

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE New York	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. X, The War for Independence
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Fort Stanwix	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Downtown Rome, New York; site bounded approximately by Dominick, Spring, Liberty and North James Streets	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) Owners of commercial and public buildings, and private dwellings	

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)
The stand by an American garrison at Fort Stanwix during August 1777, was chiefly responsible for the repulse of the western wing of the British invasion of the northern colonies from Canada, and checked the possibility of a Loyalist uprising in the Mohawk Valley. The retreat to Canada of the western column after its failure to take Fort Stanwix was a blow to the British strategy of concentration at Albany, contributing thereby to the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga a few months later. In addition to its role in the Revolution, Fort Stanwix was the scene of the treaty of that name, signed on November 5, 1768. By the Treaty of Fort Stanwix the Iroquois ceded a vast territory south and east of the Ohio River, as far west as the mouth of the Tennessee. The treaty thus cleared the way for a new and significant surge of westward settlement.

The site of Fort Stanwix occupies approximately a city block in the heart of Rome, and no physical evidence of the post is visible. The site is built over with roads, houses, and commercial developments. The remains of the fort were cleared away prior to the middle of the nineteenth century. Near the end of that century, after some controversy about the location, an effort was made to mark the outline at several points. Barring archeological investigation it is difficult to say how successfully this was done. Authenticating the precise location of the Fort through archeology appears somewhat impractical in view of the extensive development on the site.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)
Hoffman Nickerson, The Turning Point of the Revolution, (Boston, 1928); The American Revolution in New York: Its Political, Social and Economic Significance, New York State Division of Archives and History (Albany, 1926).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)
Melvin J. Weig and Charles S. Marshall, "Historic Sites Connected with the Siege of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany," Ms. Report, National Park Service (August 15, 1938).

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Built over	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Commercial and public buildings and private dwellings	13. DATE OF VISIT
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Charles E. Shedd, Jr.	15. TITLE Historic Sites Historian	16. DATE 2/14/62	

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/4 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)