National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2006

Revised: 9/2025



Moore House

Colonial National Historical Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Moore House

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 300223

Parent Landscape: 300223

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Colonial National Historical Park

Alpha Code: COLO

Park Organization Code: 4290

Park District: COLO

Region: Northeast

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

Landscape Description
Moore House is an approximately 1.4 acre site located in York County, Virginia about one mile east of the Village of Yorktown. It is part of Colonial National Historical Park and lies near the park's eastern most boundary. Sitting at around 40 feet above sea level, the site overlooks the York River to the north. Moore House is accessed by Ballard Street and the Colonial National Historical Park tour road, both of which lead to Moore House Road that runs along the west side of the property. From Moore House Road, a small loop road leads past the house and towards a small parking lot. Buildings on the site include the Moore House, the Outdoor Kitchen, two comfort stations, Icehouse and Wellhead. White picket fences surround the front and back yards which contain a mixture of specimen trees, shrubs and lawn. Lawn extends beyond the fences towards a small family cemetery to the northwest of the house, and riparian vegetation to the north along the York River.

History Overview
Initially a small farm held by a succession of owners, the Moore House was purchased by Augustine Moore in 1768. In 1781, Allied forces, led by General George Washington, and British troops, led by General Lord Cornwallis, entered the area which led to the Siege of 1781, the last major battle of the American Revolution. On October 18, the Moore House became the site of negotiations between representatives of the Allied forces and British troops. The following day an agreement was reached on surrender terms for the British forces. The site witnessed additional military activity during the Civil War when the nearby Village of Yorktown became the headquarters for Confederate troops and then Union troops. The Moore House did not play such a dignified role during this conflict, as it was caught between gunfire and a source of supplies, such as firewood.

In 1928, John D. Rockefeller purchased the Moore House and donated it to the National Park Service. Two years later legislation was approved on July 3 authorizing the establishment of Colonial National Monument (now Colonial National Historical Park) for the purpose of preserving "historic structures and remains thereon for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." The preservation and reconstruction of the Moore House and its grounds took around five years to complete between 1931 and 1936. Additional changes to the infrastructure of the site, needed to accommodate increased visitor use, were implemented during the Mission 66 period.

Significance Summary
Moore House, part of Colonial National Historical Park, was administratively listed on October 15, 1966 with the establishment of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, documentation of the property has not yet been completed.

The Moore House property is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Revolutionary War as the location where the terms of surrender were negotiated between representatives of the Allied Forces and the British Army; with the Civil War as the location of confrontations between the Union and Confederate armies; and with the early historic preservation movement of the 1930s. The property is significant under Criterion C for its association with noted architect/landscape architect Charles E. Peterson, a leader in the field of historic preservation. In addition, the Moore House is significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield additional information about the history of this property. The period of significance for the Moore House is 1769–1936, with significant dates of 1781, 1862-1865, and 1931-36.

Integrity Summary
Moore House retains integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Even though there have been incremental changes subsequent to the historic period, this report's analysis indicates the Moore House cultural landscape does retain integrity to its period of significance (1769-1936). Most of the changes added after the period of significance represent minor infrastructure alterations necessary to accommodate the functions of this site, mainly visitation and interpretation.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

The Moore House is one of ten cultural landscapes currently identified within Colonial National Historical Park. The others include: Cape Henry, Colonial Parkway, Green Spring, Jamestown, Village of Yorktown, Yorktown Battlefield, Yorktown National Cemetery, Colonial National Historical Park Landscape, and Yorktown Victory Monument.

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Moore House	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	York Plantation	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	York Village	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Ludlow’s Land/Temple Farm	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

Site Plan



Moore House Site Plan

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/10/2006

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Colonial National Historical Park completed a Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Moore House to meet the goals of the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) and to complete an Environmental Assessment for a land exchange and possible future development of areas around and within this cultural landscape. The CLI was completed by a contractor, Heritage Landscapes, according to parameters outlined in the scope of work and the CLI Professional Procedures Guide.

The park contact for the CLI is Karen Rehm, Chief, Cultural Resources. She can be reached at (757) 898-2416.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

- We concur that the property retains landscape characteristics and associated features that contribute to the sites' historic character.

Village of Yorktown

- Period of Significance: We concur with a Period of Significance from 1691-1960. However, we believe that Criteria Consideration G, for properties less than 50 years of age, is necessary because landscape features that would be considered contributing are less than 50 years old.
- Criteria: We concur that the Village of Yorktown is nationally significant under Criteria A, B, C, and D. We do not believe that Criteria Consideration E is necessary because the reconstruction of Swans Tavern appears to have taken place during the period of significance. We recommend adding Thomas Nelson to the list of important persons associated with the Village under Criterion B. In addition to town planning and the association with Charles Peterson, the Village is significant under Criterion C for its collection of 18th and 19th century buildings. The Village is also significant under Criterion A in the area of commerce. As noted above, we believe that Criteria Consideration G is necessary.
- Areas of Significance: We concur that the Village is significant in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, and military. It is also significant in the area of commerce and this should be added.
- We concur that the cultural landscape retains integrity to the period of significance.
- We concur that the Village retains landscape characteristics and associated features that contribute to the site's historic character.

Thank you for allowing us an opportunity to comment on these reports. If you have any questions about our comments, I can be reached at (804) 367-2323 ext. 111.

Sincerely,

Kristin Hill, Architectural Historian
Office of Review and Compliance

Cc: Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park

landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Colonial National Historical Park was authorized July 3, 1930. The Village of Yorktown and Moore House, part of Colonial National Historical Park, were administratively listed in the National Register on October 15, 1966 with the establishment of the National Historic Preservation Act. National Register documentation of the property is in process but has not been completed to date.

The Moore House component landscape at Colonial National Historical Park is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with the Revolutionary War as the location where the terms of surrender were negotiated between representatives of the Allied Forces and the British Army; its association with the Civil War as the location of confrontations between the Union and Confederate armies; and its association with the historic preservation movement of the 1930s. Additionally, the property derives significance under Criterion B for its association with John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s financial support and vision. The property is significant under Criterion C for its association with noted architect/landscape architect Charles E. Peterson, a leader in the field of historic preservation. In addition, the Moore House is significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield additional information about the history of this property. The Moore House restoration work carried out between 1931-1936 meets Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties because it was executed as part of a restoration plan, based upon scholarly research and executed in a suitable environment. The period of significance for the Moore House is 1781–1936 and includes significant dates of 1781, 1862-1865, and 1931-36. The end date 1936 is the year the 1930s era restoration work was completed. The documented areas of significance for Moore House include architecture, landscape architecture and military. Though circulation-related features were added as part of the 1960 NPS Mission 66 plan, the significance of these resources is undetermined and will be considered when Mission 66 resources are evaluated park-wide.

The Village of Yorktown component landscape at Colonial National Historical Park is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with the Revolutionary War as the location where British troops occupied the town and were held under siege by American forces; its association with the Civil War as the location of a military post at different times for both the Confederate and Union armies; its association with the historic preservation movement of the 1930s; and its association with the NPS Mission 66 program to further preserve and restore the historic site. The property is significant under Criterion B for its association with Revolutionary War General George Washington who led the American forces, General Lord Cornwallis who led the British troops during the Siege of 1781, and John D. Rockefeller whose financial support and vision led to the creation of the Colonial National Historical Park in the 1930s. The property is significant under Criterion C for its association with architect/landscape architect Charles E. Peterson, a leader in the field of historic preservation, and as an early example of town planning in Virginia. In addition, the Village of Yorktown is significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield additional information about the history of this property. The property meets Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties because the preservation work in the 1930s was

I concur with the above-stated evaluations of the Moore House and Village of Yorktown component landscapes, including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources for Colonial National Historical Park.

_____ _____

Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Moore House
Colonial National Historical Park

Colonial National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Moore House including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Moore House is hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park — Date 07/10/06

Park concurrence form, July 10, 2006.

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

L. Preston Bryant, Jr.
Secretary of Natural Resources

Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

September 7, 2006

Ms. Laurie Matthews
CLI Coordinator
Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation
Charlestown Navy Yard, Quarters C
Boston, MA 02129

RE: Cultural Landscape Inventories, Moore House and Village of Yorktown
Colonial National Historical Park
DHR file nos: 2006-1186 and 2006-1184

Dear Ms. Matthews:

Thank you for submitting the above referenced reports for our review pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Because the National Register nominations for both properties are either very old or non-existent, you are asking for our concurrence with Period of Significance, Areas of Significance, and Criteria of the property as a whole in addition to the contributing status of the cultural landscape. Please consider the following comments.

Moore House

- Period of Significance: Why does the period of significance not extend back to 1769 when the house was built or at least 1778 when the cemetery was established? We concur with ending the POS in 1936.
- Criteria: Depending on how much of the Moore House itself is a reconstruction, Criterion C could be expanded to include the architecture of the house itself as an example of an 18th century upper class dwelling. The argument for B as presented is weak. Based on the information provided, the association with John D. Rockefeller was brief and glancing and does not seem to rise to the level necessary for Criterion B. It is our opinion that Criteria Consideration E is not necessary because the reconstruction is historic and should be covered under both A and C. We concur that the property is nationally significant under Criteria A, C, and D.
- Areas of Significance: We concur with your assessment that the property is significant in the areas of military, architecture, and landscape architecture.
- We concur that the cultural landscape retains integrity to the period of significance.

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Avenue
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 863-1624
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Ave.
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Tidewater Region Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way, 2nd Floor
Newport News, VA 23608
Tel: (757) 886-2807
Fax: (757) 886-2808

Roanoke Region Office
1030 Penmar Ave., SE
Roanoke, VA 24013
Tel: (540) 857-7585
Fax: (540) 857-7588

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7031
Fax: (540) 868-7033

SHPO concurrence letter, September 7, 2006 (8 pages).

2006-1184

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30 (NER-RS&S OCLP)

JUL 31 2006

RECEIVED
AUG 04 2006
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Kathleen Kilpatrick, State Historic Preservation Officer
Dept of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Dear Ms. Kilpatrick:

Enclosed you will find copies of the Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLI) for two component landscapes located within Colonial National Historical Park: Moore House and Village of Yorktown. These reports, for which we seek your concurrence, have been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed reports continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory includes structural features of cultural

executed as part of a restoration plan. Although the period of significance extends to 1960, Criteria Consideration G does not apply because the majority of properties in the district are greater than fifty years old. The period of significance for the Village of Yorktown is 1691 to 1960 and includes significant dates of 1781, 1861-1864, 1881, 1920-1942, and 1955-1960. The end date 1960 is the year that Mission 66 work was completed.

These CLIs fully evaluate the cultural landscapes of each component landscape, particularly their associated landscape characteristics and features and find that the overall landscape of each unit retains integrity to its period of significance. Therefore, those landscape characteristics and features that date to the periods of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the historic character of the properties (see attached lists).

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description, National Register Information, Statement of Significance, and Analysis and Evaluation Summary in the enclosed CLIs.

Based on the CLI, we seek your concurrence on the following:

- The Moore House unit is nationally significant under Criteria A, B, C, D and meets Criteria Consideration E. The Village of Yorktown unit is nationally significant under Criteria A, B, C, D, and meets Criteria Consideration E.
- Areas of significance are architecture, landscape architecture and military for both properties.
- The period of significance for the Moore House is 1781 to 1936, with significant dates of 1781, 1862-1865, and 1931-36. The period of significance for the Village of Yorktown is 1691 to 1960, with significant dates of 1781, 1861-1864, 1881, 1920-1942, and 1955-1960.
- The cultural landscape of each property retains integrity to the period of significance.
- Both properties retain landscape characteristics and associated features that contribute to the sites' historic character (see attached lists).

If you concur with our evaluation for the Colonial National Historical Park landscape resources, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Laurie Matthews, CLI Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Charlestown Navy Yard, Quarters C, Boston, MA 02129) within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Matthews at 617-241-6954 ext. 266.

Sincerely,

Mary A. Bomar
Regional Director
Northeast Region

Enclosures

cc:
Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features
Moore House Unit
Colonial National Historical Park
July 2006

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the property's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places.

Spatial Organization
- Siting of Moore House and relationship to York River
- Moore House Cemetery

Vegetation
- Remnant Orchard Trees
- Specimen Trees
- CCC Plantings
- Lawn

Circulation
- Remnant historic road traces
- Moore House Walks
- Moore House Entrance Drive

Buildings and Structures
- Moore House
- Moore House Outside Kitchen
- Moore House Ice House
- Moore House Wellhead
- Moore House Women's Comfort Station
- Moore House Men's Comfort Station

Views and Vistas
- View to York River
- View of agricultural landscapes still remaining

Small Scale Features
- Moore House Kitchen Fence
- Moore House Yard Fence
- Moore House Cemetery Fence

Archeology
Moore House, first house site

UNDETERMINED LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

Circulation
Moore House Access Road
Parking Area

Small-Scale Features
Mission 66 Interpretive and Directional Signs

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Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2012

Colonial National Historical Park
Moore House
Yorktown

Colonial National Historical Park concurs with the condition reassessments for the Moore House and Yorktown, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Moore House
Fair – Yorktown

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessments for the Moore House and Yorktown at Colonial National Historical Park is hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park — Date 08/30/12

Condition reassessment form, August 30, 2012.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Updates Certification Form
2025

Colonial National Historical Park
Green Spring
Moore House
Nelson House
Yorktown Village

Colonial National Historical Park certifies the CLI updates for Green Spring, Moore House, Nelson House, and Yorktown Village, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:
Good – Green Spring
Fair – Moore House
Fair – Nelson House
Good –Yorktown Village

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The CLI updates for Green Spring, Moore House, Nelson House, and Yorktown Village at Colonial National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

JERRI MARR Digitally signed by JERRI MARR
Date: 2025.09.30 15:36:57 -04'00'

Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park Date

Park concurrence form, September 30, 2025.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	Change in Condition	08/30/2012	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	09/30/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Moore House CLI has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County

Size (Acres): 1.4

Land Tract Number(s)

Boundary Description:

The Moore House site, located one mile east of the Village of Yorktown, is bounded by the York River to the north, U.S. Naval Supply Center to the east, Ballard Road to the south and Moore House Road to the west.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-76.4859713394208	37.2217181171089	

Location Map:



Moore House (at right) within the Yorktown Unit of Colonial National Historical Park (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1:25 000 scale topographic map of Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia. U.S. Geological Survey, 1981.)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Colonial National Historical Park is located in southeastern Virginia on the Virginia Peninsula approximately 40 miles west of Norfolk. The Peninsula sits between two major waterways: the York River and the James River.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

This area has been at the center of several defining moments in American history including early colonial settlement, the site of a major American Revolutionary battle, a site of Civil War activity and its development in regards to early historic preservation.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Yorktown Unit of Colonial National Historical Park contains 4,304.41 acres in York County, Virginia and 4.29 acres of scenic easements. The Moore House is located on Moore House Road, off Ballard Road, one mile east of Yorktown.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/10/2006

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement:

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Parcels within the boundaries of Colonial National Historical Park and outside the immediate environs of the Moore House contribute to the significance of the Moore House due in large part to their link throughout the history of this region and the specific events of the American Revolution and Civil War. Today, lands immediately adjacent to the Moore House, which are not owned by the National Park Service affect the property. Modern intrusions from these adjacent lands, including private homes generally to the west and the U.S. Coast Guard Training Center and Fuel Depot to the east, can be intrusive (either visibly or audibly) affecting the interpretive and educational mission of the historical park.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Moore House, part of Colonial National Historical Park, was administratively listed on October 15, 1966 with the establishment of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, documentation of the property has not yet been completed. Draft documentation exists, but has not been submitted to the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.

Eligibility: Eligible - SHPO/THPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 09/07/2006

Concurrence Narrative:

The Virginia State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the findings of the CLI for Moore House on September 7, 2006.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Individual

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The Moore House property is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Revolutionary War as the location where the terms of surrender were negotiated between representatives of the Allied Forces and the British Army; and with the Civil War as the location of confrontations between the Union and Confederate armies. In the area of military significance, the Moore House was the site of negotiations for the British terms of surrender between representatives of the British and Allied forces, which ended the last major battle of the American Revolution, known as the Siege of 1781. The Siege of 1781, fought between British forces led by General Lord Cornwallis and Allied forces led by General George Washington, led to the eventual end of the Revolutionary War in 1783 when the Treaty of Paris was signed. Negotiators spent two days before reaching an agreement on October 19, 1781. The Moore House also contributes to the area's military history as the site of confrontations between Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War, though it played a much less pivotal role in the outcome of that conflict. It was also a source of materials for the marauding armies.

The property is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the early historic preservation movement of the 1930s. The significance of the Moore House during this era relates to it being one of the first historic preservation projects administered by the National Park Service, its relationship to early preservation efforts undertaken at Colonial Williamsburg, and as the subject of one of the first restoration/reconstruction efforts of its kind by the National Park Service. The property was the focus of the first Historic Structure Report, dated 1935, which documented the restoration completed between 1931 and 1934. Work at the Moore House was done alongside preservation efforts at Colonial Williamsburg, considered a benchmark in the preservation of colonial sites, and included important steps in the emergence of the professional discipline of historic preservation. In addition to the early preservation work done at the Moore House, groundbreaking work was being done in archeology and interpretation, some of the first of its kind associated with an historic preservation project.

The property is significant under Criterion C for its association with noted architect/landscape architect Charles E. Peterson, FAIA, a leader in the field of historic preservation. Peterson was the founder of the Historic American Building Survey considered a leader in the development of historic preservation principles in America. (Note: further investigation is necessary to clarify the extent of surviving 18th century material in order to determine if Criterion C also applies for architectural significance). In addition, the Moore House is significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield additional information about the history of this property. The period of significance for the Moore House begins in 1769 with the construction of the building and ends in 1936 with the completion of the 1930s restoration work. Though circulation-related features were added as part of the Mission 66 efforts in the late twentieth century, the significance of these resources is undetermined and will be considered when Mission 66 resources are evaluated park-wide. Significant dates include: 1781, 1862-1865, 1931-36.

National Register Significance Criteria:

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

Significance Criteria C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Significance Criteria D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Explanatory Narrative:

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1769 - CE 1936

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The American Revolution	War in the South	
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	

NRIS Information:

NRIS ID: 66000839

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1631	Land Transfer	Royal Governor John Harvey holds the first recorded patent of this property
CE 1691	Established	The town of York is established under the Port Act of 1691
CE 1768	Destroyed	In March, the house on property burns to ground (Richter 1998)
CE 1768	Purchased/Sold	In August, Augustine Moore purchases a 500-acre plantation from Robert Smith, the brother of his wife, Lucy (Richter 1998)
CE 1769	Built	Around this year the Moore House is built (Richter 1998)
CE 1778	Established	Around this year Moore House Cemetery established
CE 1781	Established	On October 18-19, members of the Allied Troops representing General Washington and members of the British Army representing General Cornwallis meet at the Moore House to reach agreement on the terms of surrender
CE 1781	Settled	On October 19, surrender terms are signed by General Cornwallis in Yorktown, and by General Washington behind the 2nd siege line.
CE 1797	Land Transfer	Lucy Moore dies 9 years after her husband, Augustine (1788), and the parcel of land is passed to Hugh Nelson, son of General Nelson
CE 1862	Damaged	Moore House is damaged during occupation by Civil War troops, including the loss of shutters, doors and fences on the grounds, most of which were used for fuel
CE 1881	Altered	War department dining room is added to the house along with other alterations.
CE 1881	Purchased/Sold	The Yorktown Centennial Association purchases Moore House and its adjacent property. Centennial of the Victory at Yorktown is celebrated.
CE 1928	Purchased/Sold	John D. Rockefeller purchases the structure to be restored and donates it to the National Park Service.
CE 1930	Established	Legislation authorizing the establishment of Colonial National Monument is approved on July 3 (46 Stat. 855)
CE 1931 - 1932	Excavated	Archaeological excavations are undertaken on grounds between October 1931 and July 1932. (Robinson 1933)
CE 1931	Land Transfer	Moore House property acquired in July (Robinson 1933)
CE 1931	Built	Comfort stations at the Moore House are built by NPS. The Battle of Yorktown’s Sesquicentennial was celebrated in October.
CE 1932	Established	Moore House opens for visitors during the summer months. (Robinson 1933)
CE 1934	Established	On October 18-19, Moore House is formally dedicated during 153rd anniversary celebration marking surrender of British army at Yorktown.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1934	Reconstructed	Moore House outbuildings reconstructed to contribute to the historical scene of the colonial plantation, including the kitchen, icehouse and wellhead, with the kitchen and icehouse having been archeologically excavated to provide historical evidence.
CE 1935	Designed	The Moore House Historic Structure Report (HSR) narrative and drawings are developed under Charles E. Peterson, National Park Service. The HSR for the Moore House was the first document of its type prepared and was the earliest model for an HSR.
CE 1936	Built	Fences around the kitchen and yard are constructed in conjectural historic locations.
CE 1960	Designed	Following plans designed in 1960, changes to the circulation of the Moore House included the Moore House Access Road and Parking Area, Moore House Service Road, Moore House Kitchen Residence Road, and Moore House Walks that led to the house and its associated outbuildings

Physical History:

Early Exploration and Settlement: 1631– 1774

The Moore House property, York Plantation in the early days, can be traced to 1631 when Royal Governor John Harvey recorded the first patent for the property. In 1646 George Ludlow purchased the property and additional land totaling 1452 acres. The property remained in the Ludlow family until 1686 when it was sold to Lawrence Smith. (Richter 1998) During Lawrence Smith's ownership the Town of York was formally established in 1691. With the death of Lawrence Smith in 1703, the now 1700-acre parcel was divided between his heirs with 500 acres left to his son Robert Smith. Robert suffered financial setbacks and mortgaged his land. (Richter 1998) In March 1768, an article appeared in the Virginia Gazette noting the devastating fire that burned Mr. Robert Smith's house to the ground. "Last Tuesday Se'nnight, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Robert Smith's house, near Yorktown, was burnt to the ground…." (Richter 1998) In August 1768, Augustine Moore purchased the 500-acre property and built the house that witnessed negotiations at the close of the Siege of 1781. Prior to researcher's knowledge of the devastating fire, various dates were ascribed to the building of the Moore House. In the 1933 Outline for Development of Colonial National Monument, the date is 1713. (Robinson 1933) This date is also mentioned in "Moore House" with a note that "new research suggests [the house] may have been built between 1768 and 1781". The incorrect date of c. 1725 is attributed to the house in the draft National Register Nomination. The Moore family likely added outbuildings, fencing and other features to their property over time. Around 1778 the family established a cemetery (Moore House Cemetery) located northwest of the house. Little else known about the landscape at this early period except that it was a farm and that the placement on a bluff overlooking the York River afforded scenic river views.

American Revolution and The Siege at Yorktown: 1774-1781

Many residents of Yorktown and its environs fled the area when the British arrived and began occupying and fortifying the town. It is possible the Moore family abandoned their farm and moved to Richmond during the ensuing battle. (“Moore House”) The first shots of the Siege were fired on October 9, 1781 and the battle raged on until the British, led by General Lord Cornwallis, sent a letter of surrender that began a cease-fire on the 17th. In his letter Cornwallis proposed the site of the Moore House. “Sir, I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each side, to meet at Mr. Moore’s house, to settle terms for surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester.” (“Moore House”) Negotiations for the terms of the surrender did not go as smoothly as General Washington anticipated and lasted for two days until an agreement was reached on October 19. The Moore House was chosen due to its site being in neutral territory outside the siege lines and along the York River. The condition of the house and landscape at this date is not known although it is likely to have been in relatively good shape due to its location outside the main battlefield and it being adequate to house the negotiations. The Moore House Cemetery was established around 1778, just prior to the Siege of Yorktown.



“Carte des Environs de Yorke en Virginie”, showing the American and French positions during the Siege of 1781, with the 4 structures and orchard of the Moore House (Thompson, "Historic Resource Study: The British Defenses at Yorktown, 1781," Sept.1976)



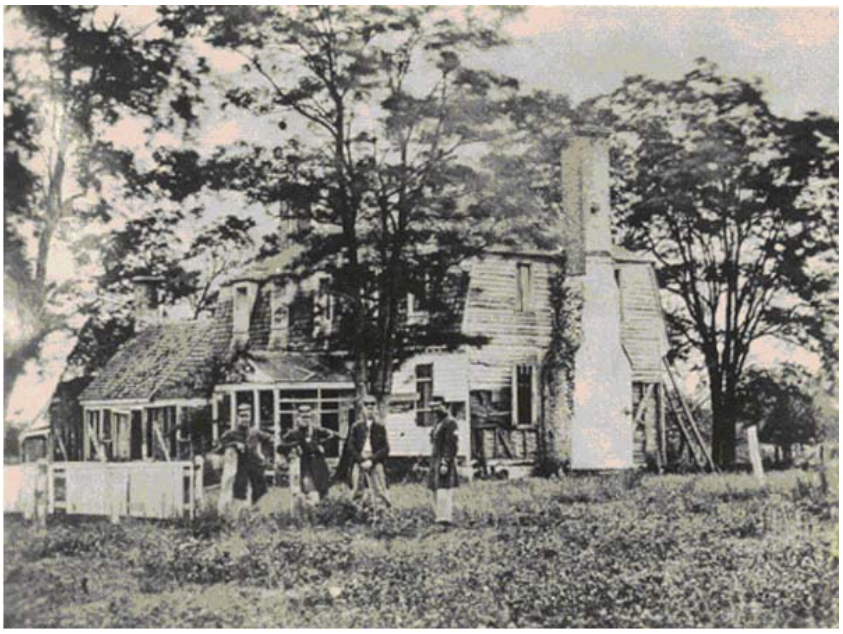
The Moore House, associated outbuildings, and circulation system are visible on this map, c. 1781. (Colonial National Historical Park - COLO)



An undated artist's depiction of the Moore House. (COLO)

Civil War Occupation: 1862– 1865

Unlike the Moore House's advantageous site during the Siege of 1781 where it was outside the line of fire and considered neutral territory, the position of Confederate and Union armies during the Civil War put it in the middle of the conflict. The Confederate Army, based in Yorktown, and Union soldiers along Wormley Creek, put the Moore House in the middle of their opposing forces and well within firing range. Soldiers also foraged around the house, using elements of the house and landscape for fuel. ("Moore House")



The Moore House in 1862, after considerable damage had been done to the structure and nearby fences during the Civil War. Photograph by Matthew Brady. (COLO)



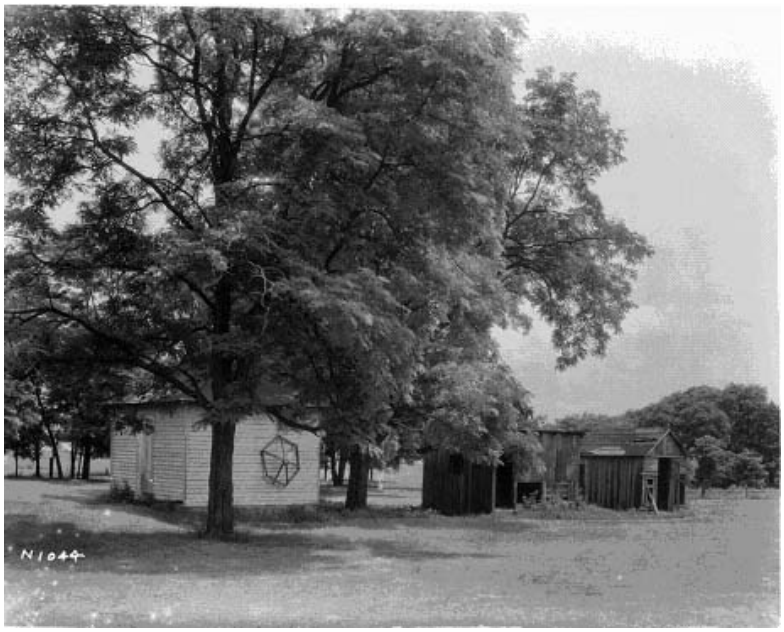
View of the Moore House in 1865. Much of the structural damage remains, and the white picket fence is gone. The background shows what appears to be the skeletal remains of an outbuilding and perhaps some rail fences. Photograph by A. Gardner. (COLO)

Memorialization and Preservation Efforts: 1881-1936

The Moore House was unoccupied and un-repaired until preparations began for the Centennial Celebration in 1881 of the Siege of 1781 during which time special guests stayed there. (“Moore House”) The Yorktown Centennial Association, who purchased the house in anticipation for the celebration, did so with the understanding they would donate the house and grounds (500 acres) to the U.S. Government. Their intention was that a park be established to honor Marquis de Lafayette. Problems ensued and the Association had to abandon their plans for Lafayette Park. (Robinson 1933) Eventually, John D. Rockefeller purchased the building and donated it to the National Park Service.

In addition to the efforts of the Yorktown Centennial Association, other permanent plans for the future of the Moore House were proposed. Congressional bids to create the Yorktown National Military Park and to deem the Moore House a national shrine both failed. In the end the house and its grounds were purchased by John D. Rockefeller who donated it to the National Park Service to be designated part of Colonial National Monument (now Colonial National Historical Park). Rockefeller’s purchase of the property worked in concert with his other local and national preservation efforts including those undertaken at nearby Colonial Williamsburg. Rockefeller’s involvement characterized the early historic preservation movement where private citizens and groups often centered their work on the commemoration of buildings associated with battlefields and military activities.

The first two ranger historians, B. Floyd Flickinger and Elbert Cox, hired by National Park Service Chief Historian Verne C. Chatelain in 1931, studied the property. Based on their findings, the findings of architects, engineers and archeologists, and under the direction of Charles E. Peterson, the Moore House property became the focus of one of the first restoration and reconstruction projects by the National Park Service. This project was also directly linked to preservation efforts at Williamsburg since exterior work on the Moore House was completed by restoration architects William Perry, Thomas Shaw and Andrew Hepburn; of the firm Perry, Shaw and Hepburn alongside staff from Williamsburg. (Hosmer 1981) The first Historic Structure Report followed the restoration of the Moore House, which in turn was followed by the reconstruction of missing outbuildings and fences. The complex of several buildings arranged within a fenced landscape was recaptured in this reconstruction.



View of outbuildings and adjacent landscape prior to restoration efforts in the 1930s. (COLO 2606)



A view of the north and east facades of the Moore House and north yard with a few specimen trees, junipers, and light fixtures. The addition (at left) were later removed. (COLO)

Mission 66

With the major restoration and reconstruction efforts completed at the Moore House during the 1930s, Mission 66 era projects focused on the rehabilitation of roads, pathways, a parking area, and interpretive signage to accommodate the increased visitation. These followed the overall goals for Colonial National Historical Park that included: preparing for increased visitors, eliminating private holdings where possible to create effective interpretation, dealing with effects of urbanization, and completing the park's physical development. (Mission 66 for Colonial NHP, 1958) Generally speaking, physical improvements planned for Colonial National Historical Park during this era included parking areas and walks, interpretive and directional signs, camp and picnic areas, restoration and reconstruction of selected historic structures, comfort stations, and drinking fountains. Infrastructure improvements, which may have occurred at the Moore House, included upgrading water and sewer systems and power line relocations and extensions.



A view, taken in May 1963, of the north side of the Moore House grounds showing trimmed hedges around the foundation, individual specimen trees, mown lawn and brick pathways. (COLO 2664)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	No
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	No
Defense	Military Facility (Post)	Military Facility (Post)	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Cabin/Lookout	Yes	Yes	No
Government	Government Office	Administrative Office (HDQS)	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	Overlook	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Exhibit	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Museum (Exhibition Hall)-Other	No	Yes	Yes

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status:

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Moore House was built around 1769 and included a farm complex consisting of a main house and at least three outbuildings in a cluster arrangement organized for functional purposes. The main house was located on a bluff overlooking the York River and the landscape directly around the Moore House farm complex was likely maintained in an open cover of compacted earth and turf in colonial times. Roads and paths contributed to the spatial organization of the grounds. A small family cemetery (Moore House Cemetery) was established to the northwest of the main house in 1778 and an orchard was typically depicted to the east of the house in historic maps. During the Civil War the Moore House remained in place, but most of the features that contributed to the spatial organization of the grounds including fences and outbuildings were either removed or severely damaged by foraging armies. In 1931 the Moore House was acquired by the NPS as part of the Colonial National Monument (now Colonial National Historical Park). As part of reconstruction efforts that took place in and around Yorktown, the Moore House Kitchen, Icehouse, and Wellhead were reconstructed in 1934. This re-established the historic spatial arrangement at the site. The spatial organization was reinforced by the reconstruction of fences around the kitchen and house yard. Additions to the Moore House property between 1936 and 1941 included roads, paths, and an area west of the Moore House for visitor amenities and interpretation. NPS Mission 66 program work in 1960 included alterations to the property's circulation to improve visitor access and experience. Vegetation included neatly trimmed foundation plantings, specimen trees and a large open expanse of lawn, all of which were in place after the restoration efforts of the 1930s. Landscape characteristics identified for Moore House are topography, spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites.

Today, the Moore House retains integrity of location about one mile east of the Village of Yorktown. It is part of Colonial National Historical Park and lies near the park’s eastern most boundary. The arrangement of ancillary buildings and associated landscape features on the site retain integrity of design to the period of significance. White picket fences surround the front and back yards of the main house, which contain a mixture of specimen trees, shrubs and lawn. These Lawns extend beyond the fences towards the family cemetery to the northwest of the house, and riparian vegetation to the north along the York River. The Moore House retains integrity of setting to the period of significance; sited on a plateau overlooking the York River. Many materials from the American Revolution period have been lost. However, there has been little alteration to the materials used to preserve and reconstruct the Moore House buildings, circulation features and landscape features in place during the period of significance. Although some evidence remains of the workmanship of early period buildings and structures, most have been lost. Moore House reflects the workmanship of the Memorialization and Preservation period as an example of the work of the skilled and unskilled workers of the CCC. Moore House remains an important example of the government’s early efforts to preserve cultural sites in the 1930s and therefore possesses integrity of feeling for its association with this period. The Moore House itself retains association to the American Revolutionary period as the site for negotiations that ended the Siege of 1781 and the property remains as a significant example of the work of Charles Peterson associated with the historic preservation efforts of the National Park Service

Location
This aspect of integrity refers to the place where the landscape was constructed. Throughout the period of significance the Moore House has remained in the same location. The location of elements reconstructed during the preservation period was based on research and archeological evidence of the time. They have remained in those locations since the period of significance. Therefore, the site retains integrity of location.

Design
The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape fall under this category. The Moore House Cemetery remains as physical evidence of the American Revolution period. The design of the Moore House site continues to reflect the innovative work of Charles Peterson and the CCC crews during the preservation period of the 1930s. This work effectively used research and the principles of the emerging historic preservation field to design a site that was historically accurate to the American Revolutionary War period. The design work was also outlined in the first Historic Structure Report. Other than minor modifications, Moore House’s historically significant features have not changed greatly since the period of significance. Moore House retains integrity of design.

Setting
Though the setting of the Moore House has changed significantly since the beginning of the period of significance in 1769 when the Moore House was the center of a farm surrounded by large agricultural expanses, the immediate setting, or physical condition of the Moore House site has remained consistent since the period of significance. It remains sited on a plateau overlooking the York River, protected by some buffers to the surrounding modern additions. Therefore, the Moore House retains integrity of setting to the period of significance.

Materials
All types of materials, including those used for the construction of circulation, vegetation, and other landscape features, as well as the materials' placement in the landscape, are included under this aspect of integrity. Many materials from the American Revolution period have been lost. There has been little alteration to the materials used to preserve and reconstruct the Moore House buildings, circulation features and landscape features in place during the period of significance. Exceptions to this include various necessary repairs and in-kind replacements to the features. These minor alterations do not diminish the Moore House site's integrity of materials.

Workmanship
This aspect of integrity refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. Although some evidence remains of the workmanship of early period buildings and structures, most have been lost. Moore House reflects the workmanship of the Memorialization and Preservation period as an example of the work of the skilled and unskilled workers of the CCC. The Peterson-designed buildings reflect this work, still exhibiting the early period of construction. The integrity of workmanship is also evident in brick paths and fences. Standard repair and maintenance has been required on these features, but otherwise they remain intact as constructed by the CCC. Overall, Moore House retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling
A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period is evaluated under this aspect of integrity. Moore House remains an important example of the government's early efforts to preserve cultural sites in the 1930s and therefore possesses integrity of feeling.

Association
This aspect refers to the direct link between the significant historic event or person and the cultural landscape. The Moore House itself retains association to the American Revolutionary period as the site for negotiations that ended the Siege of 1781. Remaining features of the site resulting from the efforts of the preservation period remain as an exceptional example of the works of Charles Peterson and the early historic preservation efforts of the National Park Service. This property maintains integrity of association as the landscape design, characteristics and features remain from the period of significance.

Integrity of the Property as a Whole
Moore House retains integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Even though there have been incremental changes subsequent to the historic period, this report's analysis indicates the Moore House cultural landscape does retain integrity to its period of significance (1769-1936). Most of the changes added after the period of significance represent minor infrastructure alterations necessary to accommodate the functions of this site, mainly visitation and interpretation.

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Moore House is located in the southern portion of the Embayed Section of Virginia's Coastal Plain. This landscape is flat and terraced and slopes gently toward the Atlantic Ocean. The Coastal Plain is made up of sedimentary rocks that are easily eroded by water.

The Siege at Yorktown
The Moore House landscape in the vicinity of the house was developed for domestic use on a relatively level piece of land with the house situated on a bluff slightly higher. It was bordered to the north by the York River and the south by Wormley's Creek. Changes in grade occur at the north where slopes descend to the York River, and to the west, south and east where the slopes of Wormley's Creek and its tributaries are encountered. The land immediately surrounding the Moore House was level and had been used for agricultural purposes for over a century.

Civil War Occupation
The topography remained the same during this period with the Moore House remaining on a level plateau with the York River to the north and Wormley Creek and its tributaries to the west, south and east.

Memorialization and Preservation
In the early 1930s the landscape of the Moore House retained its relatively level qualities with the same slope relationships to the York River and Wormley's Creek. The riverbank in front of the Moore House property had eroded to a noticeable degree by 1934. A survey completed in the 1930s by the Department of the Interior of the "Shoreline – York River" shows this change over the decades.

Mission 66
The level topography around the Moore House landscape remained relatively unchanged with similar relationships to the York River and Wormley's Creek. However, erosion continued to occur along the banks north of the house along the York River. In addition to erosion caused by storm events, increased development likely increased pressure on the hydrologic systems of the area including both the York River and Wormley's Creek.

Existing Conditions
Throughout the years there have been various York River shoreline stabilization efforts, and specific changes to the shoreline immediately adjacent to the Moore House need to be investigated further in order to inform future stabilization efforts there. These efforts are critical to protecting the historic character of the Moore House setting. Today, the Moore House remains on a plateau perched on bluffs overlooking the York River, therefore the topographic features remain similar to what existed during the historic period.

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

The Siege at Yorktown
Prior to the American Revolution the Moore House was sited back from the slopes and shoreline of the York River, which it faced. As was common for the time, the property included the main house and a variety of outbuildings in a cluster arrangement organized for functional purposes. A small family cemetery also existed northwest of the house. Although maps of the time show different configurations and placements the number of structures remains consistent at four. The Moore House property also exhibited the traditional arrangement of maintaining visual dominance and importance for the main house, surrounding it with a loosely symmetrical and balanced arrangement of outbuildings, and enclosing the yard with fences. Roads and paths, appearing in different configurations on the historical maps, also contributed to the spatial organization of the grounds. In addition, an orchard, although placed slightly differently in various maps, was typically depicted to the east of the house, and a small family cemetery was located to the northwest.

Civil War Occupation
While the house remained in place, most of the other structures that contributed to the spatial organization of the grounds including fences and outbuildings were either removed or severely damaged by foraging armies during this period. The grounds remained generally open along the York River. It is not clear which roads or paths existed around the grounds at this time.
Memorialization and Preservation
As part of reconstruction efforts that took place in and around Yorktown, the Moore House kitchen, icehouse, and wellhead were reconstructed in 1934. (draft National Register form) This restored the spatial arrangement typical of properties in the late 18th century. The spatial organization was reinforced by the reconstruction of fences around the kitchen and house yard. Additions around the Moore House between 1936 and 1941, including roads and paths, created an area west of the Moore House for visitor amenities and interpretation.

Mission 66
The spatial organization in place during the 1930s remained generally intact during this era. As noted in a drawing associated with the Master Plan, circulation was added during this period that likely affected some details of the spatial organization. These changes, although not specifically noted on the ground
included the Moore House Access Road (.55 miles) and Parking Area (877 square yards), Moore House Service Road (.07 miles), Moore House Kitchen Residence Road (.06 miles), and Moore House Walks (.32 miles) that led to the house and its associated outbuildings. The significance of these resources is undetermined and will be considered when Mission 66 resources are evaluated park-wide. (United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, Division of Design & Construction, Road & Trail System Plan, Part of the Master Plan, Colonial National Historical Park, NHP-COL 3144A, January 27, 1960, Sheet 3 of 3)

Existing Conditions
Today, the Moore House remains at the center of the property, looking north out over a small fenced in yard and towards the York River. The property is still bounded by Ballard Road to the south and Moore House Road to the west. Paths, reconstructed during preservation efforts still depict known historic alignments and provide connections between visitor services such as waysides, parking lots and the property. Outbuildings, reconstructed during the 1930s, and the Moore House Cemetery complete the organization of the property. Therefore, the spatial organization reflects that which existed during the historic period.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Moore House Cemetery	111162	Contributing	006869		Location	58132	Yes
Siting of Moore House	111160	Contributing	006896		Asset	496838	Yes

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

The Siege at Yorktown
Prior to the siege of Yorktown the Moore House and its adjacent land were used for domestic and agricultural purposes. During the Siege of 1781, Allied Forces occupied adjacent areas, as they were positioned in outlying areas surrounding Yorktown. At the end of the siege, members of the opposing armies used the Moore House to negotiate terms of the British army's surrender. The property was also used for a small family cemetery, established prior to the Revolution.

Civil War Occupation
During the Civil War, the grounds became the site of military use situated between opposing armies and used primarily as a source for supplies, such as wood from the structures needed for fuel. It is not clear whether or not vegetation was removed during this period either to clear sight lines necessary for battle or for the resources they could provide, i.e. fuel or food. Large specimen trees remain in photographs from this period, but do not show any adjacent orchards or gardens.

Memorialization and Preservation
Land use of the property shifted in the 1930s, with its inclusion in the Colonial National Monument (now Colonial National Historical Park), from private to public ownership. Beginning then, the property was studied, restored and reconstructed as an historic site and was opened to visitation as a part of the park. Preservation use of the property had begun.

Mission 66
Public ownership of the land, by the National Park Service, continued with the land being used primarily for interpretive and educational uses by visitors to the park, and preservation efforts continued.

Existing Conditions
The Moore House is currently used as a historic site whose grounds are open to the public year round and the house is open seasonally. It also provides park housing in one of the outbuildings so retains a small portion of its historic residential use. However, agricultural and military/defense use of the Moore House property no longer exist. Therefore, the property's use tied to preservation and restoration efforts, education and interpretation uses, and its use as a residence reflects use from the historic period.

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

The Siege at Yorktown
The landscape directly around the Moore House farm complex was likely maintained in an open

cover of compacted earth and turf in colonial times. Detailed records of early domestic plantings of shade trees, ornamental shrubs or dooryard gardens have not been uncovered to date. What is noted in many of the plans drawn immediately following the Siege are trees uniformly planted to the east of the house signifying a small orchard. The only other vegetation noted on these plans is further away from the immediate grounds and along waterways such as Wormley's Creek. The land surrounding the Moore House was likely used for agricultural purposes, and during the siege was occupied by Allied forces, which were positioned in this area east of the town.

Civil War Occupation
As noted earlier, images depicting the grounds at this time show very little vegetation. A few specimen trees and rough lawn are evident, but any other vegetation such as foundation plantings, gardens or orchards are not visible. It is not clear if they do not exist or are in other areas of the property not seen in the few available views. Civil War troops foraged the property for supplies, including firewood from the house and fences. It's possible vegetation was similarly used.

Memorialization and Preservation
Different approaches to the vegetation around the Moore House are found in documents from this period. According to the 1933 Outline of Development for Colonial National Monument, "The treatment of the grounds should be very simple in order to focus attention upon the house, which possesses more historical value than any other element of the Monument property." (Robinson 1933) Noted in the 1938 Master Plan, "plans have been prepared and approved and at the present time, the development is complete except for the planting of the colonial garden. Planting plans for this garden are complete. Construction will be done by the Civilian Conservation Corps." A sketch of this colonial garden was depicted on a plan dated April 1936. Since this garden does not appear in any photographs of this period or later years, it is assumed that it was never constructed although a note is made in the Historic Structure Report that leaves the issue unresolved. It states, "At a meeting of the Sesquicentennial Association's Committee for the restoration of the Moore House, December 14, 1933, it was voted to accept the kind offer of Mr. Arthur A. Schurcliff to prepare plans for the development of the Moore House grounds. Mr. Schurcliff is Landscape Architect of the Williamsburg Restoration and has done a great deal of research on the layouts and plant materials of early Virginia plantations. General plans were prepared by Mr. Schurcliff and approved by the National Park Service. These plans are being carried out at the present time by the Civilian Conservation Corps workers." (Peterson 1981) Whether this was by design, corresponding to the earlier sentiment voiced in the 1933 Outline of Development, or default is not known. It is noted later in the 1938 Master Plan that the CCC would handle grounds maintenance. One note is made in the Historic Structure Report that a small amount of money was spent on plantings including a clematis vine on the front porch. All that is known of specific existing vegetation in place during this period was a catalpa tree (Catalpa sp.) located southwest of the Moore House. (Peterson 1981)

Mission 66
Vegetation included neatly trimmed foundation plantings, specimen trees and a large open expanse of lawn, all of which were in place after the restoration efforts of the 1930s. Trees on the north side of the house are situated near the northwest and northeast corners of the house leaving the view to the York River unobstructed. Two trimmed hedges appear on either side of the door and small porch. Lawn surrounds the rest of the landscape both within and outside the fenced area.

Existing Conditions
Specimen trees continue to surround the house, many running along the western fence parallel to the visitor access road in the southern yard. The southern yard is more filled with canopy trees than the north yard, giving it a shaded appearance. Trees to the north of the house are kept to the western and eastern edges of the immediate yard in order to maintain the views to the York River. Riparian vegetation along the York River includes some large specimen trees, but also many shrubs. If left un-maintained, this riparian vegetation will further obstruct the historic river view. A few orchard trees remain to the east of the house, though their exact date of planting is unknown. Finally, boxwood shrubs and hedges around found within the yard and likely date or at least represent the CCC plantings. Therefore, though some changes have occurred to the vegetation features, what remains reflects what was in place during the historic period.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Remnant Orchard Trees	111144	Contributing					No
Specimen Trees	111146	Contributing					No
CCC Plantings	111150	Contributing					No
Lawn	111156	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Northwest corner of the Moore House and its adjacent grounds, including various aged specimen trees and boxwood shrubs located within the yard, October 2001. (Heritage Landscapes)

Landscape Characteristic: **Circulation**

The Siege at Yorktown
Different maps from the time of the Siege in 1781 show varying configurations for the roads around the Moore House. A majority of the plans show a primary east-west road leading from Yorktown that intersects a north-south road leading directly to the Moore House. In many of the plans this north-south road runs along the western side of the structures. It ends shy of the banks of the York River where it intersects or nearly intersects a secondary east-west road or path coming from Yorktown that runs along the edge of the York River. Both east-west roads connect the Moore House to the town. Though not depicted on maps of the time, the National Park Service List of Classified Structures notes that the Moore House Entrance Drive was in place when the Articles of Capitulation were signed.

Civil War Occupation
No evidence was uncovered depicting circulation around the Moore House grounds during the time of its occupation.

Memorialization and Preservation
The roadways around and heading towards the Moore House underwent changes during the reconstruction efforts at Yorktown. At this time roads were built to serve both the tourists visiting the Moore House and the residents of the housing development built to the west of the Moore House property. The two major east-west roads that appeared in 1781 were slightly modified, but generally appear in the same locations. The section that ran closer to the York River bisected the housing development before meeting up with the other east-west road that serves as the southern boundary of the Moore House subdivision. Also appearing on this plan, the north-south road that bordered the western edge of the Moore House in 1781 appears slightly further to the west and has been incorporated into a loop and parking area for tourist access to the Moore House. These changes were noted by the expenditure in 1932-33 of $500 for the Moore House Parking Area. (Robinson 1933) In the 1938 Master Plan, a note is made regarding restoration of the roads and walks in addition to the house and outbuildings. In notes associated with the January 1938 Master Plan, Moore House Road is noted as being used primarily as a plantation road for Temple Farm, one of the largest plantations in the area, upon a part of which the Moore House now stands.

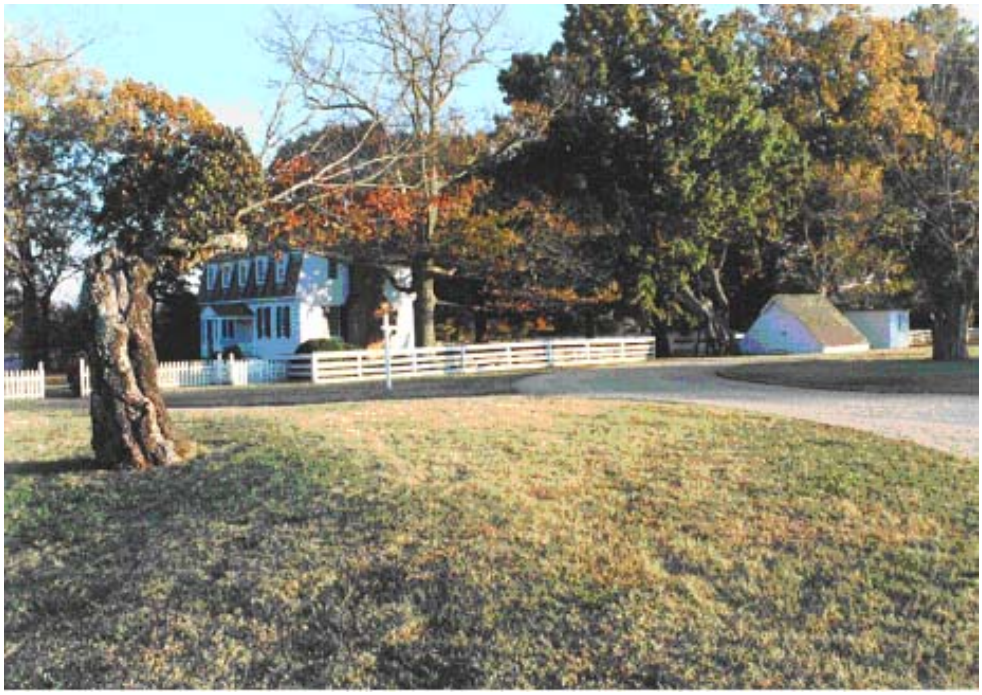
Mission 66
Although much of the restoration and reconstruction work was done during the 1930s, paths and roadways to and around the Moore House were added during the Mission 66 era. A drawing associated with the Master Plan details various improvements designed to provide better accommodations for visitors including: the Moore House Access Road (.55 miles) and Parking Area, and Moore House Walks (.32 miles) that led to the house and its associated outbuildings. Brick pathways are also evident during this era. The significance of these resources is undetermined.

Existing Conditions
Most of the circulation that exists today dates from the Memorialization and Preservation period, when architects and landscape architects used historical evidence to restore these features. An historic road trace, leading towards the south side of the house also exists, its exact date of origin unknown. Moore House Access Road runs along the western edge and intersects with the loop road that leads visitors to and from the parking area associated with the site. Paths extend from the parking lot and Moore House Access Road to lead towards the front and back entrances of the house. Therefore, existing circulation reflects those in place during the historic period.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Remnant historic road traces	111116	Contributing					No
Moore House Entrance Drive	111126	Contributing	081767		Asset	494910	Yes
Moore House Walks	111120	Contributing	081769		Asset	496900	Yes
Parking Area	111122	Undetermined					No
Moore House Access Road	111118	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Moore House, outbuildings including the Icehouse and Comfort Station, visitors' access road and adjacent grounds, October 2001. (Heritage Landscapes)

Landscape Characteristic: **Buildings and Structures**

The Siege at Yorktown
The Moore House was undamaged during the Siege of 1781, and therefore used by the Allied Forces and British Army to sign the articles of capitulation. Secondary structures surrounding the house likely included the kitchen, icehouse and wellhead. Depictions of structures on the property from plans vary. Some show individual structures, usually numbering four, and others show fewer or no structures. Of the plans that show four buildings, the arrangements vary as well, with some showing three of the four buildings in an east-west running aligned row and others showing them in a north-south row. This varying degree of information regarding the buildings in place in 1781 was noted by Charles E. Peterson in the Historic Structure Report for the Moore House, “No helpful clue regarding the location of Colonial outbuildings is afforded by the military maps of 1781, though many of them indicate that such buildings existed.” (Peterson 1981) Subsequent archaeological investigations under Peterson revealed evidence of the early buildings.

Civil War Occupation
Damage to the Moore House during the Civil War is depicted in the few images dating from the 1862 and 1865 period. These images show the loss of shutters, doors, siding, and fences on the grounds. The state of the various outbuildings during this period is not known, but presumed to be similar or worse than the Moore House.

Memorialization and Preservation
In 1881, preservation efforts began in earnest, when the War Department dining room was added during the Centennial Celebration of the Siege at Yorktown. Preservation of the house and other site features was more extensive during the 1930s when the goal was to recapture the conjectural 1781 appearance, and prepare the house for its presentation to the public as a significant historic property. During this time the Moore House was restored and two visitor comfort stations were built at a cost of $2,681.49. The comfort stations were built to mimic historic smoke houses and used a fire resistant wood shingle. All of this work was done in anticipation of the activities and tourism that were expected to surround the 1931 Sesquicentennial Celebration. Work continued beyond that event, to include the reconstruction of outbuildings, including the kitchen, icehouse and wellhead. Existing outbuildings, seen in pre-restoration views, were noted in the 1933 Outline for Development. They included a carriage house and servants’ quarters and a garage. They were termed not “desirable” or “part of permanent development” plans and were removed around this time to make way for reconstructed outbuildings. (Robinson 1933) Structures on adjacent properties were also identified including “thirteen frame summer cottages” on the north side of Moore House Road that the National Park Service would either remove or work with private owners to remove. (Robinson 1933)

Mission 66
There is no evidence that any buildings or structures were added or removed during this period.

Existing Conditions
The Moore House remains a 2,270 square foot two-story, five-bay, two-room deep building with a gambrel and hipped roof. Two chimneys adorn the ends and four Tuscan order columns and two pilasters frame the front porch. The Men’s and Women’s Comfort Station, dating to 1931, are built into the fence surrounding the yard. They are one-story 100 square foot colonial structures that date from the 1930s preservation work. The remaining outbuildings, all reconstructed during the 1930s and built along the fence line, include the Outside Kitchen, Ice House and Wellhead. The Moore House Outside Kitchen, built in 1933, is a one and one-half story building built partially underground with a gable roof located east of the Moore House. The Ice House, built in 1931, is a one-story building built partially underground with a gable roof that has an extended hood eave over the entry. Finally, the Wellhead, located to the northwest of the house and built in 1931, is a five foot square structure on a brick foundation. It has a hinged double door entry and a finial topped pyramidal roof.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Moore House	111132	Contributing	000211		Location	51189	Yes
Moore House Ice House	111134	Contributing	017262		Location	51297	Yes
Moore House Wellhead	111136	Contributing	017263		Location	51301	Yes
Moore House Women’s Comfort Station	111138	Contributing	081765		Location	54664	Yes
Moore House Men’s Comfort Station	111140	Contributing	082168		Location	54661	Yes
Moore House Outside Kitchen	111142	Contributing	017261		Location	51300	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



North side of the Moore House including the boxwood shrubs near the front porch, the two chimneys, and specimen trees around the side and back of the house. (www.revolutionaryday.com)



Southeast view of the Moore House and its grounds with fences and outbuildings including a Comfort Station and Outside Kitchen, March 2002. (Heritage Landscapes)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

The Siege at Yorktown
While documentation of this period is not explicit, it can be assumed that the selection of a building site for the Moore House was influenced by the proximity to the York River. This siting of the house did take advantage of broad views over the York River, and the largely agricultural landscape to the west, south and east. A view of the Town of Yorktown situated on a higher bluff also was likely evident at this time when the landscape was cleared of woodland vegetation.

Civil War Occupation
The views likely remained similar to those in 1781 with the primary view being the one to the York River. Some changes could have occurred where vegetation was either removed or had grown up in woodlots, or where farms not in existence in the late 18th century were now evident.

Memorialization and Preservation
The primary view to the York River remained intact. Additional residences and the United States Coast Guard Training Center changed the views to the west and east. The agricultural landscape was more densely filled with structures and hedgerows. Some of these hedgerows may have provided screening between the Moore House landscape and these more modern adjacencies. In the early designs of the Yorktown Monument, views to the Moore House from the monument were planned, therefore it can be assumed that these views existed. A plan of the Monument c. 1934 shows trees that could have begun to obstruct this view as they matured and that may have already partially obstructed views.

Mission 66
Increased housing density in the area and the continued presence of the United States Coast Guard Training Center likely affected the views to and from the Moore House landscape. The Moore House housing development to the west contained more residential landscapes. Generally speaking, one of the primary goals of the National Park Service during this period was to screen historic landscapes, such as the Moore House, from adjacent modern properties. It is possible that actions were taken to achieve that goal in and around the Moore House landscape.

Existing Conditions
A view to the York River remains, but has been obscured by the riparian vegetation growing along the banks in between the Moore House and the River. Housing density has also increased somewhat and so remains partially intrusive on the historic views from the property. Some of the modern intrusions are screened by vegetation.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
View to York River	111112	Contributing					No
View of agricultural landscapes	111114	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

The Siege at Yorktown
No detailed documentation of the small-scale features for this period have been located to date, although it is likely that picket fences surrounded the house and rail fences outlined the agricultural or farm spaces.

Civil War Occupation
It was during this period that small-scale features, such as the picket fences that surrounded the Moore House yard, were considered fuel resources and were removed from the property over time. Based on the few photographs from the period, the only other small-scale features known to have existed were a ladder and trough.

Memorialization and Preservation
Two fences were reconstructed around 1936 to delineate the spaces around the kitchen and the house yard. The 32-foot long horizontal board kitchen fence was four boards high and included a continuous top board. It was painted white and had one gate along with seven posts. The house yard fence was a combination of 709 feet of horizontal board fence, four boards high with a continuous top board. It was also painted white and had 131 cement posts. There were five walk-through gates and one single-hung gate with cross boards. This fence was complemented by a white picket fence of 274 feet in 38 sections with approximately 18 pickets per section. The pickets were full rough cut with special cut heads spaced 3-inches apart. This fence had three walk-through gates. The adjacent cemetery also had a similar picket fence built that was 263 feet long, salt treated and painted white. There were 33 posts, 31 of which were concrete and two of wood. Full rough-cut pickets with pointed heads were spaced three inches apart and nailed to two rails in 16 sections.

Mission 66
Restoration work is noted in many of the master planning documents of this period, but with no specific notes about the work done. It is likely that restorative efforts were made around the house on the small-scale features, such as the fences and gates reconstructed during the 1930s. The main additions to the site during this period were the interpretive and directional signs reflecting this period’s mission to provide better visitor services.

Existing Conditions
Small-scale features are extant from the Memorialization and Preservation period as well as subsequent Mission 66 interpretive features.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Moore House Kitchen Fence	111104	Contributing	081766		Asset	124796	Yes
Moore House Yard Fence	111106	Contributing	081768		Asset	493894	Yes
Moore House Cemetery Fence	111110	Contributing	081770				No
Mission 66 Interpretive and Directional	111108	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



South façade and grounds of the Moore House, including the yard fence, October 2001. (Heritage Landscapes)

Landscape Characteristic: **Archeological Sites**

Memorialization and Preservation
Archaeological investigations were carried out between October 1931 and July 1932 and in April 1934 to provide information and evidence later used in the reconstruction of the outbuildings, particularly the Moore House Outside Kitchen and Icehouse. The same principles and methods used in archeological investigations of the Swan Tavern Complex in the Village of Yorktown, were used on the Moore House property. This technique, based on work being done at Williamsburg, used “an eight-foot grid system…to locate foundations.”

Existing Conditions
Archeological evidence of the Moore House landscape undoubtedly remains and should be the focus of future archeological investigations.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Moore House, first house site	111158	Contributing					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 8

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/30/2033

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The park requested the proposed condition should be "Fair" as there is ongoing and proposed work occurring in the landscape.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/05/2022

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed as part of a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update, in coordination with the Historic Structures Inventory, is underway.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/30/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

In consultation with Karen Rehm, Chief of Interpretation, and with concurrence from the Superintendent, the Moore House landscape is currently in good condition. The definition of “good” is as follows: “ The inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.”

Extensive tree pruning was completed at the Moore House in 2008 as part of a larger project to address the lingering effects of Hurricane Isabel and several years of drought. Funding has also been requested to address invasive vegetation, and improve the condition of mature trees at the Moore House. Other future projects primarily relate to repaving roads.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/10/2006

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Overall, the condition of the Moore House landscape is in good condition. However, the site's condition is affected by modern intrusions on adjacent lands. For example, patchy vegetation along the south side of the property forms a partial barrier to the adjacent street and the modern military facilities across Ballard Street. In addition, some of the specimen and historic vegetation is in need of pruning to maintain their future health and longevity. Finally, there is some presence of invasive plants.

This condition assessment was made in consultation with Colonial National Historical Park and received concurrence on July 10, 2006.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 09/12/2006

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 09/12/2006

Type of Impact: Impending Development

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 09/12/2006

Type of Impact: Pruning Practices

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 09/12/2006

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 09/12/2006

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Treatment Completed: No

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
COLO_GreenSp-Moore-Nelson-Village_CLI Updates Notes_2025.pdf		

Source