

- Legal documents of what we can find about camp security
- What federal / state laws about building on native land
-

<p>https://www.campsecurity.org/history/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American Revolutionary War prison camp built in 1781 occupied by the troops of British General John Burgoyne who were captured at Saratoga, New York in 1777. - Only privates and noncommissioned officers from both armies were held at Camp Security - A pass system allowed some prisoners to work for local residents by supplementing camp's meager supply of food, clothing, and blankets - Wives and children were accompanied many of the prisoners. - The camp housed a few americans as some convention prisoners married former colonist during their seven years in captivity - Camp security was abandoned in 1783 - Camp security held nearly 6,000 british, hessian, and canadian prisoners - A few of the prisoners died due to a fever, "The graves are still visible, marked with stones." -
<p>https://yorkblog.com/yorkspast/camp-security-the-witness-tree/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some prisoners were permitted to move outside of Camp Security stockade into huts with families that were accompanied by the british soldiers. - A fever spread through the camp the winter of 1782/1783. Hundreds of prisoners died, including women and children. It is said that they were buried in an unmarked graveyard near the camp
<p>http://www.wvculture.org/shpo/preslaws.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 declares that it is a federal policy to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage. It requires federal

	<p>agencies to use a systematic and interdisciplinary approach that incorporates the natural and social sciences in any planning and decisionmaking that may impact our environment.</p>
<p>https://forum.savingplaces.org/learn/fundamentals/preservation-law/local-laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1978, the U.S. Supreme Court in its landmark decision, <i>Penn Central Transportation Co. v. City of New York</i>, 438 U.S. 104 (1978), recognized that preserving historic resources is "an entirely permissible governmental goal," and that New York City's historic preservation ordinance was an "appropriate means" to securing that goal. Some states have also explicitly recognized historic preservation as a legitimate governmental function in their state constitutions. - View protection laws can ensure that development near historic resources maintain a resource's historic views or viewshed. Alternatively, they can ensure that views of a historic resource, such as a capitol building or other visual landmark are protected.



Springettsbury
Township
Park

Walters Property -
Springettsbury Township Previously Aquired

Camp Security -
Springettsbury Township
Aquired 12/06/2013

Chinema Dr
Hambledo Ln
Ambleside Dr
Locust Grove Rd
Lynbrook Dr S
Stone Ridge Rd
Eastern Blvd
Stonehurst Rd
Old Orchard Rd
Lynbrook Dr S
Wilshire Dr
Locust Grove Rd
Locust Grove Rd
Locust Grove Rd
Locust Grove Rd
Kingston Rd
Brookedge Ln
Cimmeron Rd
Thunderhill Rd
Cimmeron Rd
Marble Ct
Fieldstone Ct
Locust Grove Rd



- A Camp Indulgence
- B Camp Security
- C Guard House
- D Officer's Quarters
- E Work Area
- F Agricultural Terracing
- G Jail
- H Fields and Pastures
- I Cemetery
- J Kitchens
- K Privies