave sites)
- Plum Creek Park, where 40 bodies were recovered
- Sites where Kentuckians and soldiers are interred (Kentucky Memorial, Woodland Cemetery)

Sites of Historic Structures

- 42 markers in Monroe County related to War 1812
- Colonel Francois Navarre's home
- Kentucky Volunteer Monument, 1904 (Centennial Project of State of Michigan)
- LeBeau and Soleau homestead sites on Sandy Creek
- Macon Reserve Monument
- Michigan Memorial Park American Indian Monument
- Monuments
- Navarre-Anderson Trading Post
- Sites of three stockades (Wayne Stockade, Frenchtown Stockade and South Otter Creek)
- St. Antione Church
- St. Joseph's presents a list of those captured; rock with marker
- War of 1812 Monument (Elm & Dixie Hwy)
- Wyandot statues at the Wyandot golf course

Treaty Sites

- American Indian Reservations including the Macon Reserve, Ottawa Reserve, and Huron Reserve
- Treaty of Spring Wells that marked the official end of the War of 1812 on September 8, 1815, between the U.S. and American Indian Tribes



Students learn about the battlefield's significance through sensory-based, interactive programs which involve multiple learning styles and connect with a range of student interests.

Battlefield Significance Statements

Significance statements express why River Raisin National Battlefield Park resources and values are important enough to merit national park unit designation. Statements of significance

describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park unit, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Significance statements describe the distinctive nature of the park and inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park unit. The park's five Significance Statements are articulated in the following "Table of Significance Statements and Interpretive Themes."

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park- they define the most important ideas or concepts

communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from – and should reflect – park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all of the park significances and fundamental resources and values.

The following table aligns the Battlefield's five Significance Statements with the Battlefield's five Interpretive Themes.

Table of Significance Statements and Interpretive Themes

Title	Significance Statement	Theme
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.	The strategic location and abundant resources of the Old Northwest made Frenchtown (on the banks of the River Raisin) a battleground for national supremacy. The interests of many nations led to violent conflicts with dramatic and profound consequences that reshaped North America. Out of this violence came a lasting peace for some but not for all, prompting reflection on how best to craft lasting conflict resolution.
Remember the Raisin	The Battles of the River Raisin resulted in the largest number of U.S. 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.	The phrase "Remember the Raisin" means something different to all who hear it. In 1813, it served as a rallying cry for U.S. citizens 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.
Le Choc Des Cultures	River Raisin National Battlefield Park reflects the many different cultures (including tribal nations, French habitant, U.S., and British) involved in the land campaign of the Old Northwest during the War of 1812.	The Battles of the River Raisin represent far more than military engagements among the British Empire, the U.S., 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.
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.	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.
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 U.S. 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.	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.

Interpretive Theme Matrices: Concepts, Topics, and Stories

The information and implications of each Interpretive Theme are extensive and complex. This layer of supporting material informs development of individual park presentations, exhibits, and other media. A listing of the important concepts, topics and stories which supports each Interpretive Theme is articulated in the Interpretive Theme Matrices. These lists are not exhaustive or undeviating, but may be updated as new information is uncovered and additional insights are developed.



Interpretive themes provide a framework that guides the focus and content of interpretive and educational programs.

Theme #1

Battle for Supremacy or Survival

The strategic location and abundant resources of the Old Northwest made Frenchtown (on the banks of the River Raisin) a battleground for national supremacy. The interests of many nations led to violent conflicts with dramatic and profound consequences that reshaped North America. Out of this violence came a lasting peace for some but not for all, prompting reflection on how best to craft lasting conflict resolution.

Concepts

Concepts that may be explored within this theme

- Illustrate how residents' backyard gardens and "ribbon farms" were linked into the battlefield site.
- Present the implications of the Frenchtown community being occupied by a foreign power.
- Describe how the international battle took place in the residents' backyards.
- Explain how the "vast natural resources" that white settlers wanted were of high value because they were already being cultivated by the Native inhabitants.
- Reveal the "Middle Ground" relationship between local French and Native peoples

Topics and Stories

Representative topics and stories that could be included within the theme

- Control of a geographic area via control of access
- History of the American Indian fur trade with Europeans and settlement of Detroit\Frenchtown
- US policy regarding tribal nations
- Modes of conflict resolution
- Righteousness of the war
- Kentucky Volunteer story
- United States' dependence on land sales for revenue and the national leadership's involvement in land speculation

Theme #2

Remember the Raisin

The phrase “Remember the Raisin” means something different to all who hear it. In 1813, it served as a rallying cry for U.S. citizens 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.

Concepts

Concepts that may be explored within this theme

- Present the fact that this was not a memory that U.S. citizens wanted to preserve.
- Explain why William Henry Harrison called these events a “National Calamity.”
- Describe the Civil War nature of the War of 1812 in the Old Northwest Territory that followed behind the Revolutionary War.
- Illustrate the ways in which people genuinely suffered after the war from lack of crops and manpower.
- Provide an opportunity for audiences to discuss the question of “massacre.”
- Present the fact that US declared war on Britain, and that the war was international.
- Present the facts about the aftermath and continuing border tensions including the “Patriot Revolt,” The Feinian raids, and tensions during the US Civil War that resulted in the construction and garrisoning of Fort Wayne in Detroit.
- Emphasize the fact that we now share 200 years of peace with Canada, and share the longest unprotected border in the world.
- Acknowledge that the twelve tribes of American Indians involved in the battles are sovereign nations with their own stories
- Acknowledge that Canada is a sovereign nation with its own story.
- Emphasize the impact of the War on the American Indian Nations, the Indian removal policy, and the continuing struggle of Native people today.

Topics and Stories

Representative topics and stories that could be included within the theme

Participants and commanders

- Personal stories
- Occupations
- Descendants

Specifics

- Lead-up to battles
- Locations of battles
- Issues
- Strategies and tactics
- Weapons and uniforms
- Destructive effects of battles
- Effects of battles that promoted peace
- Treaties
- Influence on American Indian policies

Forgetting the Raisin:

- Paper Mill, 1910-1982
- Negative impacts to the remaining cultural landscape
- Tribal removal and American Indian identity

Remembering the Raisin:

- Restoration vs. preservation
- Archeologists have located the Frenchtown Punctant fence line & basements
- Monuments and Memorials
- Commemorative events

Theme #3

Le Choc Des Cultures

The phrase “Remember the Raisin” means something different to all who The Battles of the River Raisin represent far more than military engagements among the British Empire, the U.S., 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.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
Concepts that may be explored within this theme	Representative topics and stories that could be included within the theme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the native culture and history of the principle American Indian Tribes in the River Raisin Region including the Potawatomi, Wyandotte, and Shawnee. • Explain the historical struggle for world dominance, Great Britain and France’s roles in Upper Canada and the Northwest Territory and the expansion impacts on American Indians. • Explain the American Indians’ desire for the formation of an Indian Territory and the tribes that participated including Wyandotte (Wyandot\Huron), Shawnee, Potawatomi (Bodéwadmí), Odawa\Ottawa, Chippewa (Ojibwe), Delaware\Lenape (Lunaapeew), Miami (Myaamiaki), Winnebago (Ho-Chunk), Creek (Muscogee), Kickapoo (Kiikaapoi), Sauk or Sac (Thâkiwa), Fox (Meskwaki), and Seneca-Cayuga (Mingoes). • Explain the migration of French settlers into the River Raisin Region and the development of a new Metis Society. • Explain the establishment of Frenchtown and the trade culture surrounding the natural resources of the Michigan Territory. • Explain how the anti-slavery aspect of the Northwest Territory Ordinance of 1787 affected the United States, the Michigan Territory, and the War of 1812. • Explain slave and free African American involvement in the Battles of the River Raisin and support roles back in Kentucky and in British Canada. • Explain the first mustering of African American militia in Detroit in the War of 1812. • Contrast East Coast settlement patterns with Frenchtown’s settlement pattern. Highlight the fact that Frenchtown was not a New England town. • Contrast the Underground Railroad movement in the Old Northwest Territory prior to the War of 1812 and after the War of 1812 (North-Canada to South-U.S. and then switching from South-U.S. to North-Canada.) 	<div> <div> <u>American Indians:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal Cultures & Traditions • Intertribal Relations • Land Use • Architecture • Agriculture • Trade & Trade Routes • Native Plants • Foods • Medicines </div> <div> <u>French and other settlers:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture • Settlement Patterns • Architecture • Agriculture • Barter and Commerce • Motivations • Participation in Battles • Effects of War </div> <div> <u>Blending of French and American Indian Cultures</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Marriage • Religion • Foods • Traditions </div> <div> French settler connections in the British Territory of Canada and the United States Territory of Michigan. Comparison of British </div> </div> <div> governance and the new United States governance. Comparison of British and French customs, culture, and trade influences on the region. Foods were available then, but are now extinct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Pike and Passenger Pigeon Foods were available then, but are no longer here: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild rice, Sturgeon (uncommon), Indian Corn (uncommon), 3-sisters squash, bear, bison, elk, and moose Foods that can be used as icons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judas Tree, Muskrat, and French Pears Grapes, Apples, and the start of Michigan’s wine and cider Industries </div>

Theme #4

Tecumseh's Confederation Realized

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.

Concepts

Concepts that may be explored within this theme

- Present the importance of Tenskwata's leadership in the American Indian cultural revival movement which provided a critical background to these battles.
- Present the idea that the Second Battle was an Indian victory rather than a British victory.
- Explain the appropriateness of the phrase, "The enemy of my enemy is my friend."
- Explore the events of January 23rd.
- Reveal the various motivations that influenced tribal involvement.
- Discuss battle strategies and tactics, especially those used by American Indian participants in the Second Battle.
- Discuss the strategic locations of the Wyandotte villages in General Hull's plan to use Frenchtown as his supply point for the War
- Explore the Wyandotte Nations role in the co-founding of Detroit
- Explore the Potawatomi role in the establishment of Frenchtown

Topics and Stories

Representative topics and stories that could be included within the theme

Cultures:

- Language
- Material culture
- Leadership
- Alliances
- Customs
- Tribal splits over how best to preserve tribal lands and ways of life
- Treaties and tribal splits as a result of treaties and forced removal
- Tribal cultures today and sovereignty struggles and social justice issues that continue

Tribes Represented:

- Chippewa (Ojibwe)
- Delaware\Lenape (Lunaapeew)
- Fox (Meskwaki)
- Kickapoo (Kiikaapoi)
- Miami (Myaamiaki)
- Odawa\Ottawa
- Potawatomi (Bodéwadmí)
- Sauk or Sac (Thâkiwa)
- Seneca-Cayuga (Mingoes)
- Shawnee
- Winnebago (Ho-Chunk), Creek (Muscogee)
- Wyandotte (Wyandot\Huron)

Theme #5

Hull's Corduroy Road

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.

Concepts

Concepts that may be explored within this theme

- Provide an opportunity to experience historic road construction techniques.
- Explain the importance of Hull's Trace for commerce and border protection.
- Explain military logistics as a critical component of winning battles in relation to control of Lake Erie and Hull's Trace.
- Describe the Great Swamp and the challenges of moving supplies through vast wetlands.
- Present Hull's Trace as a rare contemporary reference to the Michigan's first territorial governor.
- Illustrate how contemporary roads follow the path of Hull's Trace, which followed established American Indian and settler trails.
- Provide an opportunity for visitors to see and recognize the Trace remnants.
- Illustrate why the majority of the War of 1812 battles fought in (Brownstown, Monguagon, River Raisin) Michigan were along Hull's Trace.
- Explain the creation of the first national system of military roads ordered by Congress and administered under Secretary of War John C. Calhoun and relate the significance of Hull's Trace as the "Great Military Road."

Topics and Stories

Representative topics and stories that could be included within the theme

Transportation Routes

- Land
- Water

Modes of Transportation

- Land
- Water

Road Construction

- Corduroy Road
- Bridges
- Other

Road Use

- Military
- Commerce
- Social

United States Road History

- Civilian
- Military

The Most Appropriate Sites to Interpret Park Themes Relating to the Battles or its Aftermath within Monroe and Wayne Counties, but Outside of Park Boundaries

River Raisin NBP protects only a small percentage of the entire battlefield. Interpretation of the Park story may involve sites outside of the Park boundaries. Some of these sites are listed below, and organized by Interpretive Themes.

Battle for Supremacy:

- American Indian reservations (Macon, Huron, and Ottawa)
- Brownstown Battle Site
- Brownstown Village Site
- Heck Park – 1st Battle of Frenchtown
- Humbug Marsh – British land for invasion of U.S.\Frenchtown
- Maguagua Battle Site
- Maguagua Indian Village
- Remnants of Hull's Trace
- Site of encampment on January 21
- South La Plaisance Bay & Lake Erie – U.S. Approach Route from Ohio

Remember the Raisin:

- 1904 Kentucky Volunteer Monument
- Hellenburg Park – 2nd Battle
- Plum Creek Park – 2nd Battle
- Rouge Park – 2nd Battle
- U.S. Campsite at the mouth of the Huron River – Reflections of Burying of Fallen Soldiers

Clash of Cultures:

- American Indian villages

- Area of Historic Frenchtown (Monroe Multi-Sports Complex & surrounding areas)
- Fort Wayne in Detroit
- Navarre Trading Post
- St. Antoine's

Tecumseh Federation:

- American Indian trails (water and land)
- American Indian villages & reserves
- Brownstown Battle Site & Indian Village
- Maguagua Battle Site & Indian Village
- Site of January 21 encampment

Hull's Trace:

- Contemporary roads that follow the historic trace (Jefferson Avenue, Dixie Highway, etc.)
- Crossing of Otter Creek
- Hull's Trace at mouth of Huron
- Markers along Hull's Trace (such as stone columns & state historic markers)
- St. Joseph's Parish

The Most Appropriate Sites to Interpret Park Themes Relating to the Battles or its Aftermath Outside of Monroe and Wayne Counties and Park Boundaries

Battle for Supremacy:

- Fort Meigs
- Godfrey's Trading Post (Historic Marker in Ypsilanti)
- Fort Malden

Remember the Raisin:

- 1904 Kentucky Volunteer Monument
- General William Henry Harrison historic marker at Fort Meigs
- Markers in Lexington/Georgetown/Frankfort Kentucky
- Monravian town in Ontario
- Plum Creek Park
- Tribal Trail of Tears\Death Routes in Michigan leading to Kansas and Oklahoma
- Tribal Reservation and Tribal Jurisdiction Areas relating to American Indian Tribes that fought

in the Battles

Clash of Cultures:

- Battle of Thames
- Fort Malden in Ontario
- Fort Meigs
- Mackinac Island
- Niagara
- Put-in-Bay

Tecumseh Federation:

- American Indian village sites & reservations representing tribes involved in the Battles and/or Aftermath

Hull's Trace:

- Contemporary roads that follow the historic trace to Dayton, Ohio



Like the interstate highways of today, Hull's Trace was a reliable avenue of transportation in the region, which had strategic importance for all sides in the War of 1812.

As articulated in the park’s purpose statement, River Raisin National Battlefield Park preserves, commemorates, and interprets the January 1813 battles of the War of 1812 and their aftermath. The park’s management has identified the following three goals relating to interpretation.

Management Goals Relating to Interpretation

1. Access to Park Resources and Values

Provide access to a range of educational and recreational opportunities that foster the health and integrity of the park’s environment and its visitors.

2. Shared History

Invest in partnerships which empower diverse audiences to participate in the discovery and protection of the Battlefield’s natural and cultural resources and values.

3. Viability

Maintain the natural and built environments to support viable and sustainable populations, and to preserve the integrity of the Battlefield landscape and its stories for present and future generations.

Visitor Experience Goals

The division of Interpretation and Education serves the park’s purpose by supporting management goals. Visitor Experience Goals articulate more specifically how audiences will experience the park, and the purpose for which it is being preserved.

Access to Park Resources and Values

- Sufficient orientation to the site and within the site is provided.
- The Battlefield offers a sense of being “in the real place.”
- Audiences can sense the emotional depth of the conflict which compelled the battle.
- A range of contact with artifacts or reproductions, from hands-on programs to black powder demonstrations and encampments, provides a rich level of access to

River Raisin National Battlefield seeks to provide access to a range of educational and recreational opportunities that foster the health and integrity of the parks environment and its visitors.





The battlefield's Junior Ranger program helps to increase recognition of the battlefield as a unit of the National Park System.

the site on physical, sensory, and imagination levels.

- Artifacts and reproductions are coupled with correct information about their ownership or loan status, whether the item is a digital reproduction, and whether the item is a period piece or actual battle artifact.
- Media and technology are fully integrated into visitor experience and operations.
- Learning is available through experience and engagement as much as through formal programming.
- Local residents- especially children and families- find value in the site as a community resource.

Shared History

- Audiences contribute to the story. Co-creation of visitor experience is encouraged.
- Audiences may access the park's stories and resources through the park's collaboration with partners.
- Audiences discover topical connections across organizational and geographic boundaries.

Viability

- Physical and virtual spaces are comfortable, accessible, attractive, welcoming.

Existing Conditions



Existing Conditions

Facilities

Areas relating to River Raisin National Battlefield Park cover roughly 100,000 acres in Monroe and Wayne Counties, Michigan. The current park boundary contains approximately 42 acres in Monroe, Michigan. The park's visitor center is located in a former house which has served for many years as a place to welcome visitors and provide orientation, information, and interpretation.

Large photographs are displayed in the windows of the front porch of the Visitor Center. This display serves as an orientation exhibit, which is especially useful if the Visitor Center is not open.

Visitors are greeted at the information desk, provided with a brief interpretation of the Battlefield, and given suggestions on how to visit the Visitor Center, the Battlefield, and the surrounding areas. NPS Passport stamps are available, as well as information about other sites in the area.

Exhibits include:

- 20 year-old 15-minute fiber optic light show that provides a good U.S. perspective on the Battles
- 20-plus year-old Diorama of historic Frenchtown that provides a general idea of what existed at the time of the Battles
- A few artifacts of the battles that are displayed with in-house labels
- Paintings which illustrate historic Frenchtown
- Portrait wall consisting of various individuals associated with the Battles
- Small collection of U.S. and British arms



- Rolling PowerPoint presentation above the fireplace showing Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar establishing the Battlefield
- Other video displays

Standing in front of the park visitor center in 2012, retired National Park Service Director Mary Bomar acknowledged the contributions of Boy Scouts in improving the park's facilities.

The majority of the exhibits were developed prior to the creation of the Battlefield as a Unit of the National Park System and do not meet National Park Standards for design, accessibility, or interpretive themes. Attempts have been made to update and broaden the interpretive value of the exhibits, but due to space constraints and funding the exhibits remain sub-standard. Like the fiber optic light show, the exhibits were developed to tell the story of the Battles from an American perspective. As a result, exhibits point visitors towards one of the many cultures that clashed at the Battles and fail to allow visitors to truly draw their own conclusions.

The River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation, Inc. (a Michigan 501 c3 corporation) operates the Park's cooperating association educational sales area. The current sales area is 66 square feet, with a very high sales volume per square foot. The sales area serves as an introduction to the Battlefield's interpretive themes. The books and other take-home theme-

An Annual Commemoration is held each January to remember the events of the battlefield and the sacrifices that were made.



related educational items allow visitors to continue learning after they leave the site. The Battlefield Foundation has partnered with Eastern National and the National Park Foundation to offer many of the same sales items typically found at other National Parks. The Battlefield Foundation have also created several theme-related educational sales items that are specific and unique to the Battlefield such as sled canons, period firearm education sheets, educational publications, post cards, posters and Major Muskrat Park Ranger plush animals.

Around the foot of the building is a garden featuring historic flowers and herbs, while a small raised vegetable garden is tended on the back side of the building. Gardens serve as a living exception to static exhibits. Plants can reflect the importance of climate, seasons, and weather patterns. They can illustrate native and culturally introduced species, and open a dialog on the topic of missing species. The concept of a backyard battle is disturbing when considered from the peace of a garden.

An accessible Front Plaza features four flag posts and three fiberglass wayside exhibits. As the exhibits had been moved from their original location, the “You are here” arrow is in the wrong

place, and the panels are old and worn.

Historic markers, a short interpretive trail built of asphalt and wood chips, and a picnic shelter representing a historic barn structure from the time of the battle are part of the site landscape.

Core Operations

The Battlefield Superintendent and the Chief of Interpretation and Education articulate vision for the park, strive to strengthen the culture of community and collaboration with related sites, obtain funding, increase site visibility, and conduct daily park operations. In addition to these two employees, the Battlefield’s interpretive and education staff consists of one GS-04 permanent part-time park guide, one GS-04 permanent subject-to-furlough part-time park guide and varying numbers of GS-01/02/03 intermittent and seasonal park guides. Park Guides also perform daily custodial duties and basic building and grounds maintenance due to the fact that no maintenance employees are employed at the park. Each of the permanent part-time park guides assume multiple collateral duties including website maintenance, visitor statistics, curatorial monitoring, school fieldtrip scheduling, event notification, and many others. Program research, design,



Period clothing, hands-on interactions with props, and personal interactions are used to encourage learning at the battlefield.

and writing is currently completed by volunteer educators, the Chief of Interpretation, and Superintendent. Publications are developed by the Chief of Interpretation and Superintendent with the help of park guides, interns, educators, and the volunteers.

Volunteer staff members provide a great deal of physical and service support to the Battlefield. In May of 2011 two workshops were conducted for Battlefield staff and Volunteers-in-Parks which presented scholarly sessions, interpretive training, and orientation to site operations. The Volunteer-In-Parks program has grown tremendously since the initial orientations to 790 volunteers contributing 16,966 hours in Fiscal Year 2013 (the park's centennial year) and 686 volunteers contributing 13,567 hours in Fiscal Year 2014. The VIP program is managed by the Superintendent with direct assistance from a park guide as a collateral duty. The volunteer program has huge growth potential if additional staff time can be dedicated to it.

The Visitor Center is open to the extent that funding allows. When hours must be reduced due to funding constraints, the Battlefield strives to be open as much as possible. Visitation

remains steady from March through October and slows some November through February. Slower visitation times are packed with intense planning and program preparation.

The Battlefield has had limited funding since starting operations in 2011, which has increased the importance of strong partnerships. Due to turbulent fiscal times, the Battlefield has not had an operating budget until March or April of each year. Unfortunately, the stop-and-go budget pattern of recent fiscal years can be interpreted by stakeholders as clumsiness in communication and planning.

Educational Programs and Projects

Summer Educational Institutes: Starting in 2013, with funding from the National Park Foundation's America's Best Idea program, educators from Monroe and Wayne Counties, Michigan, participated in Summer Educational Institutes. The Institutes continued with additional funding in 2013 from the National Park Foundation's Impact Grant and Park Stewards Grant program, the Monroe County Historical Society, DTE Energy Foundation, and Consumers Energy Foundation. The Institutes broke important ground

in finding multiple contact points between standardized curriculum in social studies, history, economics, chemistry, physics, mathematics, algebra, trigonometry, calculus, and the relevant topics as presented by the Battlefield. Each Institute is challenged to create meaningful standards-based educational curriculum around a specific interpretive theme and topic. Each of the Institutes consists of primary and secondary educators, curriculum development consultants, and evaluation experts.

Educational Programs that are currently offered by the Battlefield include:

1. “Letters From the Grave” (elementary grades 3-5). Completed in 2012.
2. “It’s Not My Fault: Engaging Point of View & Historical Perspective Through Social Media” (elementary grades 3-5). Completed in 2013.
3. “A Soldier’s Notes from Michigan’s Big Battle” (middle grades 6-8). Completed in 2012.
4. “Analyzing a Battlefield Map & Corresponding Image” (middle grades 7-8). Completed in 2012.

5. “Battles of the River Raisin Pen Pal Project” (middle grade 8). Completed in 2012.
6. “Treaty Negotiations: Treaties of Ghent & Spring Wells” (grade 8). Completed in 2013.
7. “Bias of the Battles: Point of View” (grade 8). Underway 2015.
8. “Remember the Raisin Adventure (grades 6-12). Completed in 2012.
9. “Americans at the Round Table: Treaties of Ghent & Spring Wells” (grades 9-12). Under development in 2015.
10. “The Ballistics of Artillery” (grades 7-12). Under development in 2015.

Educational programs are presented in the classroom by teachers and on-site field trips are presented in a variety of ways including by park staff, volunteers, and through teacher-led activities.

Pilot Educational Program: Virtual Educational Program

River Raisin National Battlefield Park in partnership with the Monroe County Intermediate School District pilot tested the potential to reach school students through a virtual field trip. The one-day pilot virtual field trip

The Clash of Powers program introduces participants to multiple perspectives and cultures that clashed at the battlefield during the War of 1812.



reached 413 students in 17 different classes from as far away as Brookwood High School in Alabama. In addition to the classes, three home school groups joined in on the virtual field trip from Jackson, Eaton Rapids, and Clarklake Michigan. There is a high potential for an effective and broad-reaching virtual field educational programs to reach thousands of students annually.

Pilot Educational Program Days

River Raisin National Battlefield Park pilot tested the goal of reaching every school student in Wayne and Monroe Counties, Michigan that currently attends at Priority School or lives below the poverty level (34.6% of all Wayne County Children) before they graduate. To achieve this goal, the Battlefield would have to serve more than 60,000 students per year. The Battlefield conducted a pilot education week to determine the response from educators to educational opportunities at the Battlefield. During the 1 week event 32 schools brought 1,003 students to the Battlefield and additional schools were turned down due to a lack of capacity to handle the number of students. Eleven of the participating schools were from targeted Wayne County impoverished school districts and ranged from the 2nd grade to 12th grade. Programs during the pilot education days were provided through a series of themed stations. Each program was presented by either volunteers or Battlefield staff. A total of approximately 10 trained people (volunteers or staff) are required to provide a full-day educational experience for 200 students. Overall, in FY 2013 2,078 students from 59 schools visited the Battlefield for formal educational programs. This was an increase of 121% over the previous year. Based on surveys of the teachers, nearly 100% of the students were first-time visitors to the Battlefield. Due to the Battlefields



location, (5 million K-12 students are enrolled in school within 50 miles of the Park headquarters), there is a tremendous potential for it to have one of the largest educational programs in the National Park System.

Teachers plan educational program experiences at the Battlefield based on three factors. First, teachers prefer to bring students to the Battlefield during the period of the year that the students are studying the topic enhanced by the Battlefield fieldtrip, which tends to be between late October and May. Second, teachers like to bring students around significant historic event anniversaries, which for the Park is late September, December, and January.

Third, teachers like to bring students to the Park for educational experiences towards the end of the school year (March, April, May, and early June). Due to the time of year teachers prefer park-based educational experience the Park's educational programs are highly restricted by the available space and weather. The Visitor Center can accommodate only 2 groups of 50 students at a time. In the spring, it is not uncommon to have between 100 and 200 students at the Battlefield in

A Walk Through Time was a two-day event with 14 one-act plays depicting different aspects of the Battles of the River Raisin.

one day. The served 19 school group on-site for full-day field trips in 2011, in 2012, 69 in 2013 and 73 474 in 2014. With appropriate space and staff/volunteer capacity the Park could significantly increase the number of students reached through on-site educational programs.

The Park Stewards program is funded by the generous support of the National Park Foundation through the University of Phoenix, and links science and math to park subjects. The park created numerous educational products in partnership with educators and students as a part of the Park Stewards Program including a student\teachers trail guide, Canon curriculum, and service learning programs including air, water, and soil quality monitoring. As a part of the service learning urban students learn how the Battlefield was restored after use as an industrial site and are challenged with finding creative solutions to urban blight.

The Clash of Powers programs were presented by the Monroe Community Players, a collaborator in education.



Ticket to Ride scholarships have been funded by the National Park Foundation and matched by the Community Foundation of Monroe County, Monroe County Bicentennial Commission, DTE, and Michigan

Gas Utility. This program provides school transportation scholarships to Title 1 schools in Monroe and Wayne Counties in Michigan to visit the Battlefield. Over 4,000 students have benefited from the Ticket to Ride program over the first two years.

The America's Best Idea and Impact programs have been funded through the generous support of the National Park Foundation through L.L. Bean, DISNEY, the Anschutz Foundation, the Ahmanson Foundation, ARAMARK, the Yawkey Foundation, and the Fernandez Pave the Way Foundation. This program has connected teachers and students with the Battlefield through curriculum development, field trips, virtual educational programs, and pod casts.

Interpretive Programs and Projects

The River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation, Inc. sales outlet provides educational material which visitors can use to illuminate their park visit, and as take-home learning tools.

- River Raisin Battlefield Driving Tour by Ralph Naveaux is a featured sales item. Naveaux uses select Historical Markers from the "War of 1812 Series in the Monroe area" and other scenic and historical landmarks as destinations on the driving tour. The tour is broken down into three manageable drives: the Northern, East-West, and Southern tours.
- Invaded on all Sides by Ralph Naveaux provides a comprehensive and compelling presentation of the complex story of the River Raisin battles.
- A wide range of educational books and other educational souvenirs are available in addition to the two items mentioned above.

The Active Trails Program has been funded through the generous support of the National Park Foundation through Coca-Cola and the Coca-Cola Foundation. This program has developed park trails, developed park brochures and children's activities, promoted healthy living through new large park events, increased volunteerism, resulted in program development, and advanced the mission of the Battlefield's interpretive programs. The Monroe County Bicentennial Committee, Michigan Memorial Park, River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation, Friends of the River Raisin, By-Design Graphic Art and Marketing and many others have contributed to the Active Trails Program. Major Muskrat, the Battlefield's official mascot was created as a part of the Battlefield's educational programs funded through the Active Trails program. The Active Trails program has resulted in the development of the Blaze the River Raisin Heritage Trail program, the River Raisin VISA program, the Footprints in Habitat GeoCache Trail program, the Where it Happened GeoCache Trail program, and the Plant Discovery program. Each of the programs were developed by the Superintendent with the assistance of park guides, volunteers, and graphic designers.

Major Muskrat Mascot is a larger-than-life costumed character that was developed to create connections between the Battlefield and youth. Major Muskrat's job is to advocate and teach people about the Battlefield. Major Muskrat has been nick-named Major Magnet because of the continuous requests for him to participate in community events. Major Muskrat is a highly effective educational tool that exists as a life-sized character and as a fictional print character that takes on the five main personas of the Battles including French Habitant, American Indian,



British/Canadian, U.S. citizen, and a National Park Ranger. The life-sized character is played by a person inside the costume that cannot talk and has limited vision. The Major is accompanied by two to three other people who are in uniform or costume. One person acts as the Major's handler and is responsible for ensuring the Major does not fall, is not pulled over by children, is aware of what is going on around him, is positioned well for photos, and can safely move from one point to another. The second person's job is to aid the Major in communicating, to speak for the Major by engaging the audiences, and to ensure the interpretive messages of the Battlefield are expressed. The third person is responsible for photographing the Major with all of his friends to be posted on the Battlefield's Major Muskrat Facebook page.

Major Muskrat has been the centerpiece for the Battlefield parade float including appearances at the Holland Tulip Festival where the Battlefield received the Governor's award, the Ida Christmas Parade, and Boots to Roots parade in Amherstburg Canada. Major Muskrat has also visited various camps, schools, competitions, events, and programs throughout the region.

Ranger-led programs encourage students to explore the battlefield while considering the convergence of cultures at the site.

Major Muskrat uses a variety of techniques to engage audiences in learning about the Battles including discovery items (replica artifacts) designed to have students ask questions, and social media. Photographs are taken of visitors with Major Muskrat and they are then directed to the Battlefield's social media and websites to learn more about the Park. The Major is also used extensively to broaden public awareness in the community about the Battlefield and to engage students during virtual educational programs. The Battlefield continues to work with educators to further expand the educational impact of Major Muskrat.

The Outdoor Explorer program integrates safety, health, and learning with recreational activities.

Historic Research and Reference Materials concerning the Battlefield exist at the National Archives and Records Administration, State of

Michigan and Kentucky Archives, various university libraries, and many other locations. These locations hold documents and maps, some yet undiscovered, which can add authenticity, balance, and correctness to historical facts. Battlefield volunteers Jami Keegan, Dean and Mary Bodine, Bill Saul, Rusty Davis, and others have been involved in research locating, acquiring, organizing, and digitizing materials related to the Battlefield's resources.

Logos

- Major Muskrat is a larger-than-life sized mascot which makes a majority of his contacts through special events. The Major Muskrat character has a Facebook page.
- Major Muskrat is also a cartoon character used on publications and posters. This cartoon image is adapted to address specific events, subject matter, and audiences. Major Muskrat is owned jointly by the National Park Service and the River Raisin National Battlefield Foundation.
- "Remember the Raisin" is a historic phrase which can be used to address multiple concepts.
- The Battlefield has a sled cannon logo that was adopted during the first year of operation from the Friends of the River Raisin Battlefield, who have a similar logo.
- The River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation has a logo representing the four major cultures that clashed in the Battles of the River Raisin including an arrowhead representing American Indians, an Eagle representing the United States, a French home representing the French Habitants and a sled cannon representing the British.



Special Events

In the first years of operations, the Battlefield has experimented with a wide range of special events to reach out to a broad audience, and to increase U.S. citizens' literacy with the War of 1812. Following is a description of several recent programs:

- Old French Noel! A French Colonial Christmas celebration held in partnership with the Friends of the River Raisin Battlefield and LaCroix Company. The event includes French traditions such as the yule log, storytelling, cooking, children's activities, etc. The programs were presented by the Friends of the River Raisin, LaCroix Company, and volunteers.
- Christmas and Women's Teas have included programs on native herbs and teas, Women on the River Raisin, and live traditional music. The Teas have been presented by volunteers and park staff.
- Clash of Powers – A Walk Through Time was a two-day event with 14 one act plays depicting different aspects of the Battles of the River Raisin from Native American Life on the Shores of Lake Erie to Winchester's Rebuttal. Each play was performed ten times for a total of 140 performances. The programs were presented by the Monroe Community Players, a collaborator in education.
- An Annual Commemoration is held each January to remember the events of the Battlefield and the sacrifices that were made. The Commemoration includes tactical demonstrations, musket and cannon salutes, guest speakers, flag raising ceremony, and special programs. The Commemoration has been conducted in partnership
- with the Friends of the River Raisin, the City of Monroe, and LaCroix Company. Many re-enactment groups participate in the event each year.
- Battlefield Open House and Encampment has been held each May and includes period re-enactors and demonstrations. The Open House programming is presented by park volunteers, the Friends of the River Raisin Battlefield, LaCroix Company, and park staff.
- Annual United States Military Band Concert. For the past two years the Battlefield has had a United States military band perform at the battlefield in honor of all veterans and members of the U.S. Armed Forces. This has been down both as a stand-alone event and in combination with other events.
- Black Powder demonstration days have been held throughout the summer months in partnership with the LaCroix Company. The Park's Chief of Interpretation and Education serves as the Certified Historic Weapons Demonstration and Black Powder Safety Specialist and ensures all demonstrations



Park mascot Major Muskrat poses for a photo on Lake Erie as the US Brig Niagara sails past. Major Muskrat has his own Facebook page, which encourages creative social media interactions with youth.

within the Park's boundary meet National Park safety requirements. The Battlefield has also been assisted by other National Park Black Powder Safety Specialists during major special events.

- Children's craft days have been held that focus on teaching children about historic Frenchtown and the battlefield through the eyes of a child. These programs are provided by Park volunteers and staff.
- American Indian storytelling and games days have been presented by park volunteers, American Indian tribal members, and park staff.
- The Battlefield helped initiate a Pow Wow in Monroe County that has now run three consecutive years at the Monroe County Community College.
- The Battlefield held a "Prepare to Defend" event that commemorated the mustering of militias and the construction of Hull's Trace. Park staff developed and presented programs in partnership with volunteers and the LaCroix Company.
- The Battlefield has worked closely with the Boy Scouts of America and hosted two camporees and

Scout-o-Ramas.

- The Battlefield has held many trail events including Blaze the River Raisin Heritage Trail.
- The Battlefield has had several other smaller programs such as volunteer militia days, Frenchtown Fall Festivities, and much more.
- The Liberation of Frenchtown event was sponsored by the National Park Foundation and drew over 3,000 people to the Battlefield during the one day of activities. Programs were presented by the Monroe Community Players, volunteers, and park staff.

Media Developed by the Battlefield or in Collaboration

- Site Bulletins
 - River Raisin National Battlefield Park
 - National Park War of 1812 Sites
 - River Raisin National Battlefield Park Area Attractions
 - Hull's Trace (under development)
- War of 1812 Driving Tour – In collaboration with the Motor City National Heritage Area
- Battlefield Unigrid – In collaboration with Harpers Ferry Center
- Children's Activities
 - Blaze the River Raisin Heritage Trail – In partnership with By Design Graphic Arts and Marketing and the National Park Foundation
 - Battlefield Scavenger Hunt developed by park staff
 - Major Muskrat's Plant Discovery – In partnership with the National Park Foundation

Additional data generated through a historic resource study and a cultural landscape inventory/study will help identify and define the potential opportunity for the restoration of the cultural landscape at the battlefield site. Such restoration would increase the opportunities for the interpretive and education potential at the park.



- River Raisin Heritage Trail VISA program developed in partnership with the Monroe Evening News, Monroe County Community College, and By Design Graphic Art and Marketing

- Where it Happened and Footprints in Habitat GeoCache Trails – developed in collaboration with Michigan Memorial Park, the National Park Foundation, River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation, and By Design Graphic Art and Marketing

The Battlefield does not currently have a traditional Junior Ranger program, but does offer young visitors the opportunity to earn a Junior Ranger badge by completing two of the above activities or one activity and attending a ranger-led program.

- Rack Cards – were developed by park staff and By Design Graphic Art and Marketing and funded in collaboration with the Monroe County Historical Society
 - River Raisin National Battlefield Park
 - River Raisin National Battlefield Park – Major Muskrat Edition
 - Event Rack Cards
- River Raisin Heritage Trail Brochure – Developed in collaboration with the Monroe County Historical Society, Monroe Evening News, and the National Park Foundation
- Podcasts (28) – Developed in collaboration with the National Park Foundation, Monroe County Intermediate School District, and Monroe Community Players
 - Invasion of Canada – General Hull’s Proclamation (5:33)

- To the River Raisin – Freeing Frenchtown (11:17)
- Choices – 15 year-old Midshipman John Richardson (3:09)
- Capture of General Winchester (8:55)
- Defense of Family – The Elizabeth Knaggs Anderson Story (7:11)
- A National Calamity – Remembering the Raisin Through the Eyes of General Harrison (7:34)
- General Harrison’s Views of Chief Tecumseh (3:08)
- You Decide – Winchester’s Rebuttal (13:15)
- The Molding of an Infamous Military Leader – Young George Custer (4:24)
- White House Views on the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison –Portraits of the White House (1:00)
- White House Views on the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison – Preparation and Support of the War Effort (1:02)
- White House Views on the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison – Trade, Industry, & Commerce (2:09)
- White House Views of the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison – White House Recipes (1:27)
- White House Views on the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison – Torpedo Development (1:12)
- White House Views on the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison – Old Iron Side (1:29)
- White House Views on the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison – Native American



Retired National Park Service Director Mary Bomar guided the development of the Battlefield Foundation in 2012.

Meeting at the White House (0:48)

- White House Views on the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison – Council of Orders Rescinded by Great Britain (1:17)
- White House Views on the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison – Reasons for War/ Declaration of War (4:38)
- White House Views on the War Through the Eyes of Dolley Madison – Louisiana Purchase/ Invasion of Canada (1:44)
- Birth of Tecumseh's Confederation (3:58)
- Story of Angelique Martin Charland – Protecting a Wounded Kentucky Soldier (0:50)
- Native American Life – A Wyandot (Huron Legend (4:32)
- Forging New Relationships (7:08)
- Melding of Cultures (3:04)
- Naming of the River Raisin (0:53)
- Berries and Frontier Cooking (2:15)
- Tale of a French Child and Chief Tecumseh (4:46)
- Divided Loyalties – Saving James Knaggs (4:28)

Partnerships and Collaborating Entities

River Raisin National Battlefield Park is mandated by its enabling legislation (Public Law 111-11_ to consider opportunities for involvement and support for the Park by State, county, and local government entities and nonprofit organizations and other interested parties. The following entities are currently working with the National Park Service to ensure the Battlefield is preserved, restored, and interpreted:

Federally Recognized American Indian Nations and Foreign Governments:

- Canadian Consulate General
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
- Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
- Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi Indians
- Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
- Parks Canada (Fort Malden and City of Windsor sites)
- Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
- Seneca-Cayuga Tribe
- Shawnee Tribe
- Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma

The Park needs to engage several additional Federally Recognized American Indian Nations that are connected to the history related to the Battlefield.

Collaborating Government Agencies

- Brownstown Township, Michigan
- City of Detroit (Parks and Recreation Department)

- City of Monroe, Michigan
- Frenchtown Township, Michigan
- Kentucky Army National Guard
- Lake Erie and Huron River Metroparks
- LaSalle Township, Michigan
- Michigan Army National Guard
- Michigan Army National Guard – 126th United States Army Band
- Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- Michigan Department of Transportation
- Michigan Economic Development Authority & Pure Michigan
- Michigan Historic Preservation Commission
- Michigan War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission
- Monroe County, Michigan
- Monroe Township, Michigan
- National Park Service sites including Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Motor Cities National Heritage Area, North Country National Scenic Trail, and Perry's Victory International Peace Memorial
- National Prisoner of War Museum
- Port of Monroe, Michigan
- Toledo Metroparks
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge
- United States Navy Band of the Great Lakes
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- Wayne County, Michigan
- William C. Sterling State Park

Collaborating United States Congressional Offices and State of Michigan Congressional Offices

- Michigan State Representative Bill LaVoly (MI-17)
- Michigan State Representative Jason Sheppard (MI-56)
- Michigan State Senator Coleman Young, II (MI-04)
- Michigan State Senator Dale Zorn (MI-17)
- Michigan State Senator Hoon-Yung Hopgood (MI-06)
- Michigan State Senator Rangy Richardville (retired)
- United States Congressman John Dingell (retired)
- United States Congressman Tim Walberg
- United States Congresswoman Debbie Dingell
- United States Senator Carl Levin (retired)
- United States Senator Debbie Stabenow W2

Collaborating Educational Institutions

- Central Michigan University
- Eastern Michigan University
- Henry Ford College
- Michigan State University

Members of the Anderdon Tribe of the Wyandot Nation visited the park in 2014.





The land owned and managed by the National Park Service includes the site where the historic events of January 1813 took place. The larger extent of the battles of River Raisin includes landscape features and geographic locations that are not currently owned or managed by the National Park Service.

- Monroe County Community College
- Monroe County Intermediate School District
- Monroe Technical High School
- University of Michigan
- University of Michigan Dearborn
- University of Toledo
- Wayne County Regional Educational Services Agency
- Wayne State University

Collaborating Organizations

- 2nd U.S. Regiment
- American Manufacturing Operations
- Boy Scouts of America
- Downriver Community Conference (DCC) Brownfield Consortium
- DTE Energy Corporation
- Fiddle Six
- Frenchtown Fiddlers
- Friends of the River Raisin Battlefield

- Lake Erie Transit
- La-Z-Boy
- Legionary Corps
- Mercy Memorial Hospital System
- Michigan Gas Utility
- Michigan Historic Preservation Network
- Midwest Landscaping
- Monroe Bank and Trust
- Monroe College - Community Symphonic Band
- Monroe Community Players
- Monroe County 4-H
- Monroe County Art League
- Monroe County Brownfield Redevelopment Authority
- Monroe County Chamber of Commerce
- Monroe County Community Foundation
- Monroe County Convention and Tourism Bureau
- Monroe County Historical Commission and Museum
- Monroe County Historical Society
- Monroe County Library System
- Monroe County War of 1812 Bicentennial Steering Committee
- Monroe Downtown Development Authority
- National Park Foundation (the Official Non-profit Partner of the National Park Service)
- National Society United States Daughters of 1812 & Michigan Chapter
- Northwest Army Engineering Corps
- Reflections by Carey
- River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation, Inc. (the Battlefield's Official Non-profit partner and Cooperating

Association)

- The “LaCroix’s Company”
- The Lost Art Crafters
- United Way of Monroe County
- VFW Post 1138
- Wyandot of Anderdon Nation
- Wyandot of Kansas Nation

Collaborators in Media

- Cumulus Radio
- Monroe Evening News
- Monroe Public Access Television
- Pure Michigan
- The Detroit News and Detroit Free Press “YAK’s” Corner
- The Paul W. Smith Show
- Toledo Blade

Visitor Destination Programs That Overlap with River Raisin NBP

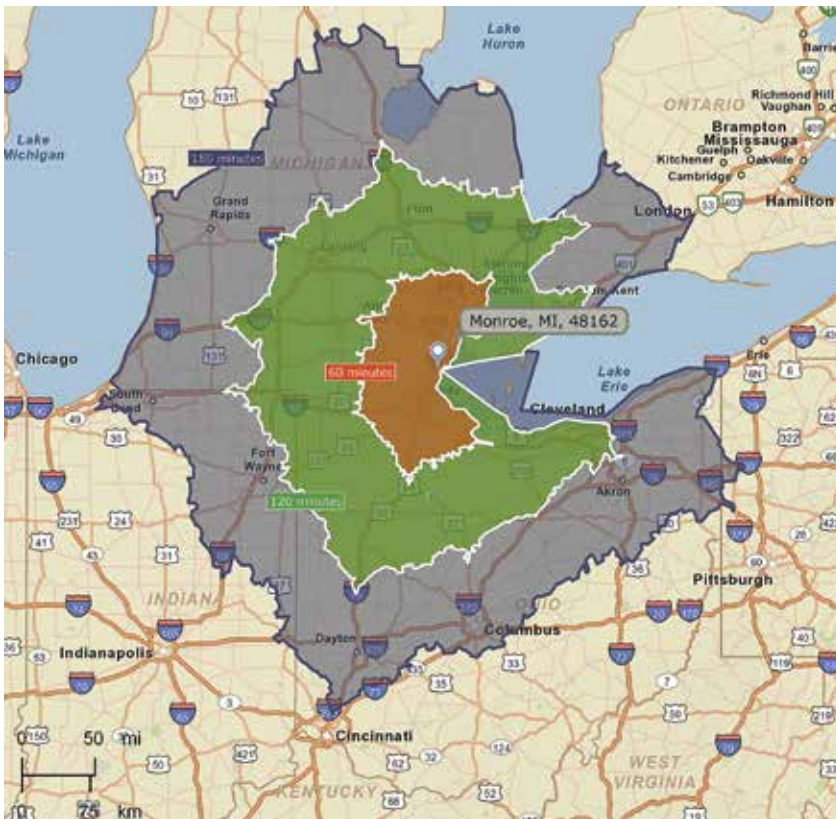
River Raisin National Battlefield Park is not mandated to cross promote or advance the mission of other organizations, but does currently benefit greatly by cross collaboration with:

- Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site – Metro Parks of Toledo
- Fort Mackinac Historic Park
- Fort Malden National Historic Site, Amherstburg Canada
- Fort Meigs, Ohio
- La-Z-Boy’s Corporate Museum
- Mackinac Island State Park
- Maumee Valley Heritage Corridor
- Monroe County Historical Museum
- Sawyer Homestead
- The Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge
- The Monroe County Library System
- The River Raisin Heritage Corridor East – City of Monroe Recreation and Master Plan

Additional cross collaboration with associated sites is strongly encouraged.



Performers at the 2014
Spirits of the River Raisin
Trail event.



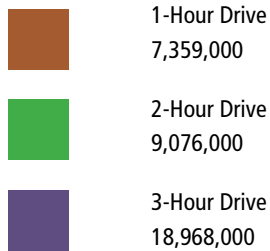
impoverished populations. In Wayne County alone there are 76 priority schools. Because of the Battlefield's strategic location, it is positioned to be a major contributor to the National Park Service's goals to connect people to parks and to advance the National Park Service educational mission.

River Raisin National Battlefield park was officially visited by 36,366 people in 2011, 50,507 people in 2012, 57,464 people in 2013, and 55,281 people in 2014. Due to the developmental and urban nature of the Battlefield it receives many visitors that are not accounted for.

The Park received visitors from all 49 states (all but Hawaii), 1 U.S. Territory, and 19 different countries in 2014. Since the Park began operations in 2011 (in 3.5 years) the Battlefield has received visitors from all 50 states, 2 U.S. Territories and 27 foreign countries including (those in BOLD visited in 2014): **Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China (Hong-Kong), Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, England/United Kingdom, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Nova Scotia, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Scotland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, and Thailand.**

Based on visitor logbook entries, in 2014, 69% of Battlefield visitors were from Michigan compared to 74%

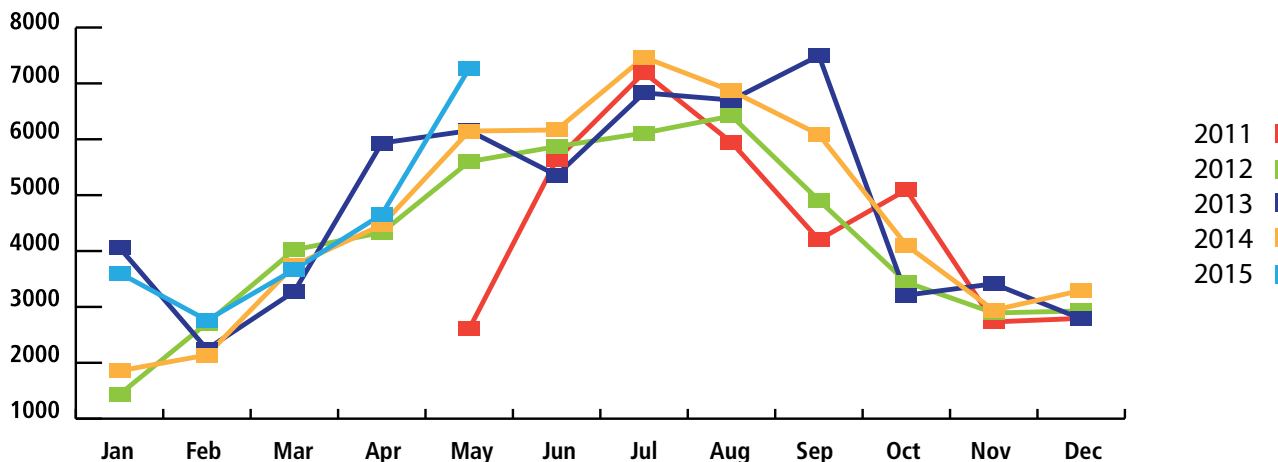
Target Populations



Audience Profiles

River Raisin National Battlefield Park is located within a 3-hour drive of 18,968,000 people including those living in Detroit, Ann Arbor, Lansing, Flint, Toledo, Windsor, London, Cleveland, and many other major cities in the United States and Canada. Within a 2-hour drive there are 9,076,000 people and within a 1-hour drive there are 7,359,000 people. Approximately 5 million school children live within a 50 mile radius of the Battlefield's headquarters. Many of these children are from underrepresented, minority, and

Monthly Visitation to River Raisin NBP



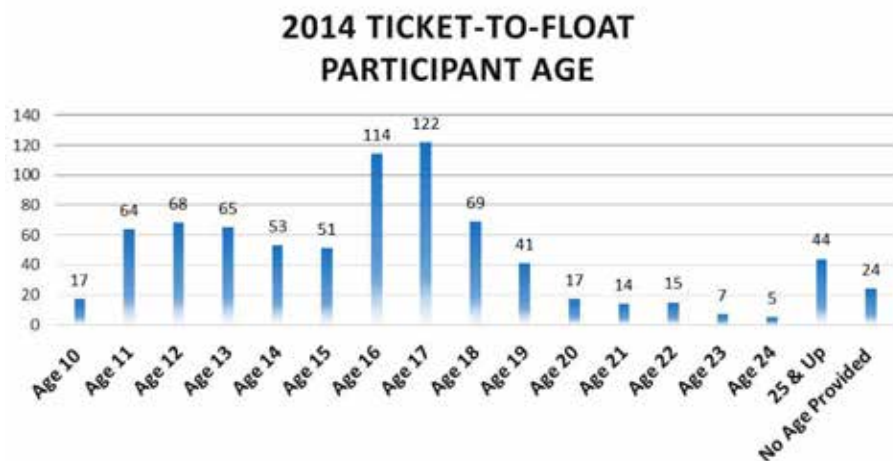
in 2013 and 73% in 2012 indicating a higher percentage of out-of-state visitors are coming to the Battlefield. Only 16.5% of Michigan visitors were from Monroe County. Ohio visitors accounted for 8% of the 2014 visitation compared with 9% in 2013 and 10% in 2012. Foreign visitation increased to 2.14% in 2014 compared to 1.7% in 2013 and 1.9% in 2012.

The National Park Service has not conducted any visitor surveys since initiating operations in 2011, but partner organizations including the National Park Foundation and River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation have. The visitor data in the

following four graphs is drawn from survey results conducted by partner organizations during recent Ticket to Float and Active Trails events.”

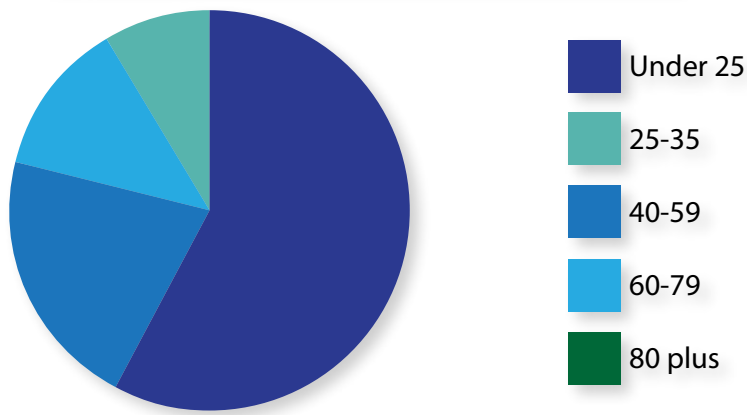
Underserved urban youth were the target audience for the Youth Kayak program. The highest concentration of participants was from Metro Detroit.

Survey results have indicated that events and activities are very important to attract regional visitors, but are not necessary to attract national and international visitors. The following charts indicate what visitors are attending Park organized events and activities.

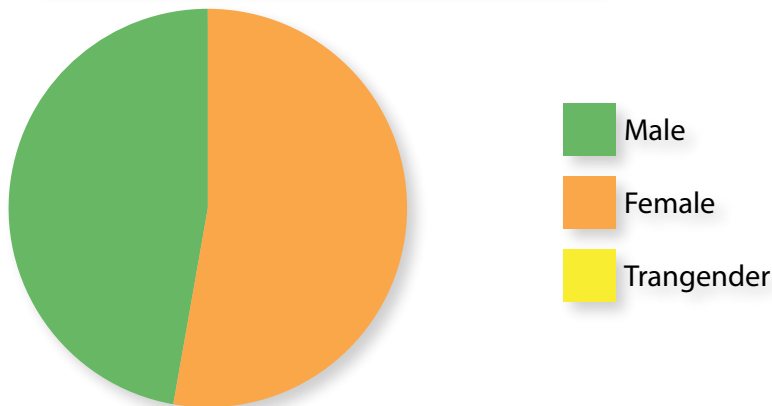


Underserved urban youth were the target audience for the Youth Kayak program.

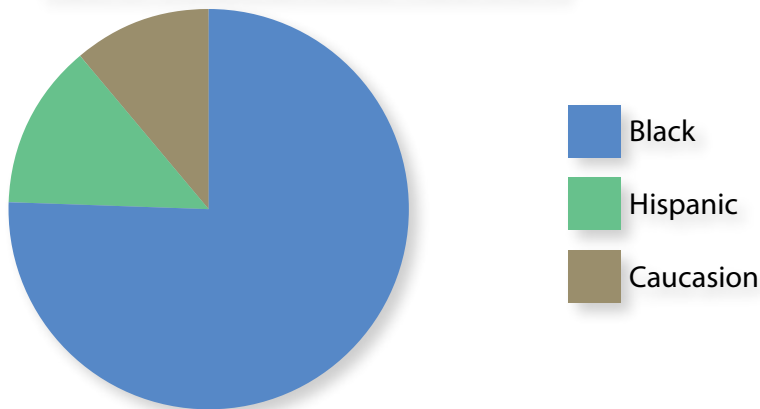
Age of Visitors Attending Active Trails Events



Gender of Visitors at Active Trails Events



Race of Visitors at Active Trails Events



Individuals represent many interests, and include:

- American Indians
- Business groups
- Canadian visitors
- Descendants of combatants
- Descendants of Frenchtown inhabitants
- Foreign visitors
- History and early U.S. history enthusiasts
- Local businesses
- Local residents
- Military park enthusiasts
- National Park enthusiasts (Passport Stamp collectors)
- Non-English speaking visitors
- Organized tour groups
- Travelers

Youth Groups are organized groups of younger visitors, and include:

- Boy and Girl Scouts
- Community day camps (City Parks, YMCA, Salvation Army, etc.)
- Curriculum-based groups of students
- ROTC

Researchers represent many interests including:

- Agriculture
- American Indians
- U.S. Military
- Archeologists
- Cartography
- Chemistry
- Culinary Arts
- Economics
- Ethnography (Metis, French, and American Indian)
- Genealogists
- Historians
- Historic Preservation
- Hospitality
- Landscape Architecture
- Mathematics
- Re-enactors

Current Programs and Media

The park is actively engaged in presenting and producing numerous programs and media which are targeted to the interests of various audiences. The following list identifies current programs and media, and the audiences which they serve.

Program:	Audiences:	Presenters:
A Soldier's Notes from Michigan's Big Battle	Youth Groups & Researchers	Educators
Air Quality	Youth Groups	Educators, Interns, & Staff
American Indian Pow-Wow	Individuals	American Indians, Volunteers, & Staff
Americans at the Round Table	Youth Groups & Researchers	Educators, Volunteers, & Staff
Analyzing a Battlefield Map	Youth Groups & Researchers	Educators
Annual Commemoration	Individuals & Researchers	Partners, Volunteers, & Staff
Archeology Explorer	Youth Groups	Volunteers & Staff
Battlefield Open House and Encampment	Individuals	Partners, Volunteers, & Staff
Battlefield Orientation	Individuals	Volunteers & Staff
Battlefield Scavenger Hunt	Individuals & Youth Groups	Volunteers & Staff
Battlefield Unigrid	Individuals	Publication
Battles of the River Raisin Pen Pal Project	Youth Groups & Researchers	Educators
Bias of the Battles	Youth Groups & Researchers	Educators
Black Powder demonstrations	Individuals	Partners, Volunteers, & Staff
Blaze the River Raisin Heritage Trail	Individuals	Volunteers & Staff – Self-guided
Bookstore	Individuals, Youth Groups, & Researchers	Volunteers & Staff
Boy Scouts of America Camporees and Jamborees	Youth Groups	Partners, Volunteers, & Staff
Children's craft days	Individuals	Volunteers & Staff
Christmas and Women's Teas	Individuals	Partners, Volunteers, & Staff
Clash of Powers	Individuals	Volunteers & Staff
Exhibits – Visitor Center	Individuals, Youth Groups, & Researchers	Self-guided
Footprints in Habitat GeoCache Trail	Individuals & Youth Groups	Volunteers & Staff – Self-guided
Front Plaza Exhibits	Individuals, Youth Groups, & Researchers	Self-guided
Fur Trading	Individuals & Youth Groups	Volunteers & Staff
Garden	Individuals, Youth Groups, & Researchers	Volunteers & Staff
Historic Markers	Individuals, Youth Groups, & Researchers	Self-guided
Historic Research and Reference Materials	Researchers	Volunteers & Staff
Information Desk	Individuals, Youth Groups, & Researchers	Volunteers & Staff
Interpretive Trail Tour	Individuals, Youth Groups, & Researchers	Volunteers, Educators, & Staff
It's Not My Fault	Researchers & Youth Groups	Educators
Letters From the Grave	Researchers & Youth Groups	Educators
Liberation of Frenchtown	Individuals & Researchers	Volunteers, Partners, & Staff
Major Muskrat Mascot	Youth Groups & Individuals	Volunteers & Staff
Major Muskrat's Plant Discovery	Individuals, Youth Groups, and Researchers	Volunteers & Staff
Mini Militia	Youth Groups	Partners, Volunteers, & Staff
Native American Storytelling	Individuals & Youth Groups	American Indians
Old French Noel!	Individuals	Partners, Volunteers, & Staff
Period Clothing	Individuals & Youth Groups	Volunteers & Staff
Podcasts (28)	Individuals & Youth Groups	Self-guided
Prepare to Defend – Declaration of War	Individuals	Volunteers & Staff
Rack Card: River Raisin National Battlefield Park	Individuals	Publication – Michigan Welcome Centers
Remember the Raisin Adventure	Researchers & Youth Groups	Educators
River Raisin Heritage Trail VISA Program	Individuals & Youth Groups	Volunteers & Interns – Self-guided
Site Bulletin: Hull's Trace (under development)	Individuals	Publication
Site Bulletin: National Park War of 1812 Sites	Individuals & Researchers	Publication

(Current Programs and Media continued)

Program:	Audiences:	Presenters:
Site Bulletin: River Raisin National Battlefield Park Area Attractions	Individuals	Publication
Site Bulletin: River Raising National Battlefield Park	Individuals & Researchers	Publication
Soil Quality	Youth Groups	Educators & Staff
The Ballistics of Artillery	Youth Groups & Researchers	Educators, Volunteers, & Staff
Ticket to Float Youth Kayak Explorer Program	Youth Groups & Researchers	Educators, Volunteers, & Staff
Treaty Negotiations	Youth Groups & Researchers	Educators, Interns, & Staff
Volunteer Militia Days	Individuals	Volunteers & Staff
War of 1812 Driving Tour	Individuals & Researchers	Self-guided
Water Quality	Youth Groups	Educators, Interns, & Staff
Where it Happened GeoCache Trail	Youth Groups & Individuals	Volunteers & Staff – Self-guided

The following media and programs are not targeted for specific groups, but rather are geared toward visitor experience goals:

- United States Military Band concert s
- Front porch exhibits
- Rack Card: Events
- River Raisin Heritage Trail brochure
- River Raisin Heritage Trail events

Project Management Information System (PMIS)

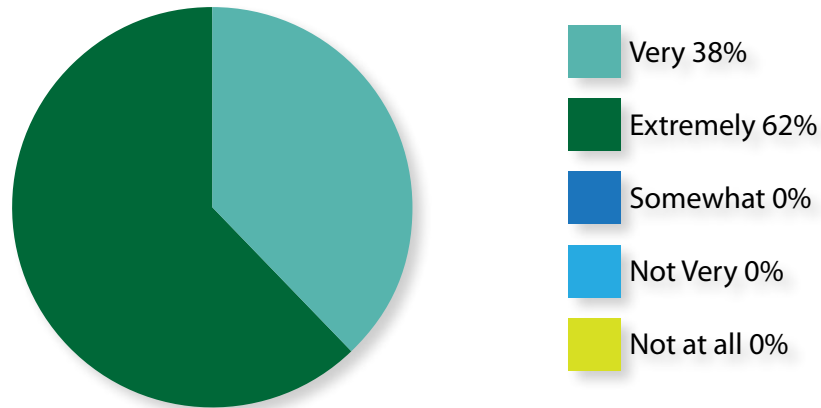
The park is currently addressing the Visitor Experience Goals by seeking funding for a range of interpretive programs and products. These can be found in the NPS Project Management Information System (PMIS) by their identification numbers.

The historic events at River Raisin National Battlefield are relevant to modern-day efforts toward cultural diversity.

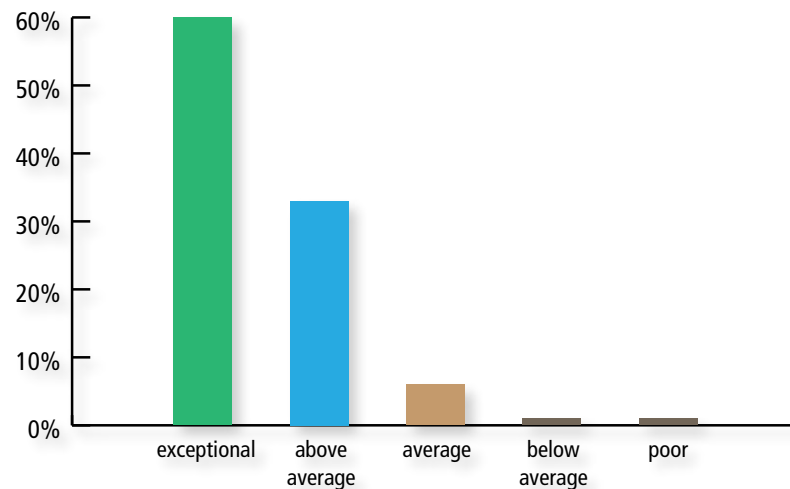


	Visitor Experience Goal	PMIS Project Identification Number	
1	Sufficient orientation to the site and within the site is provided.	177520 177989 192070	177701 192042 192179
2	The Battlefield offers a sense of being “in the real place.”	171059 177520 192033	192070 200170 200770
3	Audiences can sense the emotional depth of the conflict which compelled the battle.	171059 177699 177706 177989	192070 200770 210035
4	A range of contact with artifacts or reproductions, from hands-on programs to black powder demonstrations and encampments, provides a rich level of access to the site on physical, sensory, and imagination levels.	177699 177989	192046 200770
5	Media and technology are fully integrated into visitor experience and operations.	177701 177706 177989 192042	192046 192070 192179 20036
6	Audiences contribute to the story. Co-creation of visitor experience is encouraged.	171059 177520 177699	192179 200770 210460
7	Audiences may access the park’s stories and resources through the park’s collaboration with partners.	171059 177520 177604 177699 177989	192033 192046 200355 200770
8	Audiences discover topical connections across organizational and geographic boundaries.	177604 192179	200355 200770
9	Physical and virtual spaces are comfortable, accessible, attractive, welcoming.	177700 177989 192046	200355 200362 210229
10	Learning is available through experience and engagement as much as through formal programming.	210460 171059 177604 177699 177701	192042 192046 192134 192179 200770
11	Local residents- especially children and families- find value in the site as a community resource.	177699 192046 192134 200355	200362 210229 210460

How Important is it that the Battlefield Hold Events Like the Liberation of Frenchtown?



Rate the Quality of the Liberation of Frenchtown Event



Opportunities Relating to Interpretation

War of 1812 Bicentennial

Commemorations of the bicentennial of the War of 1812 are winding up as of the writing of this LRIP in 2015. The Battlefield tested its limits as it sponsored complex, large-scale special events, and initiated working relationships with many partners and collaborators.

The following special events took place related to the Bicentennial:

- November 2012- Reunion Play performed by over 60 actors and musicians and attended by over 600 people.
- January 2013 – 200th

Commemoration attended by over 1,000 visitors and featuring over 200 re-enactors and numerous dignitaries.

- January 2013 – Remembrances of the War of 1812 Musical featuring over 120 performers and musicians and attended by over 600 people.
- War of 1812 Art Contest – 17 artists entered 28 pieces of art.
- September 28, 2013 – Liberation of Frenchtown attended by over 3,000 visitors and featuring over 430 musicians, 30 re-enactors, and over 20 volunteers supporting the event.

The Liberation of Frenchtown

The Liberation of Frenchtown was a pilot event sponsored by the National



Major Muskrat is a larger-than-life sized mascot which is employed in many outreach activities, including community parades, special events, and media appearances.

Park Foundation and many community organizations. This event commemorated and celebrated the return of the Michigan Territory to the United States. As a part of the National Park Foundation grant, a visitor survey was conducted during the Liberation of Frenchtown event. A total of 68 surveys were completed representing 371 visitors' views or about 12% of the total event attendance. The surveys were administered randomly between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. by volunteers. 76% of visitors surveyed came in groups of 2 to 6 people, but individuals to groups as large as 90 people were surveyed. 10% of the survey respondents said they were in groups larger than 8 people. 71% of the visitors were from outside Monroe and included a large percentage from the Metro Detroit region. 54% of visitors were female and 46% were male. 24% of visitors were under 18 years old, 6% were 18-34 years old, 39% were 35-54 years old, 29% were 55-74 years old.

National Park Service Centennial 2016

The National Park Service is preparing for the upcoming Centennial in 2016.

The national initiatives have been outlined in "A Call to Action" which identifies four key themes and 36 actions to ready the agency for its 100th anniversary. The Park will be focusing on the following "Call to Action" themes and actions related to Interpretation and Education:

Theme: Connecting People to Parks **Action Numbers**

- C2 Step by Step – Create deep connections between younger generations and parks
- C3 History Lesson – Excite and involve new audiences in history discovery events
- C4 In My Back Yard – Improve urban residents' awareness and access to the Park
- C5 Parks for People – Enhance the connection of densely populated, diverse communities to the Park
- C6 Take a Hike, Call Me in the Morning – Expand the health community's use of the Park
- C7 Next Generation Stewards – Create a new generation of citizen scientists & stewards of the Park



Historic weapons demonstrations are used to help audiences grasp the concept of the international battles that took place in the local area.

C9 Keep the Dream Alive – Foster civic dialogue about the stories of the civil rights movement

C10 Arts Afire – Showcase the meaning of the Park to new audiences through dance, music, visual arts, writing, and social media

C12 Follow the Flow – Support communities’ efforts to expand access to water-based recreation and to protect and restore waterways

C14 Value Added – Develop awareness among the public of ways the Park contributes to the economic vitality of our nation.

Theme: Advancing the NPS Education Mission Action Numbers

A15 A Class Act – Help students develop a deep understanding of the Park

A16 Live and Learn – Provide multiple ways for children to learn about the Park

A17 Go Digital – Reach new audiences and maintain a conversation digitally

A18 Ticket to Ride – Expand opportunities for students to directly experience the Park

A19 Out with the Old – Engage visitors with interactive interpretive experiences

A20 Scholarly Pursuits – Sponsor excellence in science and scholarship

Theme: Preserving America’s Special Places Action Numbers

P23 Go Green – Reduce carbon footprint and increase renewable energy

P29 Posterity Partners – Engage the power of philanthropy and volunteerism

Theme: Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence Action Numbers

E30 Tools of the Trade – Provide employees the tools, training and development needed to reach their full potential

E31 Destination Innovation – Accelerate the spread of ideas, encourage innovation, and inspire collaboration

E32 Play it Safe – Empower employees to use critical thinking skills and to embrace safety

E33 Home Grown – Recruit candidates that reflect the local community

The Park will work with 1217 surrounding communities to celebrate the Centennial of the National Park Service in creative ways between 2015 and 2017.

River Raisin Heritage Corridor East – City of Monroe Master Plan & Recreation Plan

There are several proposed future conditions in City of Monroe’s River Raisin History Corridor East Master Plan that will change physical conditions and the landscape around the park. Those changes would have significant bearing on resource protection and

visitor experience at the Battlefield. The City of Monroe, River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation, and Monroe County Historical Society are currently raising funding to implement the Corridor plan. Visitor routing, the sequence of stories, alternatives, and experiences on a larger scale will need to be addressed as the site conditions change. Visitor experiences will need to be addressed through several venues, including:

- Pedestrian Trails – land and water
- Requirements for the new visitor center
- Signs and identity
- Theme zones

Interpretive Activity Zones

The City of Monroe, in partnership with community residents and organizations, has created an ambitious plan (the River Raisin Heritage Corridor East – Master Plan) to develop for interpretive, educational and cultural tourism purposes a large segment of the Park's core battlefield area. The River Raisin National Battlefield Park Foundation, Inc. serves as the key non-profit arm responsible for supporting the Battlefield in Monroe and Wayne counties and for developing the Corridor. The map indicates the City of Monroe's desired future activity areas according to the community plan.

The seven zones which have been identified for the City of Monroe's History Corridor – East Master Plan provide a footprint by which the park can address interpretive themes.

Zone 1: Visitor Center

All park themes can be addressed at the Visitor Center through media and personal services.

Zone 2: Peace Gardens

The Peace Gardens and Chapel are

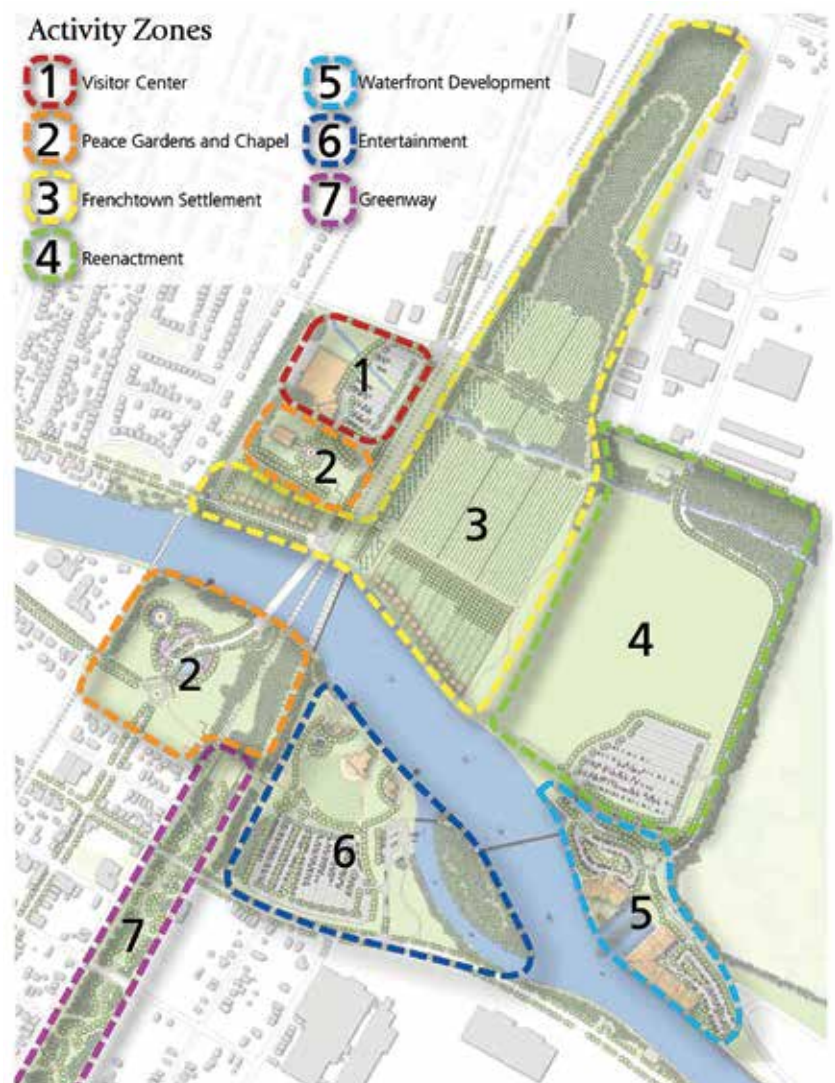
sites in which three park themes can be best addressed: Remember the Raisin, Clash of Cultures, and Battle for Supremacy.

Zone 3: Frenchtown Settlement

Stories relating to the Hull's Trace, Clash of Cultures and Battle for Supremacy themes can be addressed within the Frenchtown Settlement. If 17th Infantry encampment was set up at the east side of Zone 3, the contrast between French Town and the Military camp could provide an opportunity to interpret Clash of Cultures.

Zone 4: Reenactment

Battle for Supremacy could be addressed in the reenactment zone. In references to reenactments, it is necessary to clarify that reenactments must occur on non-park lands, as reenact-



ments are prohibited in all parks (see NPS Management Policies 7.5.9). It is appropriate however, to conduct Living History Programs on park lands.

Zone 5: Waterfront Development

This zone would serve as a community venue, not necessarily for park interpretation. However, the venue could be developed in a way that supports Park interpretive themes.

Zone 6: Entertainment

This zone would serve as a community venue, but will also support park interpretation. Programs within the entertainment venue can be used to address all Park interpretive themes and signage can support the Battle for Supremacy, Remember the Raisin, and Clash of Cultures themes.

Zone 7: Greenway

The Greenway provides appropriate interpretation of Hull's Trace and the Battle for Supremacy (2nd day). The American Indian Confederation and other themes can be addressed on theme-specific trails throughout the City of Monroe's Plan.

Western Lake Erie Geography

The following points on Lake Erie have public access in some form. This fact may be instrumental in preserving the park's Fundamental Value, "Areas of the Battlefield Landscape outside the Park Boundary."

- Hull's Road (Corduoy Road), Point Mouillee SGA
- La Plaisance Bay Landing, Raisin Point (MDNR Boat Launch)
- Plum Creek Crossing, Raisin Point, MDNR Boat Launch
- South Otter Creek Crossing, Toledo Beach, FWS/DRINR/SGA
- Stony Creek Crossing, Stony Point (Point Aux Peaux), SGA

Research Needs

- A Cultural Landscape Report is being conducted which will recommend plantings such as corn, agricultural crops, wild grapes, orchards, and Judas trees.
- A Historic Resource Study is

Role playing is used to help students relate to the human element of the historic conflict.





Archeological evidence has the potential to yield information important to the understanding of historic events. Painting by Tim Kurtz.

started in 2013 and should be completed in FY16..

- Coordination of the development of a database of artifacts, manuscripts, digital files between the park, the Monroe County Historical Museum, NARA, and the Monroe County Library is underway.
- A Trail Plan (water and land) for the park in conjunction with other area trails is needed.
- A Wayside Exhibit Plan in conjunction with multiple political sub-divisions within Monroe and Wayne counties is needed.
- A Visitor Experience Plan, in conjunction with multiple political sub-divisions within Monroe and Wayne counties is needed.
- A Battlefield Preservation and Cooperative Management Plan is needed.
- A Scope of Collections Statement to define the park museum's collection holdings at the present

and for the future is needed.

- A Collection Management Plan is needed to provide a set of guidelines and recommendations for improving the park's collection management.
- Numerous specific primary source studies for all American Indian Tribes and various other interpretive themes are needed. Research related to the Wyandotte, Shawnee, Ottawa/Odawa, Potawatomi, and Metis are underway.

Recommendations



Recommendations

Summary of Recommendations

As one of the nation's newest National Parks that is located within a densely populated metropolitan area the park is faced with growing pressures for new and expanded interpretive and educational programming. As a young NPS Unit, the Park is limited in meeting these demands by drastically low levels of paid staff. Low staffing levels are compounded by very small public space in the repurposed house that serves as the Headquarters and Visitor Center. The Battlefield has been highly creative in developing and delivering interpretive and educational services within its tight constraints.

Recommendations developed by this Long-Range Interpretive Plan directly address the park's three Visitor Experience Goals. The following efforts should be employed to continue to build robust interpretive and educational programs while overcoming the challenges of low staffing levels and small public spaces at the Visitor Center:

Access to Park Resources and Values

1. Educational Programs

Expand educational programs within 50 miles of the Park headquarters. Develop and use more distance learning opportunities for students to learn using park resources. Park partners, volunteers, and staff can work together to develop and deliver learning opportunities.

2. Electronic Access

Create a web-accessible thematically-organized electronic database of images, historic documents, and text files.

3. Knowledge Base

Develop a focused primary source research strategy to expand content development and understanding.

4. Cultural Landscape

Landscape treatment of the cultural landscape will improve visitor experience, accessibility, and understanding of the Battlefield's cultural appearance immediately following the battles. Restoration will take place after the completion of a Cultural Landscape Inventory and Report and appropriate compliance.

5. Visitor Education Center

Construct a visitor education center or identify partnership to provide a visitor education center.

Shared History

6. Social Media and Web-Based Interpretive Strategy

Develop a robust social media and web-based interpretive strategy that provides interactive learning opportunities, to encourage additional interest in the Park and associated stories as well as broadening the Park's outreach efforts. Partner-led social media tied into the Park's website and social media sites can effectively enhance the Park's social media and web-based capacity.

7. Cooperative Management Plan

Develop a multi-jurisdictional Cooperative Management Plan that includes visitor wayfinding signage, interpretive wayside exhibits, and visitor experience objectives.

8. Historic / Scenic Byway

Participate in the creation of a Hull's Trace 1812 Historic / Scenic Byway.

Viability

9. Planning

Develop a Wayside Exhibit Plan, Exhibit Plan, Educational Curriculum Plan, and Interpretive and Educational Program Plan.

10. Volunteer-in-Parks Program

Focus capacity on building an even more robust volunteer-in-parks program. While the core volunteer program must be managed by capable Park staff, efforts should be made to recruit and train Lead Volunteers that will take responsibility for developing and implementing programs such as children craft activities, children's discovery events, holiday festivities, etc. Park partners should be strongly engaged in the volunteer program to aid in support, recruitment, training, recognition, retention, and other volunteer program activities.

11. Teacher-Led Educational Experiences

Develop teacher-led educational experiences at the Battlefield similar to the Treaty of Ghent and Springwells programs. Design a series of teacher professional development workshop or

institutes that allow teachers to learn how to effectively use Battlefield resources to enhance student learning. Workshops should be developed to provide incentives to teachers for participating like earning continuing education credits.

12. Cooperating Association Agreement

The Park must, with the assistance of the Regional Office, formalize the Cooperating Association Agreement. Once the agreement is in place, the Park should promote and encourage the growth of educational sales. All proceeds should be used to further enhance interpretive and educational programs of the Park.

13. Fundraising Agreement with Friends Group

The park must, with the assistance of the Regional Office, formalize a fundraising agreement with the Friends of River Raisin National Battlefield Park, the non-profit friends groups started to support the preservation, education, volunteer, interpretive and development components of the Battlefield. Battlefield

The Battlefield continues to work with educators to further expand the educational impact of Major Muskrat.





Artistic renderings of historic scenes are helpful for audiences who are learning about pre-photograph time periods such as the War of 1812. Painting of Wayne Stockade by Fran Madel.

Foundation has achieved tremendous success as a new 501 c3 non-profit organization. The Battlefield Foundation should be encouraged to develop earned income sources that support the Battlefield's interpretive themes. Ensuring the sustainability of the Battlefield Foundation will help ensure the continued success and sustainability of the Park.

Interpretive and Educational Base Funding Investment Priorities

Base funding increases should focus on hiring a full-time volunteer program manager, one journeyman level Park Ranger\Education Specialist to develop programs and special events and oversee park guide activities, and one additional permanent park guide to ensure 7-day coverage at the Battlefield visitor center. The lack of a journeymen level Interpreter and VIP Coordinator are critical weakness for the Park. In addition to permanent staffing, the Battlefield should use a robust seasonal and student employment program to add capacity for programming during peak visitor periods and peak educational programming periods of the year.

Staffing at the Park costs on-average 9%

more than most other National Parks in the Midwest Region due to being located within the Detroit pay area. (A GS-09 step 1 makes \$25.21 per hour at the Park compared to \$23.19 in most areas of the Midwest Region). This cost difference was not addressed when the Park was established and has resulted in significantly reduced capacity to have higher graded staff to meet critical needs. The Park's budget of \$595,000 is equivalent to a budget of \$541,450 in other areas of the Midwest Region.

Strategy for Development of Park Signage

Signs are the most frequently used means of communicating with park visitors. Entrance signs offer greetings, welcoming visitors, and reminding them that the place they are entering is part of a system of parks cared for by the National Park Service. Other signs guide visitors as they travel to or within parks, help them understand and appreciate what they encounter, remind them of their role in caring for parks, warn them of potential dangers, identify important landmarks, and help them have a convenient and pleasant stay.

The NPS Sign Program provides design and fabrication guidelines for the full range of park signs. Sign Program standards provide flexibility

of form, material, and content, allowing signs to be tailored to different park environments. The goal is for signs to strategically provide critical information to visitors with minimal disruption to the natural landscape. Ideally, sign graphics will follow standard NPS convention while materials are chosen to both withstand the park's climate and fit in with its environment.

The success of park signs is more assured if they are not developed individually, but are the result of a broad, deliberate, and well-documented sign communication strategy. In the case of the Battlefield, development of a sign strategy within the larger Heritage Corridor-East Master Plan is important. Signs addressed in the standards include motorist guidance signs both in, and leading to, parks; traffic regulatory signs; park and facility identification signs; and other signs relating to safety, wayfinding, resource protection, interpretation, and general park information.

Like Long-Range Interpretive Plans or General Management Plans, a Park Sign Plan is invaluable in determining how a park will communicate with its visitors and manage its assets. However, unlike a GMP or LRIP — which can be quite broad — a Park Sign Plan includes the detailed

specifications needed to implement its strategic recommendations.

As the name suggests, a Sign Plan can address an entire park. Although a park-wide plan is certainly a worthy goal, it is sometimes more practical to focus on a specific area or section within the park. Over time, as budgets and other circumstances allow, the smaller plans can be combined into a single comprehensive plan. In fact, a sign plan can be very helpful — perhaps essential — in obtaining funding to purchase signs.

Having an area or park-wide plan in place allows signs to be ordered in a logical and orderly fashion once funds become available. Signs can be purchased by type (signs of the same kind in a given place), by area (all signs in a given place), or by attrition (as deterioration requires). Finally, in addition to aiding in the purchase of new signs, a sign plan can greatly assist parks in accounting for signs after they are purchased, and in maintaining them over time.

The content of a sign plan varies depending on the extent of the area being considered and the type of signs being planned. Most, however, include the following:

Assessment Report: The planning process typically begins by evaluating and documenting the signs that are

Boy Scouts share their knowledge of outdoor skills with volunteers in period dress.



currently in place. The assessment also helps to establish its future needs. If, for example, most signs are communicating effectively, but are in poor physical condition, they may simply be replaced with ones that comply with current NPS and FHWA standards. If, on the other hand, a park's signs are not communicating with visitors effectively, existing signs may be replaced with newer ones (with more current information) and additional signs may be added or sign clutter may be deleted.

Once the assessment report has been reviewed by the park, a sign plan is developed, consisting of the following:

Location Plan: The location of all new signs that are proposed (those that replace existing signs and those that are altogether new) is indicated on a simple map of the park or park area being planned. Each sign designated on the map is associated with a drawing of it by a number code.

Drawings: Every new sign proposed is documented in a drawing. The drawings depict the size and general appearance of the sign, including the precise location of all the text or other graphic content it displays. Notations on the drawing specify how the sign is to be made, including material and color. Once the drawings have been reviewed and approved by the park, they become the principal component of a sign order that guides sign production.

A mini-sign plan for the newly acquired Hull's Trace location is attached as Appendix A.

Strategy for Research

The following is a strategy for addressing the needs of Park research and researchers, a primary park audience. This strategy should be initially implemented through partners

and Park volunteers with the support of Park staff.

The needs of researchers fall into four broad categories: Documents (archives, texts of all kinds); Artifacts (objects created by and associated with human activity); Cultural Landscapes (landforms, sites, features, structures in which historical events and activities have taken place); and Local Knowledge (including persons knowledgeable in the areas of the researcher's interests). The factors that attract researchers to River Raisin NBP will focus on the War of 1812 in general and the Battles of Frenchtown in particular. However, just as researchers will contextualize their River Raisin NBP-specific needs against larger frameworks, the River Raisin NBP must contextualize its resources against other regional resources.

Following is a framework for identifying measurable outcomes for meeting the needs of researchers in each of the four categories above.

A. Documents: Collect, catalog and disseminate all reference materials in River Raisin NBP ownership. This is best done as a digitization project, with outputs in two forms: high-resolution graphic files, and machine-readable/searchable text files. Note, however, that digitization is not preservation and requires a plan for migration and management.

There are several sites existing to provide access to park museum collections on the web:

- o The NPS Web Catalog (<http://museum.nps.gov/ParkIndex.aspx#.VTERXPnF-tY>) has been in use for many years.
- o The NPS is currently partnering with the Google Cultural Institute

to post museum objects for the Centennial and beyond.

- o Virtual Museum Exhibits can be developed through the WASO-Museum Management Program office (<http://www.nps.gov/museum/>).

In addition, the hosting of the River Raisin NBP digital archives should link the researcher to other regional archives: Monroe Historical Society; Monroe Public Library; Burton Historical Collection (Detroit Public Library), Clements Library and Bentley Library (both at U of M), and so forth.

- B. Artifacts: The collections owned by the River Raisin NBP should likewise be accessibly cataloged, including high-res photographs and textual descriptions in a Web-searchable (non-proprietary) database. Where possible, links to other collections should give the researcher other options in the region: Monroe Historical Society, Detroit Historical Society, Lake Erie Metropark, and so forth.
- C. Cultural Landscapes: This is where River Raisin NBP makes its unique, and strongest, contribution to

research. Being on the scene of the action is not merely inspirational, it physically situates the researcher in the physical context of the events, and clarifies the options, resources, and constraints operating on the historical actors. Interactive maps and virtual tours may prepare the visitor for an enhanced on-site experience, but they are no substitute for it. For this reason, our group concurred that the reclamation of the cultural landscape of January 1812 to as great an extent as possible, is among the highest priorities.

- D. Local Knowledge: A remarkable amount of knowledge has been preserved for two centuries and more. Along with the partners listed above, the River Raisin NBP should facilitate collection of oral histories, to collect insight into genealogy and lifeways of descendant communities (French, Anglo-American, American Indian). Oral histories conducted for the park should be added to the park's museum collection. This type of research will be beneficial to the development of future museum exhibits. Regular programming at the River Raisin NBP showcasing this knowledge

Battlefield staff visit schools prior to the students' visit to the battlefield, in order to increase site recognition and encourage learning goals.



should include, where permitted and feasible, the creation of accessible video archives (a River Raisin NBP YouTube channel?).

- E. Databases: River Raisin NBP should consider using already-existing NPS databases – like IRMA (While initially focused on natural resource-related information, IRMA has broadened its scope to encompass all types of park resource data. The Data Store now contains thousands of documents related to park cultural resources and history) or NPS Libris databases – instead of inventing a different/new interpretive database.

Conclusion: While other entities in the area have extensive archival and artifact collections, the Park is unique in having the cultural landscape itself. Restoring the landscape, and conducting interpretive activities with knowledgeable informants within the context of the landscape, is a high priority activity in the long-range planning process. Follow-up activities can concentrate on developing comprehensive regional approaches to accessing all four types of research resources: linked websites, merged catalogs, publications, periodic symposia on themes of common interest, etc.

Visitor Education Center

The existing visitor center building is located in the flood plain of the River Raisin, and is seated on top of one of the park's main resource: the Battlefield. It has 5,231 square feet on three levels and includes 1,342 square feet of storage and maintenance space in the basement; 1,080 square feet of administrative space on the second floor; 470 square feet of porch space used for outdoor exhibits and programs during poor weather; and

2,574 square feet of visitor orientation, education, exhibits, educational sales space including one office and restrooms. The public space of the visitor center is a renovated old home with a small 800 square foot addition to the north. The renovated and expanded home has structural limitations that force the space to be broken into six different smaller areas. Because of the small cooped up spaces exhibits do not have a thematic flow. The space does not meet accessibility requirements or fire safety standards and is inadequate to tell the complex stories of the Battles and Aftermath. Due to the small size, when school groups are present the visiting public's experience is greatly impacted due to disruptions and the inability to access all exhibits. The visitor center has no storage for critical program and visitor use equipment like wheelchairs, tables, chairs, teaching aids, period uniforms and clothing, and the many other items needed to have a vibrant interpretive and educational program. The visitor center lacks space for an interpretive library, research materials, curatorial storage, or imperative program development area (office).

Exhibits in the visitor center only scratch the surface of telling a portion of the interpretive themes from one perspective. Relatively unsuccessful attempts have been made to expand the representation of history from other perspectives. To be effective, the Park's interpretive themes should be told from the following perspectives:

- U.S. including Kentuckian, War Hawks vs. Federalists, the White House, and U.S. Congress
- British including Great Britain, British Canada (Canadian Militia) and French habitants of Upper Canada
- French habitants including Detroit and Frenchtown (Michigan Militias)

- American Indian Nations including Wyandotte (Wyandot\Huron), Shawnee, Potawatomi (Bodéwadmí), Odawa\Ottawa, Chippewa (Ojibwe), Delaware\Lenape (Lunaapeew), Miami (Myaamiaki), Winnebago (Ho-Chunk), Creek (Muscogee), Kickapoo (Kiikaapoi), Sauk or Sac (Thâkíwa), Fox (Meskwaki), and Seneca-Cayuga (Mingoes). Each individual American Indian Nation has a different story of tribal splits over choosing sides in the War, Battle participation, and their own story of the Aftermath of the Battles and War of 1812. To fully grasp the significance of the Battles and its Aftermath each tribes story must be told individually and cumulatively. Each American Indian Tribes story must including the continuing struggles and social justice issues of today that resulted from the Aftermath.
- African American – Slave and Free
- French Metis Societies

In addition to the differing viewpoints and cultural clashes, it is vital that the visitor center set the context and significance of the Battles regionally, nationally and internationally for visitors.

The context is very complex and represents the climax of over 60 years of intense period fighting and choosing sides as European explorers and the fledgling United States struggled to build their empires and American Indians struggled for survival delicately balanced with benefiting from the economic prosperity and new technologic advances connected to trading with the various European settlers.

Park exhibits should confront visitors of all ages with choosing sides, conflict resolution, the harsh realities of War and the lingering social justice issues

still prevalent in the United States and Canada as a result of the Battles and its Aftermath. The Aftermath story is complex and different depending on which viewpoint you examine it. For American Indians, the Aftermath is forced removal and assimilation while for United States citizens it was the killing of wounded soldiers that lead to end of the Indian Confederation and U.S. Indian Policy in the decades after the War.

Educational programming is critical to the success of the Battlefield developing an understanding of the significance of the Battles and Aftermath in the next generation. Many of the schools that bring students to the Park for educational programming come from impoverished school districts and students lack the necessary attire for outdoor programming during poor and cold weather. Most schools will not even attempt educational programs at the park from November – February, but have indicated they would if students could be accommodated in interior areas. Schools that schedule programs at the Park in March and April often complain about outdoor activities in adverse weather. A minimum of 4 spaces that can accommodate 25 students each without precluding visitor access are needed. Ideally, the Park would have 6 to 8 education spaces themed to provide quality inquiry centered learning focused on content expectations of surrounding school districts. If the park reached each student in just Monroe and Wayne counties one time during their K-12 school year it would have to serve 60,000 students annually or over 350 students each school day.

Matrices of Goals and Recommendations

The park's Management Goals Relating to Interpretation have been addressed through the development of Visitor Experience Goals. The desired outputs, recommendations for achieving those outputs, and the required resources needed are outlined in the following three tables.

Access to Park Resources and Values: The park provides access to a range of educational and recreational opportunities that foster the health and integrity of the park's environment and its visitors.			
Outcomes (Visitor Experience Goals)	Outputs (Tangible)	Activities (Recommendations)	Inputs/Assets/Resources
<p>Sufficient orientation to the site and within the site is provided.</p> <p>The Battlefield offers a sense of being "in the real place."</p> <p>Audiences can sense the emotional depth of the conflict which compelled the battle.</p>	<p>Driving tour (CD, app, and cell phone)</p> <p>AV program specifically geared toward kids</p> <p>Wayside Plan</p> <p>British Line / Canon exhibit on grounds</p> <p>Educators have the opportunity to earn continuing education credits through the park</p> <p>Flags reflecting troop locations and combatants</p> <p>Exhibit Development Plan</p> <p>Educational Curriculum Plan</p> <p>Program Development Plan</p>	<p>Develop Media to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A/V program specifically geared toward children to be provided to educators and accessed through social media and digital media CD, app, and/or cell phone driving tour Outside Exhibits: Place six replica canon on British line Develop a Wayside Exhibit Plan Place flags on troop locations that illustrate the general location of various combatants during the Battles <p>VC Exhibits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an Exhibit Development Plan for the Park based on interpretive themes <p>Curriculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an Educational Curriculum Plan for the Park based on interpretive themes Increase presence on local/regional media Continued park presence at parades through volunteer efforts Continue to expand the Ticket-to-Ride program <p>Develop new programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Program Development Plan should be created that outlines the interpretive and educational priorities by theme and viewpoint. The Program Development Plan should include recommended events. Develop activity to immediately engage children as they get off the bus Work with Wayne County Regional Educational Service Agency, Monroe County ISD, and other county educational administrations to develop a network of school contacts Sponsor bus tour to Hull's Trace Explore Artist-in-Residence Program Develop Educators' Institutes, continuing education program for educators 	<p>Funding to create driving tour CD</p> <p>Funding for kids' AV program</p> <p>Funding for Wayside Plan</p> <p>Funding for Exhibit Development Plan</p> <p>Funding for Educational Curriculum Development Plan</p> <p>Funding for Educators' Institutes</p> <p>Funding for Program Development Plan</p>

Shared History: The park invests in partnerships which empower diverse audiences to participate in the discovery and protection of the Battlefield's natural and cultural resources and values.

Outcomes (Visitor Experience Goals)	Outputs (Tangible)	Activities (Recommendations)	Inputs/Assets/Resources
<p>Audiences contribute to the story. Co-creation of visitor experience is encouraged.</p> <p>Audiences may access the park's stories and resources through the park's collaboration with other entities.</p> <p>Audiences discover topical connections across organizational and geographic boundaries.</p> <p>Learning is available through experience and engagement as much as through formal programming.</p>	<p>1812 Historic Heritage Byway</p> <p>Increased effectiveness of volunteer program</p> <p>Organized youth groups attend weekend events</p> <p>Bi-annual or Annual Symposia</p> <p>Park-sponsored lecture series</p> <p>New partnership between park and schools</p> <p>Increased American Indian representation in park programs and media</p> <p>Collect source materials to support program development</p>	<p>Train additional docents, and have 3 people specifically dedicated to be 1) Volunteer Coordinator; 2) Activities Coordinator; and 3) Education Coordinator.</p> <p>Participate in creation of 1812 Historic Heritage Byway.</p> <p>Work with Boys Clubs, church groups, etc. to get kids to weekend events</p> <p>Get involved with Mason Schools' American Indian culture program</p> <p>Organize a symposium with a local academic component and a university partner</p> <p>Lecture Series: Work with Fort Meigs, Ellis Library, MCCC, U of M Hatcher Library, U of Toledo, etc.</p> <p>Develop focused primary source research strategy to expand content development and understanding</p> <p>Continue to develop relations with American Indian communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibits November heritage days Journey Towards Understanding programs 	<p>Volunteer Coordinator</p> <p>Volunteer to serve as Activities Coordinator</p> <p>Volunteer to serve as Education Coordinator</p> <p>Staff and funding to support symposia</p> <p>Staff and funding to support lecture series</p> <p>American Indian involvement in exhibits, special events, and programming</p>

The park maintains the natural and built environments to support viable and sustainable populations, and to preserve the integrity of the Battlefield landscape and its stories for present and future generations.

Outcomes (Visitor Experience Goals)	Outputs (Tangible)	Activities (Recommendations)	Inputs/Assets/Resources
Physical and virtual spaces are comfortable, accessible, attractive, welcoming. Local residents- especially children and families- find value in the site as a community resource.	Increased numbers of students well-served Increased service to researchers Increased effectiveness of interpretive efforts Collection, preservation of, and access to oral histories PMIS package for exhibits in new VC Take-away item for students Wayside exhibit that interprets archeology of the brownfield Cooperative Management Plan to include interpretation, wayfinding, wayside exhibits, and visitor experience objectives Cooperating Association Agreement	Explore cycle-rama concept, theater-in-a-round in a new visitor center Work with partners to construct or otherwise acquire a larger space adjacent to the core battlefield as an education/ visitor center Use the 2006 Museum Collection Storage Plan (currently being updated) to work with partners to develop resource rooms, research room, and collections storage near the core battlefield Create electronic database which has thematic organization, includes image and text files, and is web-accessible Implement recommendations from the Cultural Landscape Inventory and Report to facilitate access to the cultural landscape through restoration, orientation and interpretation Develop a "take-away" item that may lead to another visit (i.e. student-generated button) Develop a wayside exhibit about archeology and the brownfield Facilitate access to oral history through collection of interviews with the descendant communities, and by serving as a contact point and repository Develop a multi-jurisdictional Cooperative Management Plan that includes interpretation, wayfinding, wayside exhibits, and visitor experience objectives Enter into an agreement with the Battlefield Foundation for cooperating association activities	Large space to accommodate school groups Resource / Research Facility Resource / Research staffing A modified terrain which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exhibits native species • does not invite local kids to party • provides parking Funding for brownfield archeology wayside exhibit Funding for development of "take-away" item for students Funding for Cooperative Management Plan

Implementation Plan

2015

Programs:

- Create bus step-down activity
- Create a Journey Toward Understanding American Indian curriculum & field trip program
- Develop continuing education program for educators using the Journey Toward Understanding
- Continue to expand the Ticket-to-Ride program

Development of Media:

- Place replica canons on British line
- Develop pre-and post-visit packets for school visits
- Develop a “take-away” item that may lead to another visit (i.e. student-generated button)

Partnerships and Collaboration:

- Enter into a Cooperating Association agreement
- Train docent coordinators
- Initiate a multi-jurisdictional Cooperative Management Plan

- Continue to develop relations with Federally Recognized U.S. American Indian nations
- Work with Wayne County Regional Educational Service Agency, Monroe County ISD, and other county educational administrations to develop a network of school contacts.
- Explore a joint Visitor Education Center to replace the Battlefield’s visitor center

2016-2020

Programs:

- Develop an Educational Curriculum Plan
- Develop and Interpretive & Educational Program Plan

Development of Media:

- Develop an Exhibit Plan
- Develop a Wayside Exhibit Plan
- Create an effective digital interpretation strategy usign social media and web content

Partnerships and Collaboration:

- Collaborate with academia for symposiums

Participants in the Youth Explorer Program prepare to paddle toward the “corduroy road” section of Hulls Trace.



- Increase presence on local/regional media (periodicals, newspapers, radio, etc.)
- Support American Indian Journey Toward Understanding
- Explore Artist-in-Residence Program in collaboration with partners

Facilities:

- Facilitate access to oral history through collection of interviews with the descendant communities, and by serving as a contact point and repository
- Explore a partnership Resource / Research Room, and collections storage
- Continue to restore the cultural landscape according to Cultural Landscape Report recommendations

2021 and Later

Development of Media:

- Continue to provide gallery space for local artists, and add better lighting
- Explore cycle-rama concept, theater-in-a-round

Partnerships and Collaboration:

- Expand school collaboration
- Lecture Series: Work with Fort Meigs, Ellis Library, MCCC, U of M Hatcher Library, U of Toledo.
- Participate in the creation of Hull's Trace 1812 Historic/Scenic Byway

Facilities:

- Acquire larger classroom space for students & exhibits adjacent to the core battlefield

Appendix

The Planning Team

River Raisin Battlefield National Historical Park

Scott Bentley, Superintendent
Daniel Downing, Chief of Interpretation and Education
Bill Saul, Volunteer
Dean Bodine, Volunteer
Jami Keegan, Park Guide
Jerry Cantu, Facility Manager
Mary Bodine, Volunteer
Rick Town, Park Guide
Ron Jones, Park Guide
Rusty Davis, Volunteer
Shawna Mazur, Park Guide

Tribal Nations

Bob Bennett, Wyandot of Anderdon Nation
Homer Mandoka, Nottawasippi Huron Potawatamie
Ted Roll, Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma and Wyandot of Anderdon Nation

Federal Representatives

Dustin Krasny, Assistant to Representative Walburg
Gail Govaere, Assistant to Senator Levin
Mark Cockran, Assistant to Representative Dingell
Michigan State Representatives
Dick Micka, War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission

City of Monroe

Bob Clark, Mayor
Dan Swallow, Director of Economic and Community Development
Jeffrey Green, Historic Preservation Officer
Paul LaMarre, Port of Monroe

Monroe County

Andy Clark, Monroe County Historical Museum
Jean Guyor, President Monroe County Historical Society

Educators

Bob Heskett, Park Steward Teacher (National Park Foundation Grant)
Bruce Way, University of Toledo
Chuck Estep, Monroe County ISD
Daniel Harrison, Henry Ford Community College
David Hales, Wayne County Regional Educational Services Agency
Ted Ligibel, Eastern Michigan University

River Raisin Park Battlefield Foundation

Bill Braunlich, Chairman of the Board
Mayor Robert Clark
Jean Guyor
Paul La Marre
Ralph Naveaux
Chief Ted Roll

Historians

Brian Dunnigan, William L. Clements Library
Dennis Au, Author, Historian
Gerry Wykes, Historian
Ralph Naveaux, Author, Historian, & Former Director of Monroe County Historical Museum

National Park Service

Heather Young, Chief, Museum Collections, Midwest Regional Office
Megan Williams, Visual Information Specialist, NPS Sign Program, Harpers Ferry Center
Merrith Baughman, Chief of Interpretation and Education, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
Natalie Franz, Planner, Midwest Regional Office
Peggy Scherbaum, Interpretive Planner, Harpers Ferry Center
Ronald Cockrell, Historian (Research)
Tokey Boswell, Acting Chief, Planning Program, Midwest Regional Office
Tom Richter, Chief of Interpretation and Education, Midwest Regional Office

River Raisin National Battlefield Park

Hull's Trace Sign Plan and Drawings

0314-1078-RIRA

March 19, 2014



Office of NPS Identity
Harpers Ferry Center
Interpretive Design Center
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
304-535-4069

PARK

RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER

0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA

DRAWING SCALE

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE

DRAWING CATEGORY

Location Plan

DESCRIPTION

STRUCTURE: QTY:

PANEL: QTY:

DRAWING DATE

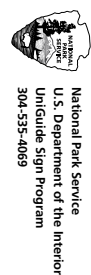
03-19-2014

REVISION | DATE

1	
2	
3	
4	

DRAWING NUMBER

LP | RIRA



Sign Location Plan - Hull's Trace

Sign Location and Drawing Number

Approximate Locations Only
Exact Locations Shall Be Field Verified

PARK

RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER

0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA

DRAWING SCALE

1" = 1' - 0"

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE

1200%

DRAWING CATEGORY

Motorist Guidance

DESCRIPTION

STRUCTURE: QTY: 2
Breakaway Post, Per MDOT
Standards

PANEL:

QTY: 1
Per MDOT Standards



1-1.0 Road Guide - 4" Cap Height - 48" x 24"

DRAWING DATE

03-19-2014

REVISION | DATE

1

2

3

4

DRAWING NUMBER

1.0 | RIRA



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
UniGuide Sign Program
304-535-4069

PARK

RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER

0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA

DRAWING SCALE

1" = 1' - 0"

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE

1200%

DRAWING CATEGORY

Motorist Guidance

DESCRIPTION

STRUCTURE: QTY: 2
Breakaway Post, Per MDOT
Standards

PANEL: QTY: 1
Per MDOT Standards



1-2.0 Road Guide - 4" Cap Height - 48" x 24"

DRAWING DATE

03-19-2014

REVISION | DATE

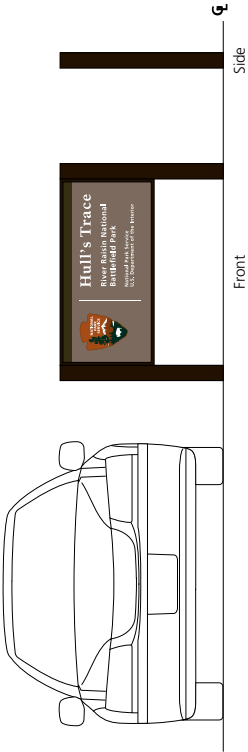
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DRAWING NUMBER

2.0 | RIRA



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
UnitGuide Sign Program
304-535-4069



1-3.0 Double Sided Upright Structure

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



2-3.0 VIS Identity Panel - 48" x 24"

Panel colors shall match the following swatches:

White	PMS 449C	PMS 7531C	PMS 1605C	PMS 1615C	PMS 553C

PARK
RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER
0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA
HULL'S TRACE
DRAWING SCALE

1" = 1' - 0"
ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE
1200%

DRAWING CATEGORY
VIS

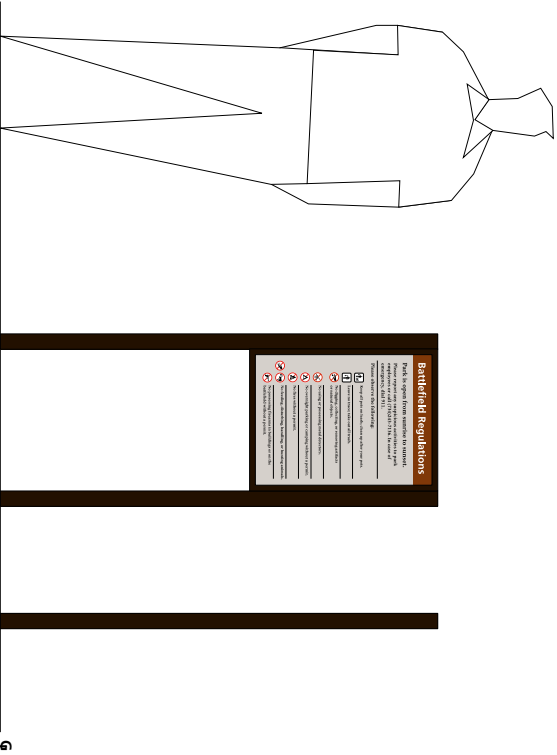
DESCRIPTION
STRUCTURE: QTY: 1
48x24 Double Sided Upright,
Painted Aluminum with 4x4
Direct Embed Posts

PANEL: QTY: 2
VIS Panel Material TBD

DRAWING DATE
03-19-2014
REVISION | DATE

1
2
3
4

DRAWING NUMBER
3.0 | RIRA



1-4.0 Single Sided Upright Structure

Scale: 1/2" = 1' - 0"



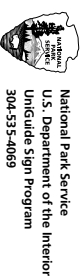
2-4.0 VIS Regulations Panel - 18" x 24"

Panel colors shall match the following swatches:



4.0 | RIRA

DRAWING NUMBER

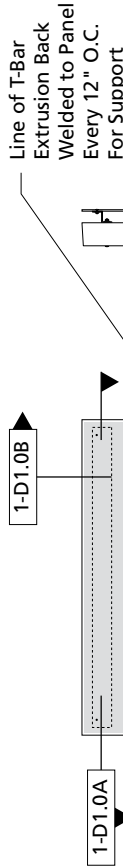
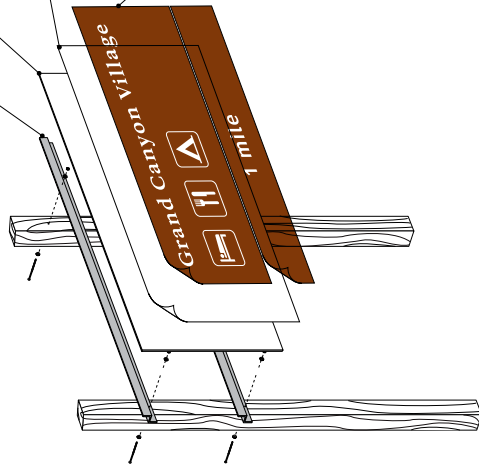


1/4" Thick Aluminum Continuous "Z-Bar"
Mounting Rail, Painted to Match NPS Brown,
Matthews Paint MP63848

.125 Aluminum Sign Panel with 3/8" Radius
Corners, Panel Back Painted to Match NPS
Brown, Matthews Paint MP63848

Avery T6500 White, Type III/IV Very High
Intensity or Equivalent Full Sheet Application
to Aluminum Panel

Avery OL2009 Recreation Brown Translucent
Overlay Film with Compute-Cut Graphics



1-D1.0 NPS Standard .125 Aluminum Fabrication

**Note: NPS Standards for Reference Only
Road Guide Signs Shall Be Approved
and Fabricated Per MI Department of
Transportation Standards and Materials**

Wood or Steel Posts As Required,
Painted to Match NPS Brown,
Matthews Paint MP63848

Breakaway or Frangible
Coupling as Required by
State and Local Codes

Footer Engineering and
Depth as Required for
Structural Integrity and
Per State and Local Codes

PARK
**RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK**

PROJECT NUMBER
0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA
HULL'S TRACE
DRAWING SCALE

Not to Scale
ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE

DRAWING CATEGORY
Fabrication Detail

DESCRIPTION
STRUCTURE: QTY:

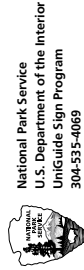
PANEL: QTY:

DRAWING DATE
03-19-2014
REVISION | DATE

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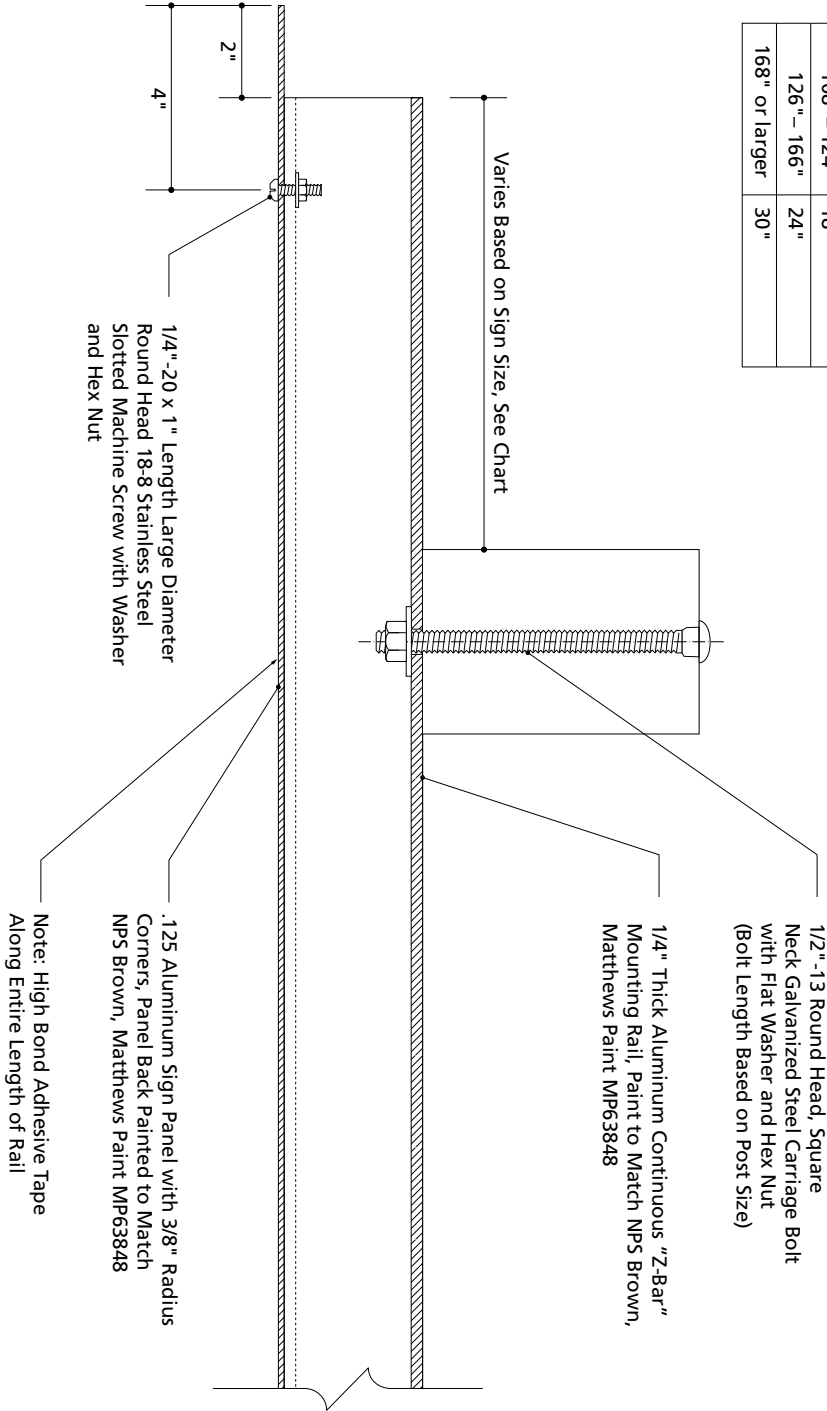
DRAWING NUMBER

D1.0 | RIRA



2-D1.0 NPS Standard .125 Aluminum - Front and Side Elevations

Panel Width	Post Inset to Panel Edge
60" or smaller	6"
62" – 70"	8"
72" – 94"	10"
96" – 106"	12"
108" – 124"	18"
126" – 166"	24"
168" or larger	30"



1-D1.0A NPS Standard .125 Aluminum Panel-Post Attachment Detail

PARK

RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER

03 14-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA

HULL'S TRACE

DRAWING SCALE

3" = 1' - 0"

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE

400 %

DRAWING CATEGORY

Fabrication Detail

DESCRIPTION

STRUCTURE: QTY:

PANEL: QTY:

DRAWING DATE

03-19-2014

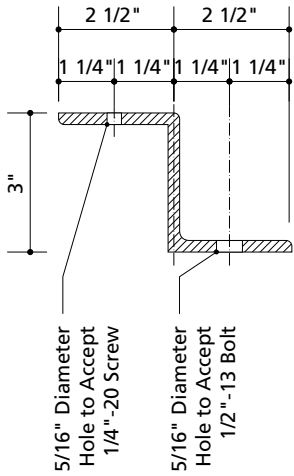
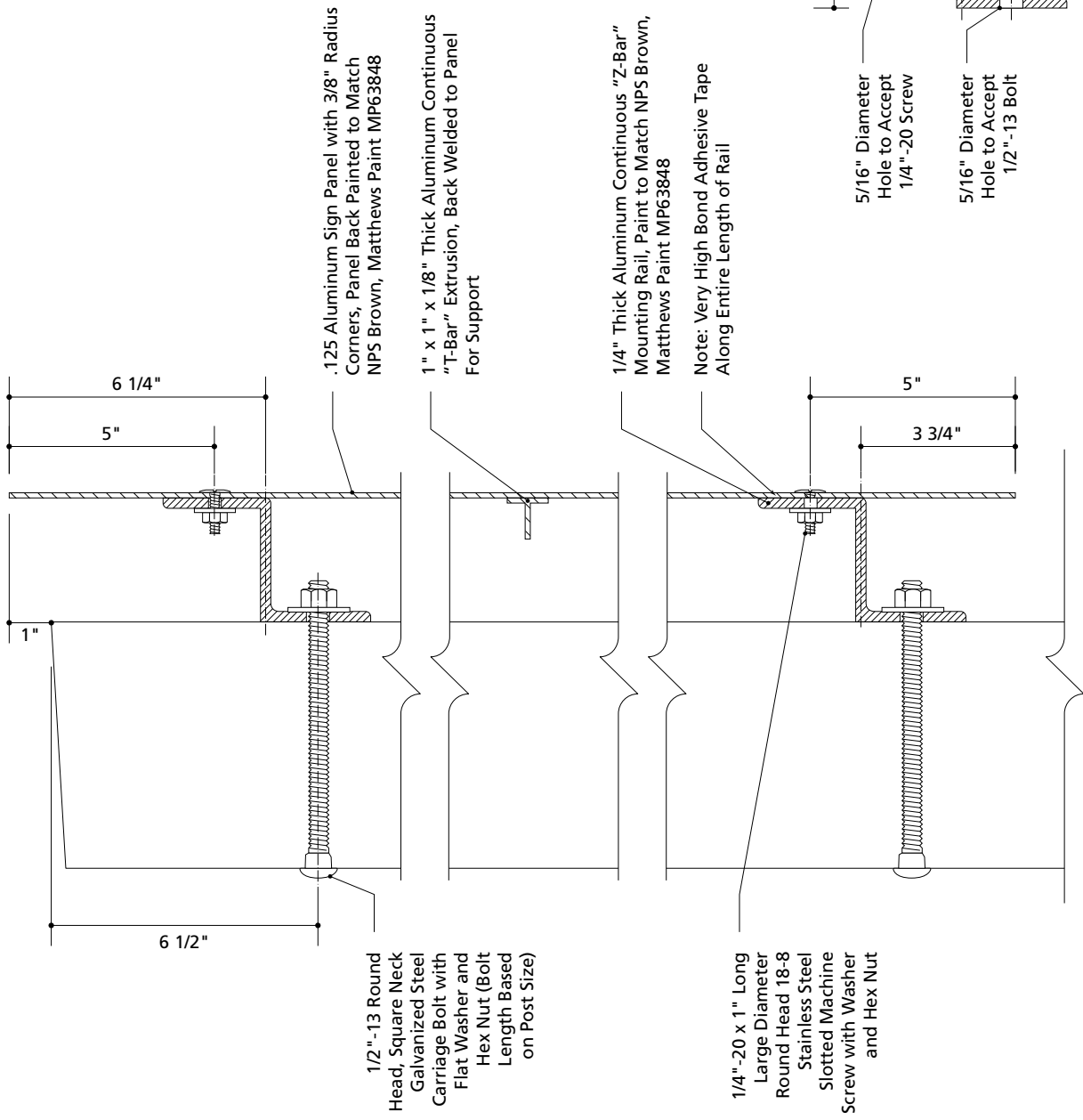
REVISION | DATE

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DRAWING NUMBER

D1.0A | RIRA

PARK	RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
PROJECT NUMBER	0314-1078-RIRA
UNIT AREA	
HULL'S TRACE	
DRAWING SCALE	3" = 1' - 0"
ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE	400%
DRAWING CATEGORY	Fabrication Detail
DESCRIPTION	
STRUCTURE:	QTY:



DRAWING NUMBER

D1.0B | RIRA

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
UniGuide Sign Program
304-535-4069

1-D1.0B NPS Standard .125 Aluminum Sign Side Section

Note: Panel Back, Z-Bar Mounting Rails, and T-Bar Extrusions Painted to Match NPS Brown, Matthews Paint MP63848

2-D1.0B "Z-Bar" Mounting Rail Detail

PARK

RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER

0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA

HULL'S TRACE

DRAWING SCALE

1/2 Actual Size

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE

200 %

DRAWING CATEGORY

Fabrication Detail

DESCRIPTION

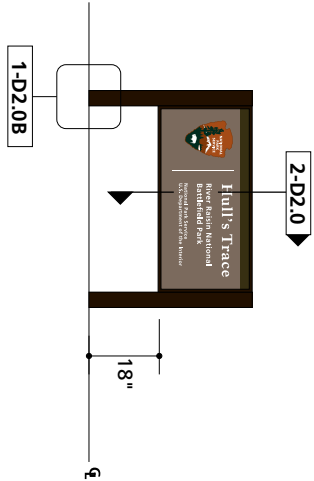
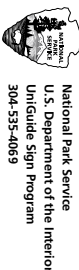
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PANEL: QTY:

DRAWING DATE	
03-19-2014	
REVISION DATE	
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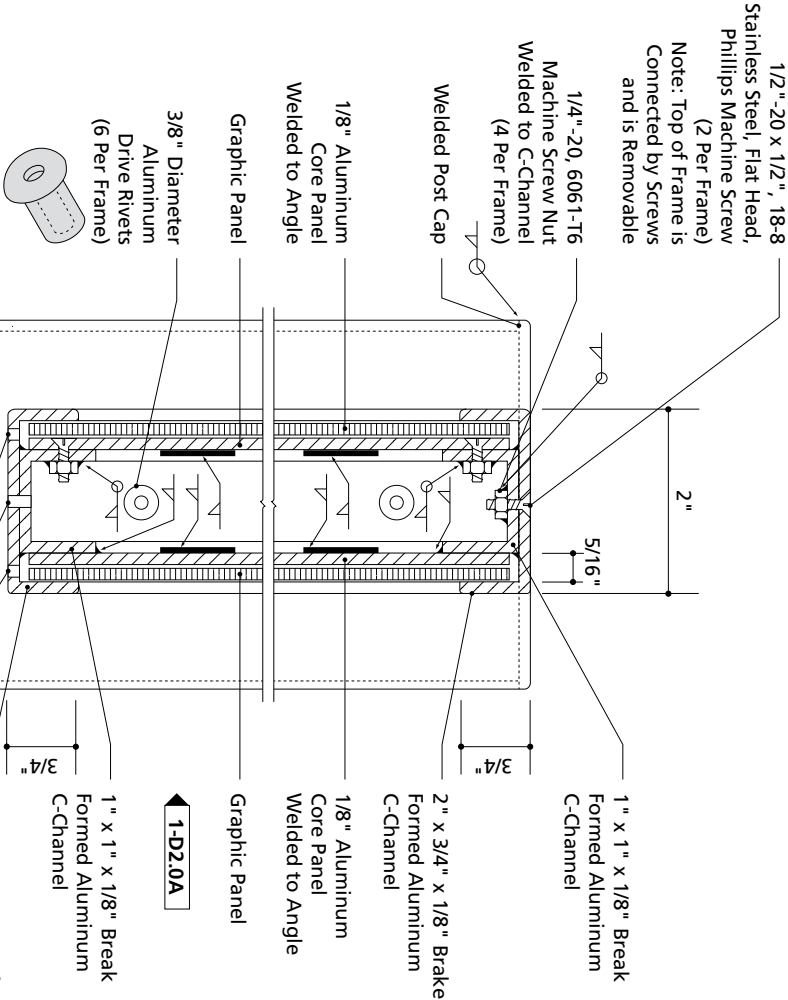
DRAWING NUMBER

D2.0 | RIRA



1-D2.0 Double Sided Upright Structure

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

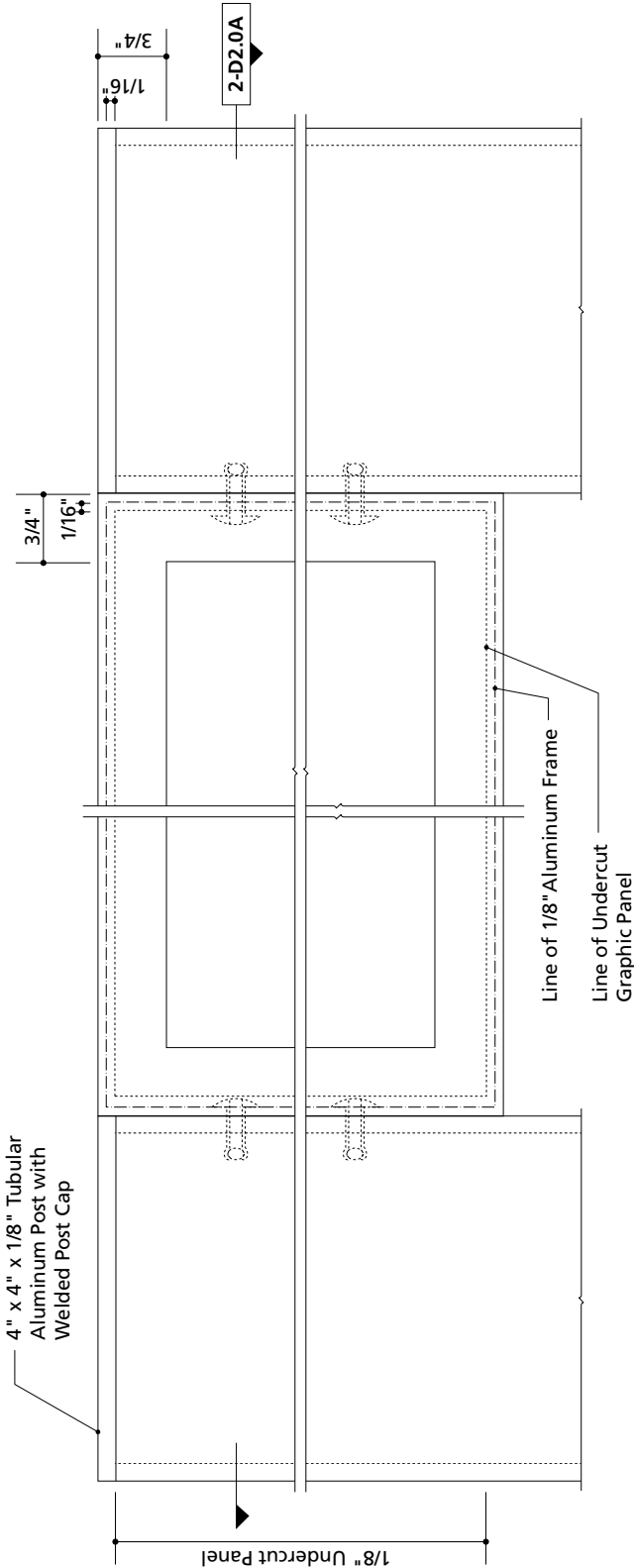


Note: All Aluminum Edges Shall Be Eased to Prevent Sharp Edges and Allow Paint Adherence

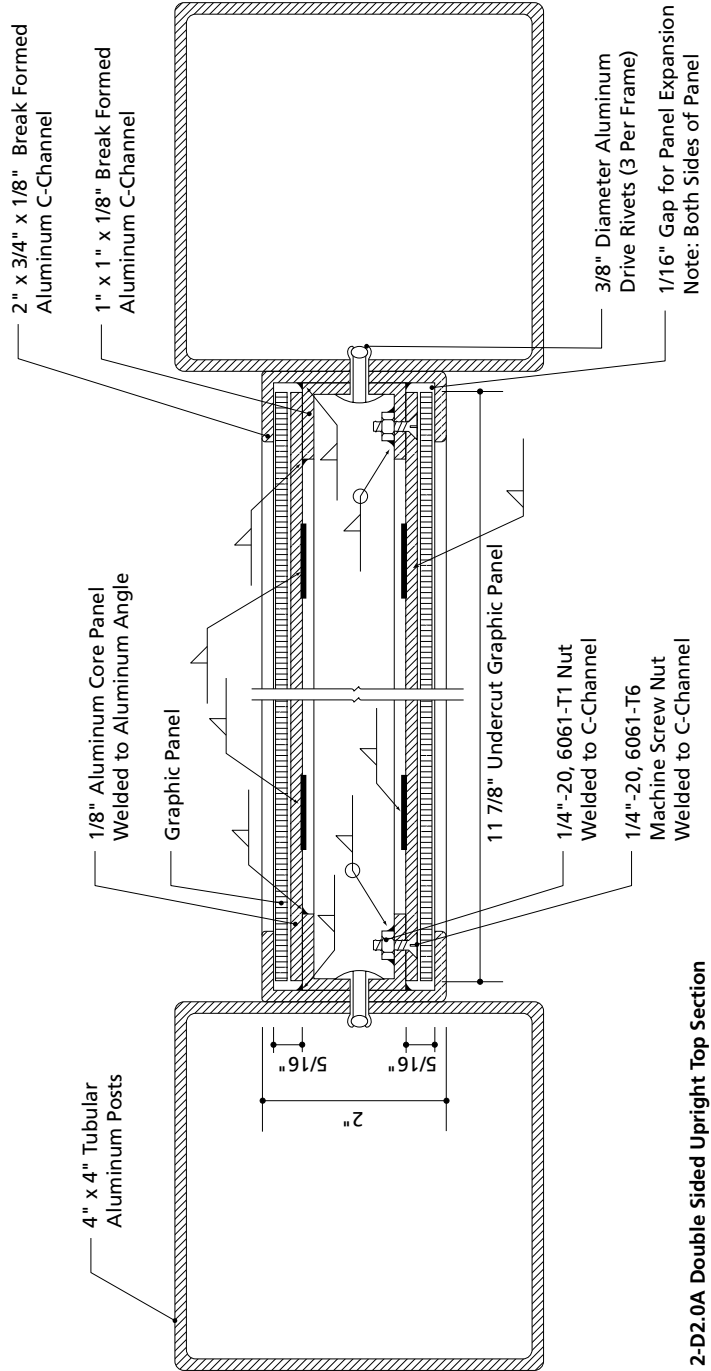
Painted Aluminum Structure Color:

NPS Brown
Matthews Paint
MPG3848
(Or Equiv.)

2-D2.0 Double Sided Upright Side Section Cut



1-2.0A Double Sided Upright Front Elevation



2-D2.0A Double Sided Upright Top Section

PARK
RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER
0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA
HULL'S TRACE

DRAWING SCALE

1/2 Actual Size

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE
200%

DRAWING CATEGORY

Fabrication Detail

DESCRIPTION

STRUCTURE: QTY:

PANEL:

QTY:

DRAWING DATE

03-19-2014

REVISION | DATE

1

2

3

4

DRAWING NUMBER

D2.0A | RIRA



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
UniGuide Sign Program
304-535-4069

PARK

**RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK**

PROJECT NUMBER

0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA

HULL'S TRACE

DRAWING SCALE

1'-1/2" = 1' - 0"

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE

800%

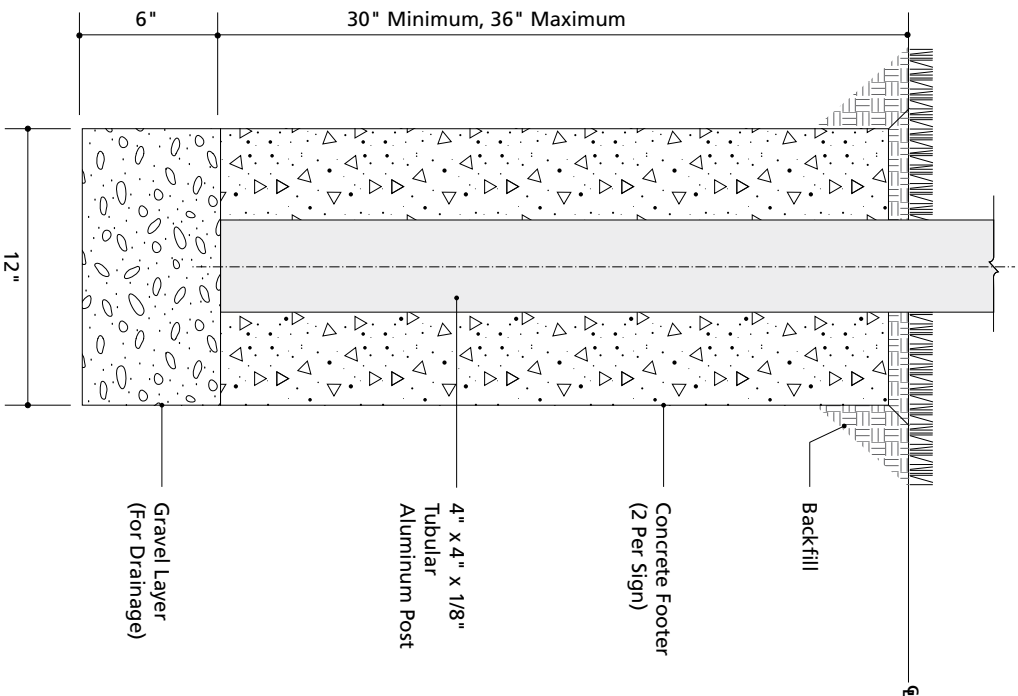
DRAWING CATEGORY

Fabrication Detail

DESCRIPTION

STRUCTURE: QTY:

PANEL: QTY:



1-D2.0B Direct Embed Post Detail

Footer Depth and Dimension as
Required for Structural Integrity
and Per State/Local Codes

DRAWING DATE	
03-19-2014	
REVISION DATE	
1	
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DRAWING NUMBER

D2.0B | RIRA

PARK

RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER

0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA

HULL'S TRACE

DRAWING SCALE

1/2 Actual Size

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE

200%

DRAWING CATEGORY

Fabrication Detail

DESCRIPTION

STRUCTURE: QTY:

PANEL:

QTY:

DRAWING DATE

03-19-2014

REVISION | DATE

1

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3

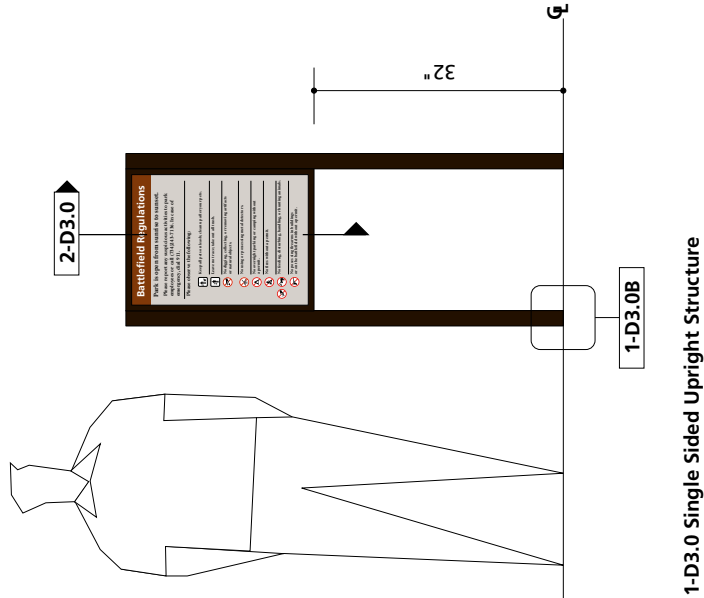
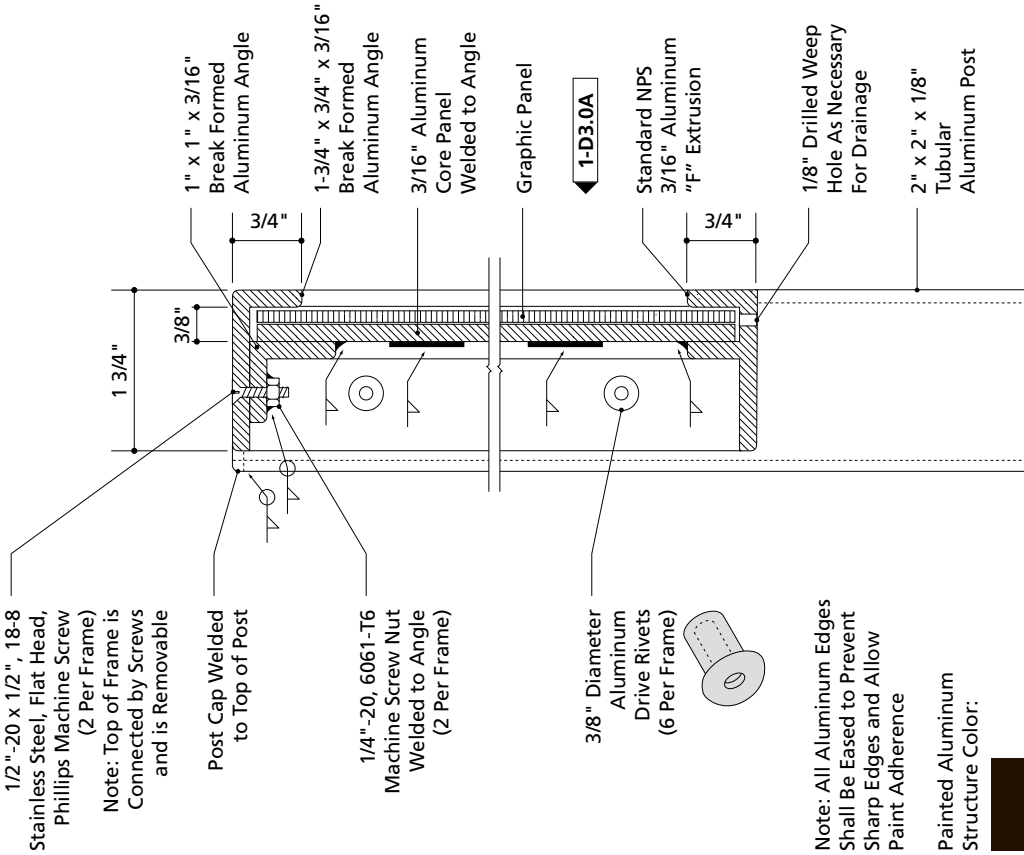
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DRAWING NUMBER

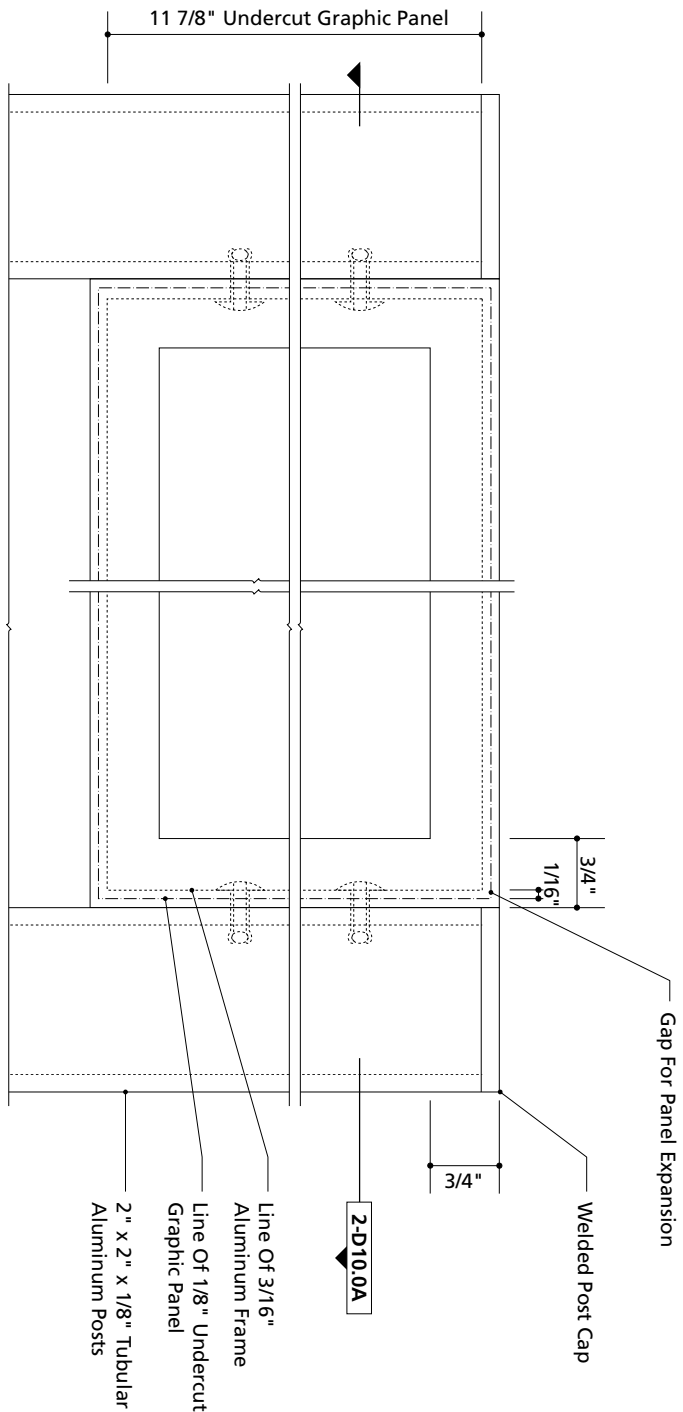
D3.0 | RIRA



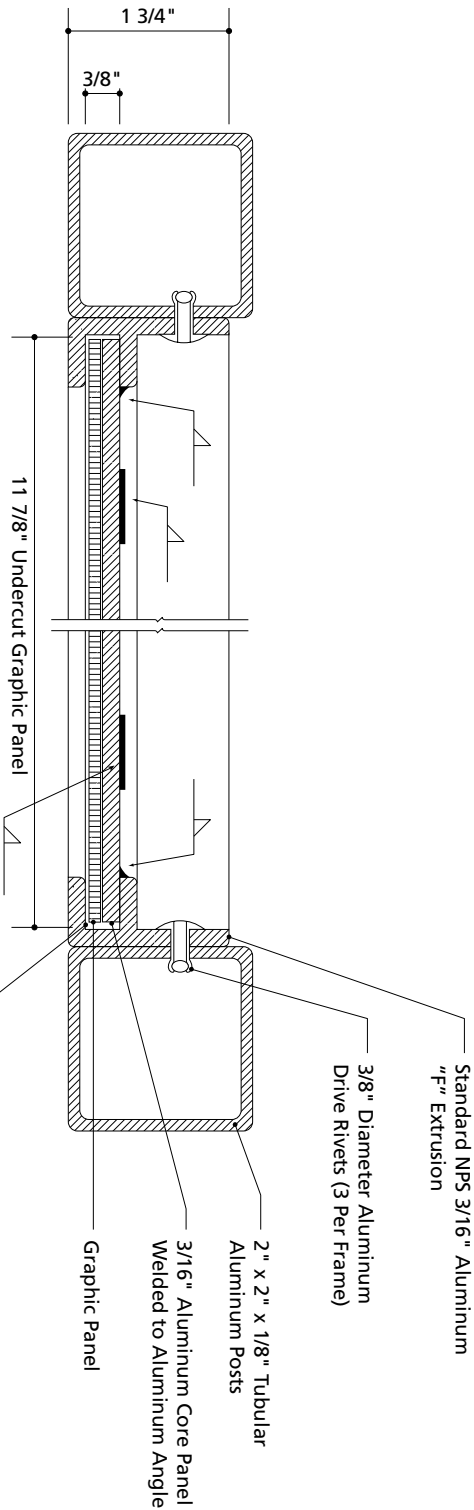
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
UniGuide Sign Program
304-535-4069



2-D3.0 Single Sided Upright Side Section Cut



1-D3.0A Single Sided Upright Front Elevation



2-D3.0A Single Sided Upright Top Section

PARK
RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER
0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA

HULL'S TRACE

DRAWING SCALE
1/2 Actual Size

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE

200%

DRAWING CATEGORY
Fabrication Detail

DESCRIPTION

STRUCTURE: QTY:

PANEL: QTY:

DRAWING DATE
03-19-2014

REVISION | DATE

1	
2	
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DRAWING NUMBER

D3.0A | RIRA



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Uniguide Sign Program
304-535-4069

PARK
RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD PARK

PROJECT NUMBER
0314-1078-RIRA

UNIT | AREA
HULL'S TRACE

DRAWING SCALE
1-1/2" = 1' - 0"

ENLARGE FOR FULL SCALE
800%

DRAWING CATEGORY
Fabrication Detail

DESCRIPTION

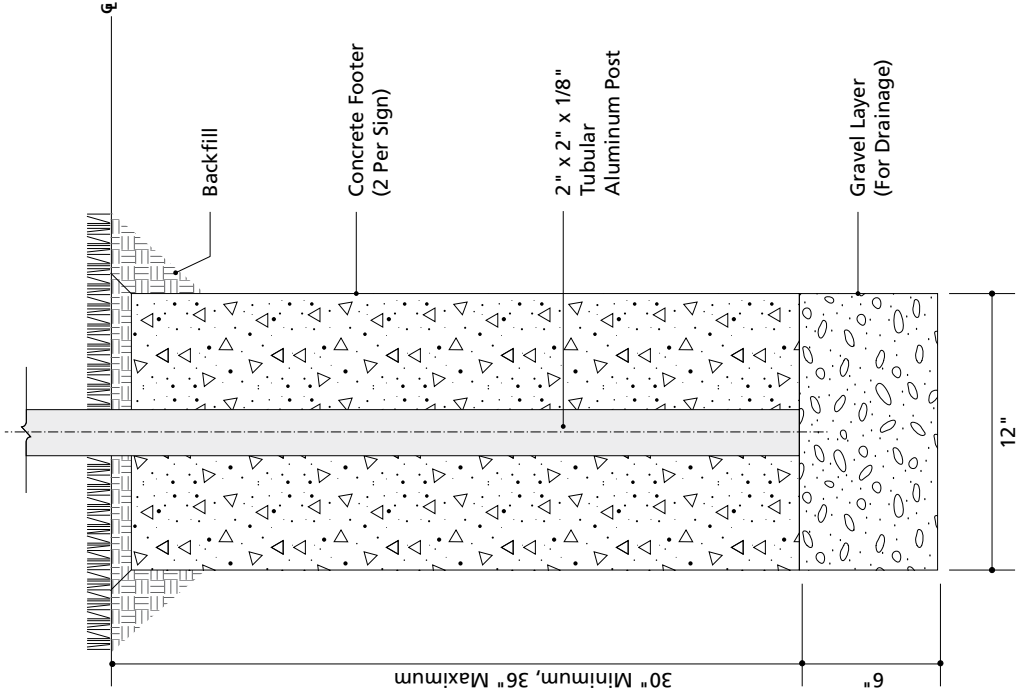
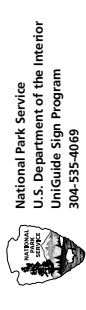
STRUCTURE: QTY:

PANEL: QTY:

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03-19-2014
REVISION DATE
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DRAWING NUMBER

D3.0B | RIRA



1-D3.0B Direct Embed Post Detail
Footer Depth and Dimension as
Required for Structural Integrity
and Per State/Local Codes

Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

