

Revised: 5/2025



George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument

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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:	George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
Resource Classification:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	300185
Parent Landscape:	300150
Inventory Status:	Complete

Park Information

Park Name:	George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Alpha Code:	GEWA
Park Organization Code:	4380
Park District:	GEWA
Region:	Northeast
Restricted:	No

Landscape Description:

The George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core is an area measuring approximately 85.5 acres, which is located at the southern portion of the park. The core consists of the area surrounding the memorial house where George Washington's birthplace is interpreted.

Based on the understanding of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument landscape developed through historic research, the site appears to have been continuously occupied since American Indians, particularly the Algonquins, first established seasonal oyster-harvesting camps along the banks of Popes and Bridges Creeks and the Potomac River. American Indians appear also to have utilized this landscape for seasonal agricultural activities beginning during the Late Woodland period, ca. 1300 AD, and continuing until English settlement.

In 1657, Henry Brooks became the first English patentee of this landscape. Throughout the remainder of the seventeenth century and most of the eighteenth century, the site continued to be settled and farmed. By the early eighteenth century, as many as six house sites had been developed between Popes and Bridges Creeks. Of these, one belonged to John Washington whose descendants continued to own land here until 1858. Agriculture was the primary early land use of the area, and access to the Potomac River was a critical component in the settlement of this remote site.

Although the primary products of agriculture changed over the subsequent centuries, the landscape has continued to be farmed and occupied until the present day. Within this agricultural context, the nineteenth and twentieth centuries witnessed ever-increasing efforts to memorialize the birthplace of George Washington. These efforts culminated in the 1920s and 1930s with the establishment of one of the country's first national historical parks. Today, George Washington Birthplace National Monument exhibits important aspects of national preservation history while also retaining landscape features that reflect the character of the landscape during George Washington's lifetime.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument has attained importance as a reflection of the origin of the nation's first president, and as a lasting memorial to him. Based on National Register of Historic Places criteria, the park is a nationally significant cultural landscape due not only to its association with the early life of George Washington, but also to the fact that it was the first historical site administered by the National Park Service in the East, and for its association with the broad patterns of American history involving the commemoration of important historical figures and the preservation of important historical sites during the mid- to late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. George Washington Birthplace National Monument is significant in American history, agriculture, archeology, conservation, exploration/settlement, landscape architecture, and architecture. It appears to meet the listing requirements of the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, D, and Special Considerations C and F within two periods of significance: the Middle Woodland prehistoric period to 1779, and 1896 to 1941. For the earlier period, the park retains integrity primarily as an archeological site. For the later commemorative period, the park possesses a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The natural beauty of the park as it exists today complements the park's efforts to interpret the influence of this landscape on the development of the nation's first president. The park contains and maintains a wealth of historic, cultural and natural resources that have played an important role in the history of the site. The birthplace of George Washington is justifiably a popular site for visitors due to its wealth of resources, beautiful setting, and interpretive programs that engage and captivate park visitors.

The park landscape is in fair condition, due in part to hurricane damage in 2003. Erosion along the river and streams was a serious issue before the hurricane, with 1-3' disappearing annually along the Potomac River. Up to 50' of the shore and cliff were lost during the hurricane. Vegetative growth is negatively impacting the landscape because of its ability to displace desirable native species (OCLP 2004).

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

The George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core is classified as a component landscape in the CLAIMS database. The component landscape is a subset of the entire George Washington Birthplace landscape, which enables a more in-depth description of its landscape characteristics (PHSO 2003).

The George Washington Birthplace is located in the Chesapeake Cluster of the Northeast Region of the National Park Service (PHSO 2003).

Landscape Type:

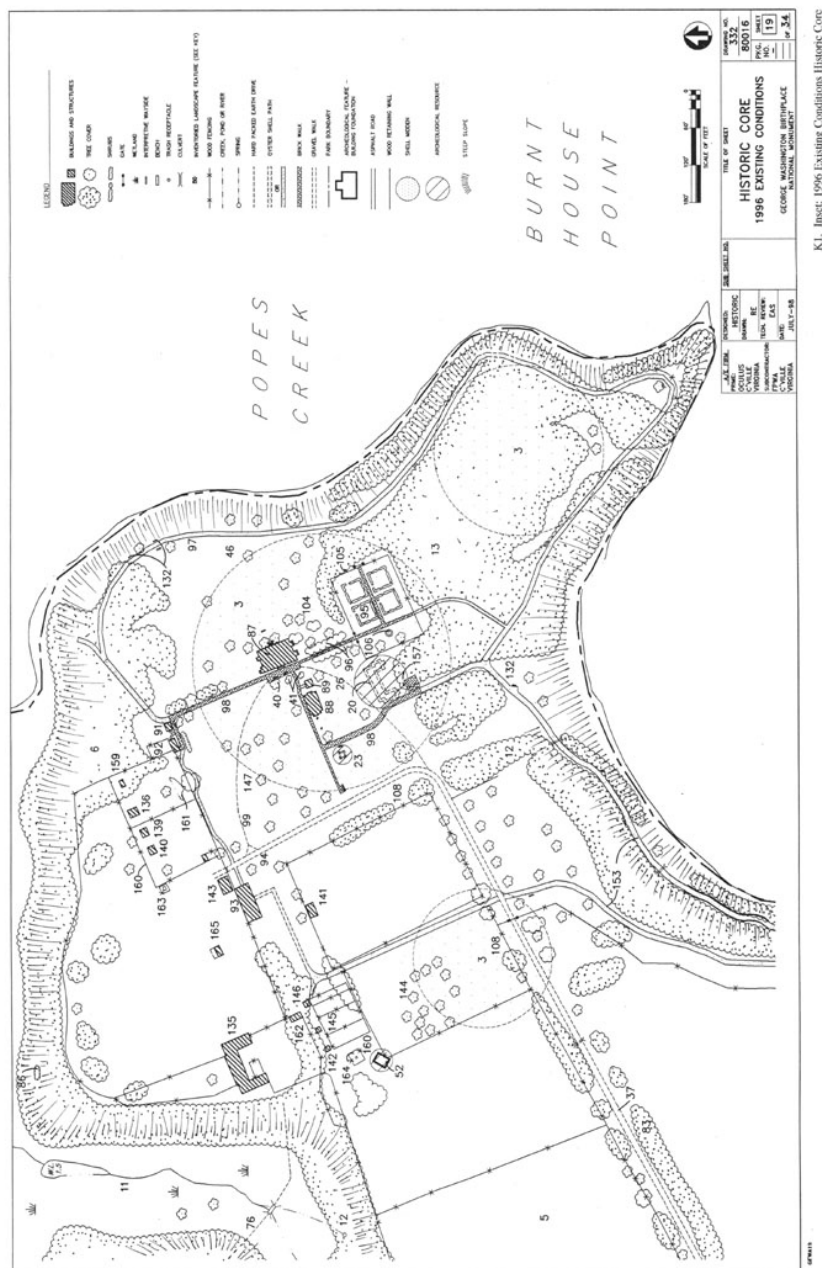
- Historic Designed Landscape
- Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Burnt House Plantation	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core	Other Name Type:	Current
Other Name:	Popes Creek Plantation	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Wakefield	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Wakefield Farm	Other Name Type:	Historic

Site Plan

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument



K1. Inset: 1996 Existing Conditions Historic Core

Comprehensive Inventory of George Washington Birthplace National Monument Landscape Features Prehistory—1906

<i>#</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Date of Origin</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Date of Origin</i>
1.	Henry Brooks house site	ca. 1651-57	26.	Plantation ensemble	ca. 1718-79
2.	Stream or pond	prehistory	27.	Ice Pond(s) and earthen dam	ca. 1725-79, 1933
3.	Shell middens	prehistory	28.	Agricultural drainage ditches	ca. 1700-50
4.	Agricultural artifacts	prehistory	29.	Custis stone	1815
5.	Agricultural fields, pastures	prehistory	30.	Duck Hall house site	ca. 1779-1818
6.	Woodlands	prehistory	31.	Outbuilding	ca. 1779-1818
7.	Road/trail to Bridges Creek landing	ca. 1651-57	32.	Ice house	ca. 1779-1818
8.	Creek/drainageway	prehistory	33.	Road to Duck Hall	by 1813
9.	Digwood Swamp	prehistory	34.	Road to Muse property	by 1813
10.	Longwood Swamp	prehistory	35.	George Muse house site	by 1879
11.	Dancing Marsh	prehistory	36.	Orchard	ca. 1846-1923
12.	Springs, 4	prehistory	37.	Crushed stone road to birthplace	by 1897, 1931
13.	Eastern red cedar groves	prehistory	38.	Wharf at Bridges Creek landing	1893-94
14.	Hedgerows (conjecture)	ca. 1657	39.	Building associated with wharf	ca. 1893-97
15.	John Washington house site	ca. 1657-64	40.	Hackberry tree	by 1880s
16.	Washington family burial ground	1665	41.	Fig shrubs	by 1880s
17.	Muse family house site (conj.)	by 1667	42.	Granite monument	1896, relocated 1930
18.	Road to Muse family property	ca. 1667	43.	Iron fencing	1896
19.	Plantation complex fencing	by 1722	44.	Crushed stone walk	1896
20.	Abbingdon/Washington house	by 1722, 1725	45.	Road around Burnt House Point	1897
21.	Possible tobacco shed	by 1722	46.	Views established to river	1896
22.	Muse family burial ground	(conj.) ca. 1700	47.	Renovation of burial ground	1906
23.	Possible dairy	ca. 1725-79	48.	Spring house	(conj.) by 1892
24.	Unidentified outbuilding	ca. 1725-79	49.	Muse family house site	by 1879
25.	Kitchen building	ca. 1725-79	50.	Muse family house site	by 1879

Feature Key; Page 1

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Appendix B. Comprehensive Inventory of Landscape Features

#	Feature	Date of Origin	#	Feature	Date of Origin
51.	Dance pavilion	by 1923	85.	Brick kiln	1930-32
52.	Unidentified outbuilding	unknown	86.	Clay pit	1930
53.	Flagpole	by 1923	87.	Memorial House	1931
54.	Pond	(conj.) ca. 1923-32	88.	Colonial Kitchen House	1931
55.	Road/bridge across Bridges Cr.	by 1931	89.	Spring House/Gazebo	1930-31
56.	Cedar allée/hedgerow	1931	90.	Picket fencing	1931
57.	Wood fencing	1930-32	91.	Pump house/storage structure	1931
58.	Parking area	1931-32	92.	Rest rooms/ Spinning and Weaving Room	1932
59.	Renovation of burial ground	1930-31	93.	Utility building/ Farm Workshop	1932
60.	Oyster shell walk	1931	94.	Road to utility building	1932
61.	Ornamental plantings	1931	95.	Colonial Garden	1930-31
62.	Maintenance access road	by 1932	96.	Boxwood hedges	1931
63.	Farm roads	by 1932	97.	Trail around Burnt House Point	1931
64.	Raymond Washington house site, incl. barn, sheds, orchard	by 1932	98.	Brick walks	ca. 1932-35, 1980s
65.	Road to Raymond Washington site, utility area	by 1932, ca. 1976	99.	"Old Wagon Road"	1931
66.	R.J. Muse house site	by 1932	100.	Flagpole	1932
67.	Harry Muse house site	by 1932	101.	Tool house	by 1928
68.	Fred Muse house site, driveway	by 1932	102.	Captains Cove wharf	by 1932
69.	Muse family house site	by 1932	103.	Footbridge acr. Dancing Marsh	1932
70.	Well site	by 1932	104.	Ornamental plantings	1930-31
71.	Road trace	by 1932	105.	Picket fencing	1931
72.	Road to employee residence area	1932	106.	Sundial	ca. 1931-32
73.	Employee residences, 2	1932-34	107.	Storage structure	1932
74.	Garage(s) at residence area	1932	108.	Fencing	1931-32
75.	Tennis courts	1932-34	109.	Ice Pond pump house	1933
76.	Trails between residences, historic core, and Log House	1932	110.	Access road and parking	1968
77.	Road to Log House, picnic area	1932	111.	Morgan horse barn/ maintenance building	1968
78.	Rest room buildings, 2	1932	112.	Paddocks (split rail fencing)	1968
79.	Log House	1932	113.	Clay-surfaced training ring	1968
80.	Approach road to site	1923	114.	Pasture sheds, 6	1968
81.	Traffic circle around monument	1931	115.	Equipment storage structure	1968
82.	Road to borrow pit	by 1932	116.	Hay storage structure	1968
83.	Cedar allée	1931	117.	Gasoline house	unknown
84.	Parking area	1932	118.	Breakwater	unknown

Feature Key; Page 2.

Appendix B. Comprehensive Inventory of Landscape Features

<i>#</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Date of Origin</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Date of Origin</i>
119.	Water purification/pump station	1975	143.	Exhibit shed (tobacco shed)	1968
120.	Water tower	ca. 1975	144.	Demonstration plots of crops	ca. 1968
121.	Nature Trail	1934	145.	Central hog pen	1970
122.	Service road, walks, parking	1933-35	146.	Eastern hog pen	ca. 1968
123.	Log House storage shed/ chemical cart house	ca. 1935-37	147.	Orchard	ca. 1970
124.	Picnic shelter	1939	148.	Naval Range Station	1954
125.	Comfort station	1975	149.	Visitor Center	1976
126.	Picnic area	1933	150.	Gift shop/post office	1976
127.	Vista cuttings	1932-34	151.	Access road	1976
128.	"Ancient" pear tree	unknown	152.	Parking area	1976
129.	Stone drinking fountain	unknown	153.	Trail to historic core	1976
130.	Wharf and boat house	1935	154.	Picnic shelter	ca. 1980s
131.	Stone pier, timber bulkheads	1935	155.	Garage/storage shed	unknown
132.	Interpretive waysides	1972	156.	Loblolly pine plantation	ca. 1983
133.	Shed	1936	157.	Interpretive waysides	unknown
134.	Post office	1937	158.	Trail between Log House, picnic area	1993
135.	Rockefeller Barn	1938-39	159.	Eastern fowl house, small	unknown
136.	Contact station/ eastern fowl house, large	1939	160.	Fencing	ca. 1968
137.	Administration building	1940	161.	Fowl pond	ca. 1968
138.	Gasoline house	1940	162.	Log Corn house	ca. 1970
139.	Central fowl house	1968	163.	Fenced utility	unknown
140.	Western fowl house	1968	164.	Sewage pump station	unknown
141.	Oxen shed	1968	165.	Storage structure	unknown
142.	Western hog pen	1968	166.	Park entrance sign	unknown

Feature Key; Page 3.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	04/19/2004

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI was prepared from an existing Cultural Landscape Report prepared by OCULUS in 1999 in order to meet the park needs for its General Management Plan. In particular, the feature information and feature locations were needed to do the GIS mapping that integrates the natural resource and cultural resource information. Unless specified, this Level II CLI has been directly quoted from the CLR. Some additional existing conditions information, condition assessment, impacts, and stabilization estimates were added following the damage caused by Hurricane Isabel in September, 2003. During the time that NPS staff from Philadelphia worked on this CLI, they moved from being part of the Philadelphia Support Office to the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. Thus some of the footnotes for additions are listed as (PHSO 2003), while later additions are footnoted as (OCLP 2004).

The park contact for the CLI is Rijk Moräwe, Chief, Natural and Cultural Resources Management. He can be reached at (804) 224-1732 X 237.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Attachment File Path

National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory
George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Westmoreland County
VDHR Project No. 2002-0108

study and National Register nomination preparation proceeds.

Thank you again for requesting comments from DHR on the George Washington Birthplace National Monument CLI studies. If you have questions about our comments please contact me by e-mail at Susan.Smead@dhr.virginia.gov, or by phone at 804-367-2323, ext. 110.

Sincerely,



Susan E. Smead
Architectural Historian

c: Marc C. Wagner, National Register Program Manager, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

W. Tayloe Murphy, Jr.
Secretary of Natural Resources

Aug 3
Mem. Core
Concurrence

Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.state.va.us

3 August 2004

Marie Rust, Regional Director
National Park Service
Northeast Region
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

Re: National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory
George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Westmoreland County
VDHR Project No. 2002-0108

Dear Ms. Rust,

Thank you for consulting with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) concerning the George Washington Birthplace National Monument Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), for the Birthplace Landscape, and the Birthplace Memorial Core. DHR provided comment on the CLI for the landscape by letter of 16 July 2004 (copy enclosed). Recently, DHR's architectural evaluation team considered the information presented in the report, and concurs with the National Park Service's findings concerning evaluation of the property and contributing landscape resources.

During consideration of the property by DHR's architectural evaluation team, when the CLI for the landscape was considered, a question was raised about the resource's proposed boundaries. It appears that the property is under some threat from development, and also that the view shed is in danger of being impacted. DHR asked in the letter of 16 July 2004 that coordination be conducted with DHR's National Register program as the current Historic Resource Study progresses, and as the updated National Register documentation is prepared. Please contact the National Register Program Manager, Marc C. Wagner, at Marc.Wagner@dhr.virginia.gov, or 804-367-2323, ext. 115, with additional information as it becomes available.

Also, during review of the Memorial Core study, the evaluation team made a recommendation to consider adopting the expanded period of significance suggested by information in the report, which includes the Middle or Late Woodland period of Algonquin Indian occupation of the area to c. 1779, and c. 1815 to 1941. It is understood that the study currently underway will assess earlier revisions to the National Register nomination, including the January 1997 revision, which proposes the broader periods of significance. Also, DHR's evaluation team concurs with the significance criteria, criteria considerations, and areas of significance based on current information. DHR will look forward to coordination with the NPS as the historic resource

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Avenue
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 863-1624
Fax: (804) 862-9196

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Ave.
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
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Portsmouth Region Office
612 Court Street, 3rd Floor
Portsmouth, VA 23704
Tel: (757) 396-6707
Fax: (757) 396-6712

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

Winchester Region Office
107 N. Kent Street, Suite 203
Winchester, VA 22601
Tel: (540) 722-3427
Fax: (540) 722-7535

SHPO concurrence letter, August 3, 2004 (5 pages).

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NERO-RS&S)

June 10, 2004

Ms. Kathleen Kilpatrick
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Dear Ms. Kilpatrick:

Enclosed you will find a copy of two Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) reports for George Washington Birthplace National Monument. They provide detailed information on the Landscape and Memorial Core. We believe your office received copies of this information in its original form, the Cultural Landscape Report, soon after it was prepared by Oculus in 1999, but we don't have any record of your response. Since then this information has been entered into the NPS cultural landscapes database (Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System or CLAIMS) and what we are sending you are the reports from the database. We now request a consensus determination *within thirty (30) days* regarding our findings of significance for the property, specifically which landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the significance (see attached lists).

Through the CLI program, the National Park Service (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 culturally and historically significant 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, as well as through 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 properties' overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the evaluation describes their characteristics and associated features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that require 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 districts and sites, they provide fuller documentation

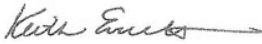
George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument

3

- Memorial Core: Archeology (Prehistoric and Historic-Non-Aboriginal), Conservation, Exploration/Settlement, Landscape Architecture, Architecture
- integrity of the cultural landscape to the following periods of significance:
 - Landscape: 1726 to 1743 and 1896 to 1941
 - Memorial Core: 1896 to 1941
- certain landscape characteristics contribute to the significance of the property (see attached lists)
- certain associated features contribute to the significance of the property (see attached lists).

If you concur with our evaluation of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument landscape resources, please sign on the spaces provided below, and return the letter to Nancy J. Brown, CLI Program Co-Coordinator (Address: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 200 Chestnut St., 3rd Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19106) *within thirty days*. Should you have any questions, feel free to contact Ms. Brown at (215) 597-8863, and copy her on all correspondence.

Sincerely,



for Marie Rust
Regional Director
Northeast Region

Enclosures

cc:

Vidal Martinez, Superintendent, George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Camille Wells, 103 Ivy Drive, Apartment 6, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

I concur with the above-stated evaluation and contributing landscape resources of the Landscape and Memorial Core in George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

Signature

SHPO

Date

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 document other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort. The NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory, for example, includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more comprehensive approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground resources in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument was listed on the NRHP without documentation in 1966. The park derives its significance from its association with the site of Washington's birthplace. The commemorative significance of the park is established by legislation passed in 1926 which authorized the construction of a birthplace replica "to be used and occupied...in preserving the memory of George Washington. An Act of Congress dated January 23, 1930 stated the Park's purpose as "established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith." The Monument is significant under Criterion B for its association with George Washington. It has additional significance under Criterion A for its association with commemoration and historic preservation efforts, which included early and innovative archeological investigations at the site.

The park is significant under Criterion C for architecture and landscape architecture. In 1896, the War Department erected a 55 foot granite obelisk. George Washington Birthplace National Monument is also representative of early NPS historical park design as well as Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planning and site improvement implementation. The site is significant under Criterion D in the areas of exploration/settlement and agriculture.

A Historic Resource Study, authored by Camille Wells, is currently underway that will include preparation of National Register documentation that will be submitted to you for your review.

The Monument Park is comprised of two non-contiguous parcels separated by a privately-owned farm. The northern parcel of the park is approximately 82 acres in size and is located along the Potomac River west of the mouth of Popes Creek and adjacent to Longwood Swamp. The southern park parcel includes the Memorial Core and is over 460 acres in size. It is bounded to the east by Popes Creek, to the north by the Potomac River and private property, and to the south by a privately-owned parcel. The southwestern boundary is edged by privately-held parcels and Bridges Creek.

Within each CLI, we call your particular attention to the Statement of Significance (end of Part I), the Analysis and Evaluation Summary (beginning of Part 3a) and the National Register Information (near beginning of Part 4).

Based on the enclosed CLI reports, we seek your concurrence on our determination that the landscape of the park and Memorial Core contribute to the significance of the park. The following information should supplement eventual NRHP documentation:

- significance in the following areas:
 - Landscape: Agriculture, Archeology (Prehistoric and Historic-Non-Aboriginal), Conservation, Exploration/Settlement, Landscape Architecture, Architecture

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Cultural Landscapes Inventories
Level II

George Washington Birthplace National Monument:
George Washington Birthplace Landscape
George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core

George Washington Birthplace National Monument concurs with the findings of the Level II inventories for the Landscape and Memorial Core including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:

George Washington Birthplace Landscape: Must be preserved and maintained
George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core: Must be preserved and maintained

Must be preserved and maintained

An inventory unit meeting any one of the following criteria: the preservation of the inventory unit is specifically legislated; the inventory unit is related to the park's legislated significance; the inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria or serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object; the inventory unit is less than nationally significant, but contributes to the park's national significance; the inventory unit is prehistoric.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:

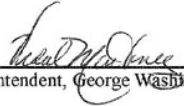
George Washington Birthplace Landscape: Fair
George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core: Fair

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 Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventories for George Washington Birthplace National Monument are hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, George Washington Birthplace National Monument



Date

Park concurrence form, August 19, 2004.

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2009**

George Washington Birthplace National Monument
GW Birthplace Landscape
Memorial Core

George Washington Birthplace National Monument concurs with the condition reassessments for the GW Birthplace Landscape and the Memorial Core, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair – GW Birthplace Landscape
Fair – Memorial Core

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 GW Birthplace Landscape and the Memorial Core at George Washington Birthplace National Monument are hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, George Washington Birthplace National Monument 9/14/09
Date

Park concurrence form, September 14, 2009.

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Update Certification Form
2025**

George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Birthplace NM Landscape, Birthplace Memorial Core

George Washington Birthplace National Monument concurs with the update for the following CLI, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Birthplace NM Landscape
 Good – Birthplace Memorial Core

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 Update for the Birthplace NM Landscape and the Birthplace Memorial Core is hereby approved and accepted.

MELISSA COBERN Digitally signed by MELISSA COBERN
Date: 2025.05.27 13:55:23 -04'00'

Superintendent, George Washington Birthplace National Monument Date

Park concurrence form, May 27, 2025.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Lisa Nowak	Change in Condition	09/14/2009	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	05/27/2025	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 George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core 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): 50

Land Tract Number(s)

Boundary Description:

200 A.D.-1779

The historic core is bounded naturally by Popes Creek and Dancing Marsh to the north, east, and south. Shell middens indicate that the peninsula was utilized by the Algonquin Indians for oyster harvesting operations, but nothing is known about the existence of boundaries or their demarcation in the prehistoric landscape.

The peninsula was part of a larger parcel during the Washington period, and did not evidence specific boundary demarcations. The plantation complex established by the Abbington family and later expanded by Augustine Washington and his descendants may, however, have included fencing to prohibit livestock from roaming around the house and its associated gardens.

As natural boundaries to the historic core's upland plateau, Popes Creek and Dancing Marsh continue to exist in approximately the same configuration and are contributing features, although their margins may have shifted slightly over the years due to bank erosion. Otherwise, any features that may have been used to mark boundaries between uses or ownership during this period are missing.

1896-1941

Property ownership patterns established by the U.S. War Department in the late nineteenth century, including a wood-and-wire fence across the width of the peninsula between Dancing Marsh and Popes Creek to mark this boundary, and gates, no longer exist in the contemporary landscape. Popes Creek and Dancing Marsh continued to serve as natural boundary lines at this time.

By 1932, the entire historic core area had become part of George Washington Birthplace National Monument and boundaries between the parcels administered by the United States Government and owned by the Wakefield Association were quickly eliminated to form a seamless park unit. Worm and picket-style fencing evocative of the Colonial period was established within the historic core to create a typical eighteenth-century plantation precinct. Much of the picket fencing, which delineated the precinct, is no longer extant. Extant worm and picket fencing, which was incorporated into the working landscape established in the 1930s, and Popes Creek and Dancing Marsh, contribute to the commemorative period.

Current

The historic core area is bounded to the north by Dancing Marsh, to the east and south by Popes Creek at Burnt House Point, and to the west by Dancing Marsh and wooden worm fencing associated with the Rockefeller Barn. The area is characterized by a colonial-style plantation constructed during the twentieth century to commemorate the birthplace of George Washington.

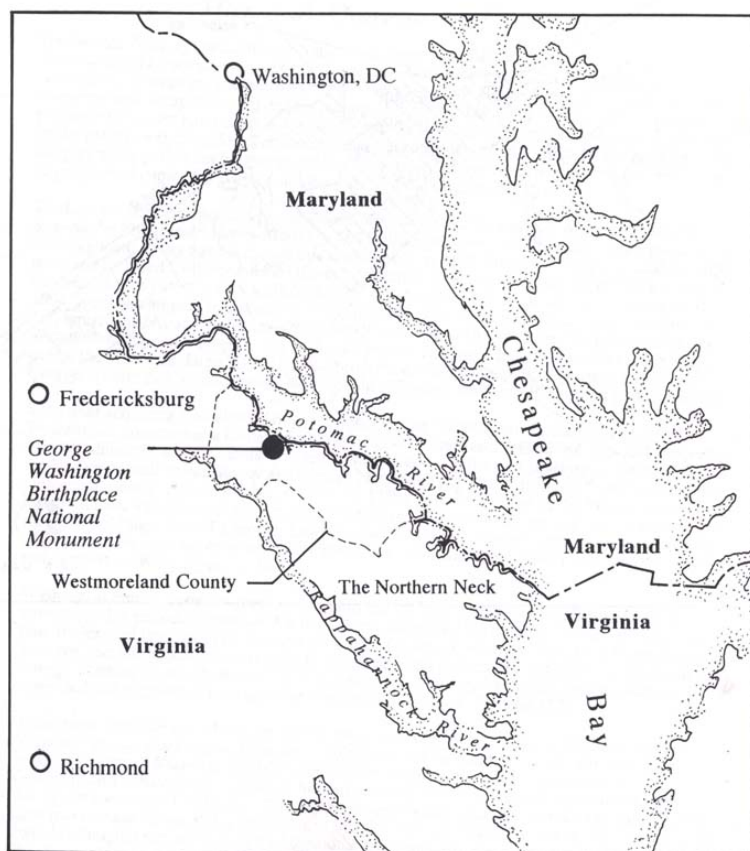
.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-76.9192556905297	38.1819705069611	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-76.9218301135107	38.1843615163488	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-76.9168797522767	38.1871459484168	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-76.9146241582243	38.1838484693518	

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Location Map:



George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Vicinity Map

Not to Scale



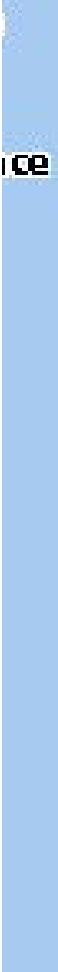
North

A. Vicinity Map

George Washington Birthplace Vicinity Map (OCULUS 1999, Vol. 1 Map A).



General location of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument along the eastern seaboard of the United States (Map Source: <http://clients.mapquest.com/infoseek/mqcustomconnect?screen>)



es.

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

George Washington Birthplace National Monument and its surrounding landscape is dominated by rural agricultural land uses, patterns, and features. Large expanses of open fields; an extensive system of drainage ditches; hedgerows of Eastern red cedars and other old field pioneer plant species; pine plantations and woodlots; farm roads of crushed stone, hard-packed earth, and grass; and wood-frame residences and outbuildings are typical of the region.

Areas within and adjacent to the park continue to be utilized for agricultural purposes ranging from crops and pasture to forestry. While tobacco farming was once prevalent in this region of the state, the predominant crops currently being grown in Westmoreland County are small grains and soybeans, with some farmers producing ornamental trees and shrubs, or truck crops such as tomatoes. Ditching along field margins for drainage can be a critical component of successful farming operations in the area because of the seasonal high water table that can delay spring planting. Many examples of agricultural drainage ditches can be observed along the edges of crop fields in the region and at the park. They are also present in many woodland areas where agriculture has been abandoned.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Geologically, George Washington Birthplace National Monument is found within the Coastal Plain physiographic province, an area of unconsolidated sedimentary deposits, especially sand and young sedimentary rocks, to the east of the Fall Line; landforms associated with the Northern Neck portion of the Coastal Plain include necklands, uplands, and cliffs. According to the Westmoreland County soil survey:

"neckland is nearly level and ranges in elevation from less than 10 feet to about 50 feet above sea level. It borders most of the waterways and extends into the lower portions of the upland. The dividing line between neckland and upland is mainly marked by a distinct slope or scarp that starts at an elevation of about 50 feet and rises to about 100 feet."(1)

The park is composed entirely of neckland. Elevations throughout the park range from sea level near the water bodies to approximately 27 feet above sea level in the vicinity of the park entrance and portions of the historic core. Park topography is generally level to gently sloping, and includes plateaus cut by creeks and other wetlands. Due to the tidal nature of the Potomac and the proximity of the park to the Chesapeake Bay, the mouths of the creeks are brackish.

The park also falls within the Lumbee-Leaf-Lenoir soil association. According to the Westmoreland County soil survey, these soils are:

"poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained, level to nearly level, loamy soils on the low marine terrace. This association consists of broad flats bordered on the north and east by the Potomac River and its tidal estuaries....Seasonal wetness is common in this association....About one third of the acreage of this unit has been cleared and is mostly used for cultivated crops. The uncleared acreage consists of wet, flat areas and steep areas around drainageways that are generally in mixed softwoods and hardwoods. Seasonal wetness is the main limitation for farming in this association. The better drained soils and the soils that have been artificially drained are suitable for cultivated crops, mainly corn and soybeans. Increasing organic matter content and using lime and fertilizer to offset acidity and low natural fertility are the main management needs. The soils in this association are well suited to trees".(2)

Notes:

(1) John C. Nicholson, Soil Survey of Westmoreland County, Virginia, United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1981, 1.

(2) Ibid., 5.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

George Washington Birthplace National Monument is located 38 miles east of Fredericksburg, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. The Potomac River forms the park's northern boundary. Two creeks, Popes and Bridges, form the eastern and western boundaries of the park. State Route 204, a two-mile spur road leading north from State Route 3, provides access to the park.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/19/2004

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Management Agreements:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

George Washington Birthplace National Monument is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was entered on the National Register undocumented under the Historic Preservation Act in 1966. At present, however, the site remains an undocumented listing. In 1994, James L. Mote, a historian with the National Park Service, prepared a draft National Register nomination for George Washington Birthplace National Monument. The draft nomination indicates that the site is nationally significant according to National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of archeology (historic/non-aboriginal), politics/government, religion, military, and historic preservation (other), and has a period of significance between 1732 and 1779.

The nomination was revised in January 1997 by Susan C. Boyle, a cultural resource specialist with the Denver Service Center of the National Park Service. The revised draft nomination indicates that the park is significant according to Criteria A, B, and D, and Criterion Consideration F, in the areas of archeology: prehistoric, historic/aboriginal, and historic/non-aboriginal; exploration/settlement; politics/government; agriculture; and conservation. The significant associations of the property include George Washington, Algonquin Indians, settlement and development of the Chesapeake, and commemoration and historic preservation efforts. The nomination recommends two periods of significance: Middle Woodland prehistoric through 1779, and 1815-1941.

A Historic Resource Study is underway in 2004, that will include a review of the National Register documentation.

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 08/03/2004

Concurrence Narrative:

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources reviewed this report and concurred with the findings.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Individual

Classification: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The George Washington Birthplace National Monument derives its significance from its association with the site of Washington's Birthplace. An Act of Congress dated January 23, 1930 (46Stat. 58) established

George Washington National Monument as the first historic site in the National Park Service and stated the Park's purpose as, "... established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith...". In addition, in 1926, Congress authorized the Wakefield Association to build a replica..."of the house in which George Washington was born, to be used and occupied ...in preserving the memory of George Washington". The Monument derives additional significance under Criterion A for its association with historic preservation efforts, which included early and innovative archaeological investigations at the site. Individual components of the George Washington National Birthplace are significant under Criterion C for architecture and landscape design. These include the 55 foot granite obelisk erected by the War Department in 1896, site design developed by National Park Service and Wakefield National Memorial Association representatives, including architect Edward Donn, Jr. and landscape architect Charles Peterson, and the archeological evidence of the Henry Brooks site foundation, which is an example of early post-in-hole construction. The site is likely to contain additional information, which contributes to the site's significance under Criterion D for archaeology, regarding the Middle to Late Woodland period, and provides an important record of evolving settlement and plantation development on the site between 1651 and 1779. The property also meets Criterion Considerations B: Moved Properties, D: Cemeteries, and F: Commemorative Properties.

Bounded by the waters of Popes Creek, and the Potomac River, this National Monument of fields, forests, and marsh contain the plantation grounds and the sites of a number of historic structures associated with the Washington family and the birth and boyhood of George Washington. This is the heart of the plantation owned by Augustine Washington, George's father, and the site of the house in which George was born. Washington lived at Popes Creek Plantation from his birth, February 22, 1732, until age 31/2 when his family moved to Little Hunting Creek (Mount Vernon). After his father's death in 1743, the plantation passed on to George's half brother, Augustine, Jr. Washington returned to Popes Creek in his teens on visits of undetermined length and frequency. An existing survey of the Bridges Creek area made by George in 1747, at age 15, documents at least one visit. Subsurface building foundations still remain including the birth house of George Washington and several outbuildings. The Washington Family Burial Ground which contains the remains of the father, grandfather and great-grand father of George Washington also survives on the site, although not a focal point of the property's significance.

The commemorative significance of the site is established by the legislation's stated goal of "... preserving the memory of George Washington". Onsite Federal commemoration of Washington's birthplace began in 1896, under the direction of the War Department, with the construction of a 55 foot granite memorial shaft. Although the site had long been the focus of commemorative activity, the monument constructed in 1896 was the first physical manifestation of memorialization to affect the character of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument landscape. In 1923, the Wakefield National Memorial Association was organized to undertake the task of commemoration the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth. Congress by Act of June 7, 1926 authorized the Wakefield National Memorial Association:

...to build, operate and maintain upon the plot of ground owned by the United States at Wakefield...a replica, as nearly as may be practicable, of the house in which George Washington was born, to be used and occupied in such a manner and for such purposes in preserving the memory of George Washington."

Preservation and restoration efforts at George Washington's birthplace were also tied to other preservation efforts around the state, including those at Williamsburg, Stratford Hall, and Mount Vernon, through philosophical associations and shared resources. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who, for example, was already involved in the restoration and recreation of Williamsburg, provided financial and advisory assistance to the Wakefield National Memorial Association during its initial efforts to recreate the birthplace home of George Washington. The Wakefield National Memorial Association, comprised primarily of women, was one of many similar women's organizations dedicated to the protection and improvement of historic sites at this time. Other examples of Virginia women's organizations involved in preservation and commemoration included the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association at Mount Vernon, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities at various sites, and the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation at Stratford Hall.

In 1931, the land owned by the Wakefield National Memorial Association between Popes and Bridges Creeks was donated to the United States Government, which had established George Washington Birthplace National Monument in January 1930. Due to the interest and efforts of Director Horace Albright to have the National Park Service "go rather heavily into the historical park field,"(1) Congress was

convinced to turn over administration of newly established George Washington Birthplace National Monument, including War Department holdings, to the agency as its first historical site in the East. The National Park Service's early management efforts at George Washington Birthplace National Monument helped to establish a foundation for subsequent federal historic preservation policies and practices. Two other historic sites in the East—Colonial Parkway (Colonial National Historical Park), and Morristown National Historical Park—were established soon thereafter. By June 1933, the increasing involvement of the National Park Service in historical site administration, management, and interpretation prompted the transfer of many other sites, especially national military parks, from the War Department to the National Park Service, ushering in a new era in historic preservation. Within a few decades, the National Park Service had become a significant force in historic preservation, as noted in 1971 by Horace Albright:

"The National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior has more responsibility for the identification, restoration, protection, and administration of historic sites and structures than any other government agency, national or state, and no private body approaches its authority or the number and size of its reserved and protected areas.

The monument erected to George Washington at his birthplace took the form of an obelisk. The obelisk, symbolizing eternity, was one of the most frequently chosen monument forms in the United States within the context of post-Civil War memorial architecture. The granite monument constructed at the birthplace in 1896 is a one-tenth replica of the Washington National Monument and representative of memorial architecture erected around the nation during the post-Civil War period. The design of the monument, prepared by John Crawford & Son of Buffalo, New York, was selected from thirty-three proposals submitted as part of a national competition. The firm had previously designed a similar monument for the Mary Ball Washington house site in Fredericksburg, Virginia. At that time, the obelisk was a popular memorial symbol. As noted in a context statement for a similar monument located at Kings Mountain National Military Park in York County, South Carolina, and Cherokee County, North Carolina:

"Although other ancient forms of architecture, such as the triumphal arch and temple, contributed to the development of the public memorial, the column, and more significantly the obelisk, were most often chosen to honor important events and individuals in the United States....Robert Mills designed the Washington National Monument between 1845 and 1852, and it is recognized as the seminal public memorial erected in the nineteenth century America....The grand scale of the Washington Monument served to validate an already popular architectural form. Nine of the first sixteen presidents are commemorated with obelisks at their places of birth and/or burial sites: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, and Lincoln....Most post-Civil War memorials were statues or shafts, which included obelisks, columns, and other tower-like forms....Historian David M. Kahn asserts that the popular use of shafts and their close relationship to funerary architecture resulted from the sudden demand for monuments at war's end and the lack of an American memorial architecture other than funerary monuments."(5)

The George Washington Monument was initially erected on what was believed to be the site of the birthplace. The monument was moved in 1929 to its present location at the park entrance. It is the only known moved resource in the park.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument is also representative of early NPS historical park design in the areas of landscape architecture, architecture, and master planning, as well as Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planning and site improvement implementation. The National Park Service's design approach to eastern historical parks evolved between 1930 and 1941 through the Eastern Division of the Branch of Plans and Design, and was based on a hybrid of the designs and planning practices developed for western parks and the Colonial revival architecture that was popular during the period in the East. As noted in the Kings Mountain National Military Park Historic Resource Study, during this period NPS planning reflected a design philosophy that emphasized subordinating all development to the natural landscape. Roads and trails were routed to follow the contours of the land, and structures were designed to blend into their surroundings. The NPS frequently employed a rustic style of architecture using local materials (often stone and logs) and "pioneer" construction techniques....The Eastern Division also designed facilities for historic sites, recreational areas, and national military parks that linked the site to broad national historic themes, or which blended new NPS structures with the natural landscape or existing development. These plans met functional needs for park administrative, maintenance, and

residential buildings and employed loop roads, barrel-vaulted bridges, and serpentine roadways for visitor circulation. The NPS advanced its design philosophy through the use of stone as a facing or load-bearing material, vegetative screening of utilitarian buildings, and the employment of historic styles for major buildings. While principles and practices for park development were standardized, their applications were highly individual based on the unique character of each park and the site and setting selected for construction.(6)

The design of visitor access, interpretive, administrative, and maintenance facilities at George Washington Birthplace during the 1930s reflects many of the national trends in evidence as part of NPS design and construction projects at the time. Many of the features that are known to have been constructed at the park between 1932 and 1941 are compatible with images included in Albert H. Good's three-volume 1938 overview of National Park Service Park and Recreation Structures. Features such as drinking fountains, grills, benches, picnic tables, road barriers, bridges, picnic shelters, and park personnel housing display design intentions, materials, scale, and detailing highly consistent with the images included in Good's work of national and state parks located throughout the United States. In fact, the park's Log House is itself included in Good's work.

Two significant designers, Edward W. Donn, Jr., and Charles Peterson, helped to shape George Washington Birthplace commemorative landscape during the 1920s and 1930s. Donn, the architect for the Memorial House and the Log House, and site designer for various aspects of the historic core and the Washington family burial ground site, was considered "a noted authority on early American architecture and a pioneer in restoration architecture." (7) In addition to his work at George Washington Birthplace for the Wakefield National Memorial Association, he was involved in the restoration of other historic properties in Virginia such as Woodlawn Mansion, Kenmore, and the apothecary and George Washington schoolhouse in Falmouth, Virginia. Donn received his architectural education at the Boston Institute of Technology (later known as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or M.I.T.) and Cornell University. He practiced primarily out of Washington, D.C., where he first served as chief designer for the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and later as a partner in the firm of Wood, Donn, and Deming. The practice, in existence between 1902 and 1912, specialized in residential architecture, but also undertook institutional projects such as the Union Trust Bank and the Bureau of Standards Building in Washington, D.C., and the Masonic Temple in New York City. After Wood retired, Donn continued to practice with Deming, and then later practiced alone before retiring in 1931. It was during the later years of his career that he specialized in restoration architecture.

Donn was extremely active in the local professional architectural community and helped to establish a Washington, D.C., chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He later served as both secretary and president of the chapter, and was also the first president of the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects, president of the Washington Architectural Club, and a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Donn wrote a book titled *Monumental Works of the Georgian Period*, and contributed measured drawings of Woodlawn Plantation to various compilations of studies of Georgian architecture. It should be noted, however, that a 1980 evaluation of Donn's measured drawings of Woodlawn included in a Comprehensive Development Plan noted several "errors, and [that they] should be regarded more as a model for imitation by other Colonial Revival architects rather than as an accurate record of Woodlawn Mansion." (8)

A National Register of Historic Places nomination for Kenmore, for which Donn was one of the restoration architects, notes that the house is "an important eighteenth century mansion not only for its association with distinguished leaders from this time but also as an example of early preservation efforts." (9) Donn's efforts to design a replica of George Washington's birthplace involved an understanding of historical architectural styles, materials, and detailing. However, due to the fact that no information existed as to the character, form, materials, or style of the Washington family home at Popes Creek, Donn's work cannot be considered a restoration of the birthplace. Donn himself suggested that the house he designed was a representative or typical example of a house appropriate to Augustine Washington's stature and wealth. Archeological evidence discovered in 1941 proved that the Memorial House could not possibly resemble Augustine Washington's house in size or layout, and Donn's work has been somewhat discredited by preservationists. Whether Donn's design was typical of the eighteenth-century Tidewater landscape or not, his contribution to the commemorative landscape likely remains significant for its evocation of a philosophy of preservation and commemoration representative of the 1920s and 1930s. In addition, Donn appears

locally significant for his contribution to the profession and practice of architecture and historic preservation, and his work is therefore likely significant for its association with him.

Charles Peterson, for many years a National Park Service landscape architect and, later, architect, played an important role in the establishment of the park landscape between 1930 and 1934. After his transfer from the San Francisco office to the Williamsburg area, Peterson drew on his architectural education and training, as well as a strong interest in history and archeology, to develop a distinctive approach to the restoration, reconstruction, and other preservation-related projects with which he was associated. As a key figure within the Eastern Division of the Branch of Plans and Design, Peterson was involved in the design of site improvements for Colonial National Historical Park and Yorktown, and was exposed to many of the restoration activities being undertaken at Williamsburg. As Charles Hosmer notes in *Preservation Comes of Age*, Peterson had the opportunity at Williamsburg and Yorktown to participate in two of the most complex and professional historic programs in the United States. Based on his experiences, Peterson submitted a proposal in 1933 to the National Park Service to develop the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). His proposal was accepted, and the organization later became, as Hosmer notes, the most important preservation archive in history. HABS became a remarkable:

“way to bring together people from all over the United States for the first time to look at the architectural history of the whole country. Educated and dedicated preservationists who had believed that they were working in isolation discovered that their local problems had national overtones....When Peterson himself took a retrospective look at HABS in 1963 he reasoned that the survey had encouraged the preservation movement....A colleague of Peterson notes that he has been more responsible for stimulating public interest in architectural preservation and restoration than any other man.”(10)

Peterson was variously involved in the early development of George Washington Birthplace National Monument. It was Peterson who first questioned the disparity between Donn's design for the Memorial House and the available archeological evidence for the birthplace house, and Peterson who also advised against destroying the foundation in order to construct the house. He was personally involved in site design of the historic core, Washington family burial ground, employee residence area, and in detailing features such as fencing and gates. Peterson is a significant figure in the history of American preservation. The park's landscape design therefore is significant for its association with his design work.

Limited archeological investigations of George Washington Birthplace National Monument have yielded, and indicate that the site may continue to yield, important historic and prehistoric information in the areas of exploration/settlement and agriculture. Therefore, it is significant under Criterion D. Subsurface features such as extensive shell middens associated with Algonquin Indian settlement and use of the area for oyster harvesting may yield important information regarding the Middle to Late Woodland period, and similarly the post-in-hole foundations of the dwelling complex of the first English patentee, Henry Brooks, and the remains of the dwelling complexes of John Washington and of other Washington family members may provide an important record of evolving settlement and plantation development on the site between 1651 and 1779.

Notes:

(1) Charles B. Hosmer, Jr. *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949*, vol. I, (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Press, 1981), 476.

(2) Horace Albright, *Origins of National Park Service Administration of Historic Sites*, (Philadelphia, PA: Eastern National Park & Monument Association, 1971), 1.

(3) Charles Hatch, *Popes Creek Plantation Birthplace of George Washington*, (Washington's Birthplace, VA: Wakefield National Memorial Association, 1979), 47.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Robert W. Blythe, Maureen A. Carroll, and Steven H. Moffson, *Kings Mountain National Military Park Historic Resource Study*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Regional

Office, May 1995, 64-67.

(6) Ibid., 97.

(7) William Bushong, Judith Helm Robinson, and Julie Mueller, A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter The American Institute of Architects 1887 - 1987, (Washington, D.C.: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987), 118.

(8) Wehner, Nowysz, Pattschull and Pfiffne Architects, "Woodlawn Comprehensive Development Plan," Preliminary Draft, September 15, 1980.

(9) "Kenmore" National Register nomination, no author, n.d. Excerpt received from Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

(10) Charles Hosmer, Preservation Comes of Age From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949, Volume I, (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1981), 552-558.

National Register Significance Criteria:

- A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
- C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
- D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

- F -- A commemorative property
- B -- A building or structure removed from its original location
- D -- A cemetery

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

Time Period: CE 1896 - CE 1941

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials To The Revolution;	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Prehistoric

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Exploration - Settlement

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name: George Washington Birthplace National Monument

NRIS ID: 66000850

Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966

Other Certifications and Date: MM/dd/yyyy

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 200 - 900	Exploited	[Archaic to late-Middle Woodland] Small bands of Algonquins camp along the river edges, harvesting oysters and hunting on a seasonal basis.
CE 1300	Cultivated	c1300 [Late Woodland period] Portions of the landscape are most likely adapted for agricultural use by the Algonquins, leading to a slow but steady deforestation of the areas containing prime agricultural soils.
CE 1722	Purchased/Sold	A house built by Lawrence Abbington and his wife, Henry Brooks' daughter Lydia, on the peninsula (now the historic core or Burnt House Point) is acquired by Augustine Washington.
CE 1722 - 1726	Altered	Augustine Washington renovates the house and engages carpenter and mason David Jones to construct an addition to accommodate his growing family.
CE 1735	Abandoned	Augustine relocates the family to the plantation at Mount Vernon. George and half-brother Augustine II still spend time at the house during the summer.
CE 1779	Destroyed	Christmas Day 1779, the main house at Popes Creek plantation is destroyed by fire and never reconstructed.
CE 1784	Established	The Washingtons establish a new seat, which they named Haywood, across Bridges Creek. The original Washington family Burial Ground is abandoned and a new one established at Haywood.
CE 1813	Purchased/Sold	The Popes Creek plantation is sold to John Gray, a Fredericksburg lawyer, who farms the property through tenants.
CE 1813	Preserved	The family prestige of the relatives of George Washington is considered worthy of preservation, along with the graves of his ancestors at the original family seat, referred to as the "Great Quarters".
CE 1815	Memorialized	Commemoration of George Washington's life and birthplace begins on the site with the laying of a stone by George Washington Parke Custis.
CE 1858	Land Transfer	Lewis Washington, son of George Corbin Washington, deeds the birthplace site reservation and the family burial ground to the Commonwealth of Virginia.
CE 1882	Land Transfer	The Commonwealth of Virginia cedes the Washington family properties to the U.S. Government, clearing the way for a national memorial landscape at the site.
CE 1893 - 1894	Built	A wharf and small building constructed at Bridges Creek landing providing site access from the Potomac.
CE 1896	Built	A granite monument is installed by the U.S. Government on the purported site of the birthplace house ruins.
CE 1906	Rehabilitated	The Colonial Dames of America rehabilitate the Washington family burial ground.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1930	Moved	The granite obelisk monument is removed from the historic core and relocated to a new traffic circle at the juncture of Bridges Creek road and State Route 204.
CE 1930	Established	The George Washington Birthplace National Monument is created by an act of Congress, stipulating that the National Park Service will administer the site.
CE 1930	Excavated	"Building X" is discovered while digging a test trench through a surficial anomaly in the historic core area.
CE 1930 - 1931	Restored	The Washington family burial grounds are excavated and restored.
CE 1931	Developed	The road leading to the birthplace site was improved, cedar trees were planted in an allée alongside the road, and a new parking lot was constructed near the birthplace.
CE 1931	Built	A Memorial House commemorating the birthplace of George Washington is completed on the previous site of the monument.
CE 1931	Built	1931 The "Colonial Garden" is installed, and "enclosed with a picket fence made of hand hewn lumber".
CE 1931	Land Transfer	Wakefield National Memorial Association signed over the deed to their holdings to the U.S. Government.
CE 1933	Maintained	Sixty-nine CCC laborers at work in the park under the auspices of the Civil Works Program.
CE 1934	Stabilized	Work by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) attempts to stabilize the eroded banks just north of the historic core area.
CE 1939	Planned	A five-sheet master plan is signed by Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, NPS Director Arno Cammerer, and Superintendent Philip Hough.
CE 1955	Designed	A new design is prepared for the Colonial Garden.
CE 1966	Planned	A general development plan is initiated, outlining plans for utility, residential, and public recreation areas.
CE 1968	Preserved	Colonial Garden is rejuvenated and maintained with help from the Wakefield Association.
CE 1968 - 1976	Established	Improvements made towards establishing the "living farm" idea of the 1968 Master Plan.
CE 1976	Removed	1930s visitor parking areas and structures were removed for planned Visitor Center.
CE 1976	Built	Visitor Center complex constructed. Maintenance facilities transferred from the historic core.
CE 2003	Damaged	Hurricane downed 300 trees in visitor areas (more in wooded areas), impacting cedar groves at picnic area and historic core, and allees at traffic circle and to historic core and beach. Storm severely eroded some river and creek banks (OCLP 2004).

Physical History:

Historical Overview and Context

The George Washington Birthplace National Monument landscape is composed primarily of level plateaus edged by steeply-sloped banks associated with the Potomac River and various drainageways, swamps, and marshes. By at least the Late Woodland period, ca. 1300 AD, this landscape was occupied by Algonquin Indians of the Powhatan Confederacy who utilized the land primarily for oyster harvesting, but who also eventually came to farm portions of the site. Based on the extensive shell middens discovered through archeological investigation, the river and creek margins of the park's landscape proved highly suitable for oyster harvesting. It appears that the Algonquins occupied the region until the arrival of the English, ca. 1650.

The land between Bridges and Popes Creeks that constitutes the majority of the park was first patented by Englishman Henry Brooks in 1657, although there is documentary and archeological evidence that he may have occupied this land as early as 1651. Brooks' patent extended for 1020 acres and included land beyond the current boundaries of George Washington Birthplace National Monument. The patent was quickly broken up and distributed through sale and inheritance. By 1664, John Washington had acquired 125 acres of the Brooks patent, Joanne and Dorothy Brooks 315 acres, Jane Higdon 150 acres, David and Robert Wickliffe 150 acres, Nicholas and Henry Saxton 50 acres, and Lawrence and Lydia Abbington 200 acres. Eventually, all of this acreage, except the Wickliffe, Higdon, and Saxton properties, was acquired by Augustine Washington, George Washington's father, who also acquired additional lands beyond current park boundaries.

Soon after acquiring land along Bridges Creek, George Washington's great-great uncle, John Washington, constructed a home, family burial ground, and farmstead on his 125-acre property.⁽¹⁾ John Washington, and the others who settled in the region in the mid-seventeenth century, farmed the land on a small-scale; slavery and tobacco culture did not gain a strong foothold here until the eighteenth century. After his death in 1677, the 125-acre parcel, including the family home and burial ground, was inherited by son John Washington II. John II did not add significantly to his inherited holdings. John II's brother Lawrence Washington, however, ultimately acquired 1,000 acres in the area over the course of his lifetime. This land was subsequently inherited by his second son, Augustine Washington, in 1698.

Washington family members continued to farm the land between Popes and Bridges Creeks throughout this period. Augustine Washington supplemented his holdings through marriage to Jane Butler, and later, in 1718, through purchase of Abbington family land along Popes Creek. By this time, the Abbington tract was already a well-developed plantation with an existing dwelling. George Washington was born in 1732 in this existing dwelling, which had been extensively renovated and augmented by Augustine Washington between 1722 and 1726.

Three years after George's birth, the family moved to Augustine's estate at Eppewasson (Mt. Vernon). George Washington, however, continued to spend summers at the farm with his half-brother Augustine Washington II who inherited the property when their father died in 1743; George is said to have prepared two of his earliest surveys on the property while in his teens during the summers of 1747 and 1748. By Augustine Washington Sr.'s death, his holdings had grown to include all but 350 acres of Henry Brooks' original 1020-acre patent, encompassing the John Washington site and family burial ground, the Henry Brooks house site, and George Washington's birthplace. Washington family members by this time were well-established farmers who owned a large number of slaves and had become a part of the wealthy planter class.

In 1762, Augustine Washington II died and willed the property to his son William Augustine Washington. It was during William Augustine's tenure that the property was named Wakefield and the house in which George Washington had been born burned to the ground on Christmas day in 1779. William Augustine Washington and his family chose not to rebuild on the site but moved instead to Haywood, located nearby to the west of Bridges Creek. From Haywood, William Augustine Washington continued to own and farm Wakefield. George Washington appears to have continued to visit the property and family members living there during this period.

In 1810, George Corbin Washington, son of William Augustine Washington, inherited 1300 acres of

family property including Wakefield. By 1813, he had sold it to John Gray, a Fredericksburg lawyer. Two small tracts were excluded from the sale of family property to John Gray—the site of the house in which George Washington was born, and the family burial ground established by John Washington in the seventeenth century. These tracts remained in the Washington family's possession until 1858. Gray also bought the parcels acquired by the Saxton brothers from Henry Brooks' original patent. Gray's property was acquired in 1846 by John F. Wilson, a farmer whose family continued to own and farm much of the land surrounding the Washington family tracts through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Commemoration of George Washington's birthplace began as early as 1815, when one of his descendants, George Washington Parke Custis, laid a stone marker on the purported ruins of the birthplace house. In 1858, George Corbin Washington's son Lewis deeded the birthplace site and the family burial ground to the Commonwealth of Virginia for use as a public property that would commemorate George Washington. The deed of transfer stipulated that the Commonwealth undertake site improvements as part of the commemorative effort. No improvements were ever made, however, due in part to the upheaval of the Civil War. By the late 1870s, members of the United States Congress became interested in placing a monument to George Washington on the site. This resulted in an appropriation of funds and a site visit by government officials. In 1882, the Commonwealth of Virginia ceded the Washington family properties to the U.S. Government, which commissioned plans for various memorials.

It was not until 1894, however, that any work was undertaken on the site to effect these earlier plans. The first effort made by the government to commemorate the site of George Washington's birth involved the construction of a wharf on the Potomac to facilitate visitor access to this remote area. In 1897, a monument consisting of a one-tenth-scale granite replica of the capital city's Washington Monument was subsequently placed on the purported site of the birthplace house and enclosed within a wrought iron fence. Thereafter, the property was administered by the U.S. War Department. Little else was done to improve the site until 1906, when the Virginia chapter of the Society of Colonial Dames of America initiated an effort to rehabilitate the Washington family burial ground. Their work entailed the construction of a perimeter wall and the general improvement of the site's aesthetics.

Until 1923, however, the property continued to suffer from neglect. It was in that year that Josephine Wheelwright Rust, after observing the deplorable condition of the property, founded the Wakefield National Memorial Association to undertake:

"the preservation of the birthplace of George Washington ... and to form a beautiful park ... and to build there a replica of the house in which Washington was born and a log cabin as emblematic of the home of the first settlers, linking up this park with the Government-owned Monument and Grounds and make of it a shrine to which Americans can go; but like Mt. Vernon under the care and direction of this Association."⁽²⁾

The group's formation occurred at a time when historic preservation was receiving a good deal of attention due to the efforts of John D. Rockefeller at Williamsburg, Virginia. Architect Edward Donn, who had previously restored Woodlawn Plantation in Mount Vernon, Virginia, was selected by the Wakefield National Memorial Association to design site improvements, including a replica birthplace house. During the late 1920s, historian and Wakefield National Memorial Association member Arthur Hoppin forged an alliance with the John D. Rockefeller organization to support restoration of George Washington's birthplace. Rockefeller agreed to put up matching funds to purchase acreage at Wakefield. With Rockefeller's help, the Wakefield National Memorial Association eventually came to own 365.66 acres between Popes and Bridges Creeks; an additional 11.88 acres continued to be administered by the federal War Department.

Various controversies soon arose regarding the feasibility of designing an authentic replica of the birthplace house when little or no documentation of its original character existed. Exhaustive attempts to locate graphic representations or written accounts of the house proved fruitless. The difficulties involved in recreating the house without documentation were compounded by archeological investigation of the foundation thought to be that of the house. Comparison of its size and structural

configuration with a 1743 inventory of household goods suggested that the foundation was too small to have supported the Washington family. It was necessary for the project's architect, Edward Donn, to increase the dimensions of his designed replica house beyond the measurements of the foundation in order to design a building imposing enough to suit the association. It was also determined that the structure would be clad in brick, even though no documentation existed regarding the materials of the original house, to reflect the stature of the Washington family as wealthy plantation owners.

The recommendation of Wakefield National Memorial Association member Charles Moore, who was also the director of the U.S. Fine Arts Commission at the time, was to undertake further archeological investigations of the site to identify the exact location of the birthplace house on the Wakefield reservation. This recommendation was not heeded. Landscape Architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., who visited the site in 1927, recommended that the association not build the replica on what were considered to be the original foundations, reasoning that the replica would eventually come to represent the "actual house in which that event took place."⁽³⁾ His advice was also not heeded. Given the publicity associated with the Rockefeller project in Williamsburg, it is likely that Wakefield National Memorial Association members were at least partially influenced by that particular effort to reconstruct the colonial scene. Eventually, the Wakefield National Memorial Association determined to go ahead with construction of the replica birthplace on the site of the foundation located beneath the monument.

In 1930, the granite monument was relocated, and the controversial foundation destroyed, without documentation, in order to construct the replica house. In addition to the design and construction of a replica birthplace house, the Wakefield National Memorial Association was also involved in the further rehabilitation of the Washington family burial ground, construction of a Colonial Kitchen House, Colonial Garden, and Log House, and the establishment of ornamental plantings and various other features intended to commemorate the birthplace of George Washington and improve the aesthetics of the property. Funding for some of these projects was secured from the United States Government. The controversy surrounding the replica house continued into the 1940s when it was determined that a larger and more structurally suitable foundation, uncovered during subsequent archeological investigations, was most likely that of the birthplace house. This foundation is now considered to be that of the birthplace. Subsequent excavation has yielded important information about the Washington family; fortuitously, the recommendation of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. was inadvertently followed. Construction of the replica house did not destroy this critical archeological resource, and its design may be interpreted as a twentieth century memorial to George Washington rather than the actual house in which his birth took place.

Later in 1930, the lands acquired and improved by the Wakefield Association were transferred to the U.S. Government to be administered by the National Park Service as one of the nation's first historical parks. Administration of this site allowed National Park Service Director Horace Albright to initiate his goal to move the emphasis of NPS toward historic preservation, or in his words, to "go rather heavily into the historical park field."⁽⁴⁾ Albright felt that the administration of historical parks by NPS would convince Congress to transfer historic properties out of the War Department and into the custody of his agency. This quickly came to pass at Wakefield when the lands administered by the War Department were turned over to the National Park Service in 1931. Later that decade, numerous additional historic properties were transferred from the War Department to the NPS, signifying a major shift in the focus of the agency toward historic preservation.

Between 1932 and 1941, NPS focused on providing site access, interpretation, and recreation improvements for visitors, and accommodating necessary park administrative, residential, and maintenance functions. Wherever possible, NPS has maintained agricultural use of the property, either through in-house maintenance or leasing programs with local farmers. The design of new park features was undertaken by regional NPS landscape architects, architects, and engineers. In many cases, these features reflected park design trends effected elsewhere around the country in the 1930s and 1940s. Often referred to as the "Rustic" style, the design of park structures, site furnishings, and signs constructed at national, state, and local parks at this time featured large-scale, rough-hewn natural materials, such as wood and stone. Eastern parks that highlighted historic resources also exhibited new features designed in a neo-Colonial style that co-existed with features

designed in the rustic style. Examples of both of these styles are very much in evidence at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and the character of the park has changed little since the 1940s.

One of major sources of change at the park was the 1968 master plan which called for the establishment of a living farm. This led to new construction efforts, land acquisition, and changes in land use. As part of the living farm concept, a Morgan horse farm was established that was to serve as one of two NPS Morgan training facilities in the country. The horse farm was short-lived, however. By 1976, park maintenance functions had been relocated to the horse farm site. During the same period, buildings within the historic core were rehabilitated to include displays of eighteenth century craft, and nearby open space was adapted to display eighteenth century agricultural crops and practices.

In 1976, as part of the national bicentennial celebration, a new visitor center and parking area were built, and these functions were relocated from the historic core after the parking areas and structures associated with visitor contact dating to the 1930s and 1940s were removed. A new interpretive route was also developed between the Visitor Center and the historic core.

Today, George Washington Birthplace National Monument is a complex landscape composed of many layers of history. Archeological evidence supports the concept that this site was well known to Algonquin Indians. Between the seventeenth and twentieth centuries, the site was primarily utilized for agriculture. Nineteenth and twentieth century commemorative activities provided additional layers and landscape systems, but did not eradicate evidence, such as agricultural field patterns, landform and topography, water resources, road networks, and archeological remains of building foundations and drainage ditches, of the character of the place during Washington family ownership. The park's commemorative features, ranging from a granite obelisk to an entire plantation compound landscape, are also important historic resources in their own right. The park's myriad of resources provide an understanding of centuries of cultural history, and yield special insight into the early years of one of the country's most revered heroes, and the ways in which he has been memorialized over time.

Notes:

(1)The archeological remains of this dwelling and two or three outbuildings, as well as the original Henry Brooks dwelling have been identified within park boundaries.

(2)"Minutes of the First Meeting of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, June 11, 1923." Typescript copy, Wakefield Files, Fine Arts Commission Records (FAC), Record Group (RG) 66, National Archives (NA) I.

(3)Olmsted to Moore, March 18, 1929, letter located in Wakefield files, FAC, RG 66, NA I.

(4)Charles B. Hosmer, Jr. *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949*, vol. I. (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Press, 1981), 476.

American Indian Settlement to the Origin of the English Patent Landscape, 200 A.D. - 1657

INTRODUCTION

Very little factual information is known about this period. The description of the landscape during this period is based on a knowledge of the site between 1995-1998, a review of archeological investigations undertaken within park boundaries, and a contextual model developed from existing studies of the regional landscape during this period. It is possible to state with some certainty that, within the current park boundaries, there existed during this period a range of naturally-occurring drainageways, springs, wetlands, and woodlands; agricultural fields; and at least one road or trail; as well as Algonquin Indian seasonal oyster-harvesting camp sites, and perhaps the house site of Henry Brooks, first European patentee of the area.

Groves of Eastern red cedar trees may also have existed in some areas, especially along the margins of waterways. It is unknown whether these groves were naturally occurring or arose because of land-use practices of the Algonquin Indians. Early descriptions of the property refer to Popes Creek as Cedar Creek, possibly due to the presence of cedar trees on the islands located at its mouth. The drainageways and wetlands that may have existed during this period include what are now known as Digwood and Longwood Swamps, Dancing Marsh, the perennial creek emptying into Dancing Marsh, and a stream or pond near the Potomac River. The Henry Brooks house site is located near this stream or pond. It seems likely that this stream or pond, which may have been spring- and drainage-fed, emptied into the Potomac and may have been affected by tidal actions. Accretion in this area appears to have changed the hydrologic relationship between the stream or pond and the Potomac; today the drainageway appears as a large pond. Four springs apparently also existed during this period. One of these springs was located near Bridges Creek, another along Popes Creek, the third adjacent to Dancing Marsh, and the fourth west of Longwood Swamp.

Landscape features that may have been associated with Algonquin Indian occupation of this area prior to 1657 are primarily archeological in nature. They include shell middens that may indicate the locations of seasonal oyster-harvesting camps, and stone agricultural implements. Shell middens have been found in the area of the birthplace foundation, at Burnt House Point, along Bridges Creek and the Potomac River, in the areas of the Henry Brooks and John Washington house sites, above the Ice Pond, and in the vicinity of the Visitor Center parking area. Three grinding stones discovered within park boundaries indicate that agricultural activities probably occurred during American Indian occupation of the area. While it is not known to what extent agriculture was practiced by American Indians within this landscape, possible field locations have been identified for this report by determining the limits of prime agricultural soil. The wetness of much of the region's soils would have made farming difficult without ditching, so areas of prime agricultural soils would have likely been the first candidates for agricultural activities. Old fields—lands abandoned for agricultural production after nutrients had been depleted in the soils—would also have been present in the area, although this report does not address their conjectural locations.

Deciduous hardwood, pine, and mixed pine/hardwood woodlands would have constituted much of the naturally-occurring vegetative cover in upland areas where farming and other cultural activities were not occurring. A wide range of woodlands would have existed during this period due to the myriad of soil and moisture conditions in the area, and the probable impact of American Indian interventions, such as slash-and-burn agriculture, selective clearing or burning of the woodland understory for hunting, the abandonment of depleted fields, and oyster harvesting.

Seasonal American Indian encampment and oyster harvesting areas were probably linked to each other and Potomac River landing points by trails. Later-named Bridges Creek landing may have been one of these points; it is possible that during this period a trail led from the Popes Creek area to Bridges Creek landing following a route similar to the one used later to access the John Washington site. It is not known whether Henry Brooks utilized existing trails, such as one leading to Bridges Creek landing, or established additional inland routes of travel after settling on the land sometime between 1651 and 1657.

CONCLUSION

The landscape between Popes and Bridges Creeks appears to have been occupied, and possibly settled, by Algonquin Indians during the Archaic period, ca. 200 A.D. Between 200 A.D. and 1650, the Algonquins utilized land along the three water bodies—Popes Creek, Bridges Creek, and the Potomac River—for the harvesting of oysters. At some point during the Late Woodland period, ca. 1300, portions of this landscape were most likely adapted for agricultural use by the Algonquins, leading to a slow but steady deforestation of the areas containing prime agricultural soils. During the 1650s, a large tract of land that included the current park was patented by Henry Brooks; at least three house sites were established on the patent soon thereafter. The earliest occupants of this landscape were dependent on the agricultural goods which they could produce for both themselves and for export by ship to other regions. The earliest European settlers continued the work of the Algonquins, whom they had dispelled, clearing the land and cultivating it, and establishing small subsistence farmsteads.

The Brooks Patent Landscape, and its Occupation by the Washington Family and Others, 1657 - 1725

INTRODUCTION

Between 1657 and 1725, the park landscape was settled by anywhere from two to six families. As early as 1655, Henry Brooks began to divide up his 1020 acre patent, selling off some parcels and deeding or willing others to relatives. Two dwelling complexes that are known to have existed during this period have been excavated archeologically: the Henry Brooks and John Washington sites. Both are thought to have included residences, outbuildings, fences, and plantings, such as orchards and gardens, as would likely have been associated with a small farmstead. By 1725, both house sites are thought to have been abandoned.

John Washington is known to have established a family burial ground near his house site in 1665. The burial ground was used by the family for many years, even after the abandonment of the house site, possibly as late as the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

A road that appears to have been in use during this period connected the John Washington site with inland sites, but may also have led to the river. It is possible that this travel route was sited in association with trails established earlier by Algonquin Indians. Nothing is known about overland trail or roads leading to the Henry Brooks site.

According to documentary evidence there were also other house sites on what is now Muse family property that were established as early as 1667. A road most likely connected these other house sites with the travel route leading to the John Washington site. A family cemetery appears to have been established near Digwood Swamp as early as 1700. A Muse family cemetery exists today within park boundaries. While it marks only twentieth-century graves, it is thought that eighteenth and nineteenth century burials in the same area were marked with locust posts that have long since deteriorated.

A house was later built by Lawrence Abbington and his wife, Henry Brooks' daughter Lydia, on the peninsula now referred to as the historic core or Burnt House Point. While the exact date of construction of this house is not known, it appears in documentary records by 1722. The Abbington property most likely included gardens, orchards, agricultural fields, and outbuildings. Fencing would have been constructed in the precinct of the house and gardens, and around agricultural fields to prevent livestock from grazing in these areas. One outbuilding that may have existed during this period, possibly a tobacco shed, was discovered during archeological investigations of the Ice Pond area. The Abbington house is thought to have been acquired by Augustine Washington when he bought property from the Abbingtons in 1722. After his purchase, Augustine Washington contracted with a builder to add on to the existing house. It was here that George Washington was born ten years later.

The drainageways and wetlands identified earlier—Longwood and Digwood Swamps, Dancing Marsh, and its associated drainageway were also present in the landscape during this period. The practice of digging ditches to drain agricultural fields may have been implemented during this period, potentially altering the hydrology and configuration of the site's drainageways and wetlands. It appears that the four springs noted earlier also existed during this period. The stream or pond west of the Henry Brooks site continued to exist. Over time, it is likely that the waterway's configuration was altered by Potomac River bank accretion in the vicinity; at some point over the past two hundred and fifty years, this feature appears to have transformed from a free-flowing perennial drainageway to a pond due to the accretion of sand at its confluence with the Potomac.

The first European settlers of this landscape most likely continued to farm the open fields that had been developed by the American Indians. As tobacco farming became more prevalent, however, soils would have been depleted rapidly, requiring the preparation of new fields. Hedgerows would have most likely occurred between fields and along roadways. Woodlands probably continued to occupy the steeply sloped areas and upper wetlands, due to the difficulty of removing trees there, and

Eastern red cedar groves may have continued to occupy portions of the waterfront. Livestock may well have been a part of the agricultural landscape of the site during this period. At this time, livestock were generally allowed to roam and graze freely in woodlands and old field meadows. Fencing was usually established only around agricultural fields and kitchen gardens to keep livestock out.

CONCLUSION

During this period, the Washington family began to amass large land holdings between Popes and Bridges Creeks and beyond. John Washington's heirs—John II and Augustine Washington—both maintained properties in the region by the end of the period. By 1725, Augustine Washington had chosen to establish his family on the site of the Abbington house overlooking the Potomac River, and to accommodate his growing family by enlarging the house. Before his death in 1743, Augustine Washington had established a plantation on this land that included a home representative of a wealthy planter, a precinct of gardens, outbuildings, fencing, quarters for slaves, and crop land that yielded tobacco, grains, and corn. In 1725, the landscape contained representative features of the early patent landscape such as the small farmsteads of Henry Brooks and John Washington, as well as the beginnings of a more established plantation that would flourish by mid-century.

The Washington Family Plantation, Construction of the Birthplace House, and its Occupation until Loss by Fire, 1725 – 1779(1)

INTRODUCTION

Between 1725 and 1779, landscape developments within the site revolved around Augustine Washington's solidification of the Popes Creek plantation, and subsequent management of the property by his son and grandson. Early in the period, the Abbington house was renovated and a substantial addition was completed, providing Augustine Washington's family with a commodious plantation home. George Washington was born in the house on February 22, 1732. Soon thereafter, in 1735, Augustine relocated the family to the plantation at Mount Vernon. Popes Creek Plantation was later occupied and managed by George's older half-brother Augustine Washington II, and George continued to spend time there, especially during the summer months. Circa 1748, at the age of sixteen, George undertook a survey of the area between Digwood Swamp and Mattox Creek to the west.

In 1762, Augustine Washington II died, leaving the house and property to his son William Augustine Washington. During his tenure on the property in 1779, the main house at Popes Creek plantation was lost to fire and never reconstructed. William Augustine Washington subsequently moved his family to the property west of Bridges Creek, which he later named Haywood.

Based on documentary and archeological evidence, the plantation during this period is thought to have included a cluster of buildings in the precinct of the main house; possibly including slave quarters, additional outbuildings such as a kitchen, dairy, craft-related structures, fencing, gardens, and orchards. The landscape beyond appears to have included what might have been a tobacco shed, fencing with a series of gates that enclosed many of the agricultural fields, an extensive ditch system to drain the agricultural fields, and the Ice Pond. Although not supported by documentation, it is likely that a road of some kind led toward Bridges Creek landing to maintain a connection with the river, which remained an important route for trade and transportation.

Hydrologic features, including Longwood and Digwood Swamps, Dancing Marsh, and its associated drainageway, continued to play an important role in the landscape between 1725 and 1779. Digwood Swamp is referred to by name during this period; no reference to the names of the other wetlands during this period has been found to date. It is likely that the four springs described earlier were also an integral part of the plantation landscape.

Land cover patterns, while not detailed to any extent within the historical record, most likely consisted of a patchwork of agricultural fields, hedgerows, old fields and meadows (some of which were used as pastureland), woodlots, first- and second-growth woodlands, and the marshes and other wetlands, which were most likely undeveloped. Groves of Eastern red cedars may have continued to occupy waterfront areas, such as the islands in Popes Creek.

Elsewhere within the landscape between Popes and Bridges Creeks, there existed a house site east of Digwood Swamp that was occupied by the Muse family. It may have functioned as a quarter within the plantation system and was probably reached via an access road leading northeast from the Bridges Creek landing road. The Muse family burial ground apparently continued to be a part of their settlement of the area. The Henry Brooks and John Washington house sites appear to have been abandoned by 1725 or soon thereafter, although it is possible that John Washington III occupied the house until this property was awarded to Augustine Washington in 1742. The Washington family burial ground continued to be maintained by the family but was abandoned when William Augustine established a house site and new family burial ground at Haywood.

CONCLUSION

By the time of the 1779 fire that destroyed the central residence of the Washington family plantation at Popes Creek, the evolution of the prototypical Tidewater plantation landscape begun by John

Washington had reached its fullest development. No longer a frontier farm, Popes Creek plantation reflected the Washington family's status in a newly formed aristocracy of planters whose desire to be economically free from English rule was fueled by the development of a unique social and institutional identity apart from that of being simply "English colonists." The plantation model, particularly as it developed in the South, was both a material manifestation and spiritual symbol of an uniquely fashioned life in the New World. Each plantation was like a small community, tied to other plantations located up and down the Tidewater waterways and to the markets for agricultural goods located in American cities and abroad. Many of the customs of English law, such as primogeniture, were replaced by new traditions. Washington family women, for example, often inherited as much land as their brothers. The labor-intensive nature of tobacco cultivation led to a dependence on slavery as an agricultural institution. It is likely, for example, that the saturated soils of Popes Creek plantation were first made suitable for agriculture after drainage ditches were dug by slave labor. Between 1725 and 1779, the landscape between Popes and Bridges Creeks served as the center of a thriving Washington-family plantation. The role of this landscape would change dramatically with the burning of the mansion house, after which the family chose to relocate and create a new hub for their activities.

Washington Family Ownership and Sale of “Wakefield,” Subsequent Owners, and Initial Memorialization of the Site, 1779 - 1846

INTRODUCTION

Between 1779 and 1846, the Popes Creek plantation property was little used by the Washington family; by 1784 they had established a new seat, which they named Haywood, across Bridges Creek. The original Washington family Burial Ground was abandoned and a new one established at Haywood. Most likely, the outbuildings associated with the Popes Creek plantation ensemble quickly fell into disrepair after the house was lost to fire and the family moved away. The 1813 Lamkin survey, however, indicates a gate location near the precinct of the remnant family home at “Burnt House Point” along Popes Creek. In any case, natural features of the landscape, such as the wetlands, springs, creeks, and woodlands continued to exist, and the land continued to be farmed.

It was also during this period that tobacco culture was replaced by corn and grains, and the raising of livestock. Fencing was most likely used to enclose grazing areas for livestock. Agricultural elements of the landscape apparently included drainage ditches, hedgerows, fields, and pastures. Groves of Eastern red cedars may have continued to occupy the islands at the mouth of Popes Creek, although by this time it is likely that all timber over the extent of the site had at one time or another been felled for use in construction or to make way for crop land.

The road to Bridges Creek landing most likely continued to be used by the family and other local owners for access to the river as well as farm lands. It is indicated only as far as the Washington family burial ground on the 1813 (revised 1859) Lamkin survey, however. The survey also indicates the existence of the Ice Pond and a road crossing the pond’s dam that appeared to have linked the remnant house site near Popes Creek to the Ice Pond. This road then led to the intersection of the road to the Washington family burial ground, a road to Duck Hall, and a road leading to the overseer’s house at Blenheim. The Lamkin survey also identifies the Duck Hall property, but no house site is indicated. It is likely that Duck Hall included, by the end of this period, however, a house, outbuilding, and ice house, although little documentation relating to these features has been located.

The Muse family continued to own and occupy “Wickliffe,” and their family burial ground most likely continued to be a part of the farmstead. It is unclear, however, exactly where the Muse family farm house, or houses, were located since between 1779 and 1846, historical maps indicate Muse family land holdings without illustrating house sites. It is not until the 1879 Lindenkohl map that Muse family houses appear on historic mapping. Historical maps of the period do show a road leading to the head of Digwood Swamp during the period. This road most likely provided access to the property of the Muse family. The road ends at what is called the “Great Gate”. This feature may correspond to the location of the first dry southern crossing point for Digwood Swamp. The Jane Brooks Higdon Brown home site, which may have been used by the Muse family as tenants of the property at one time, had most likely been abandoned by this period. The names of Raymond and Eileen Washington appear on the Lamkin survey south of the Muse property along Bridges Creek road. Little is known about these owners or occupants, but a small farmstead, also referenced under the name Raymond Washington, later appears in this area during the twentieth century.

In 1813, the Popes Creek plantation was sold to John Gray, a Fredericksburg lawyer, who farmed the property through tenants. Commemoration of George Washington’s life and birthplace began on the site with the laying of a stone by George Washington Parke Custis in 1815. Various pilgrimages to the site followed. In 1832, Gray sold the property to David Payne and Henry T. Garnett, and for thirteen years the farm was passed between part-owners, heirs, guardians, and trustees. In 1846, Gray sold the property to John E. Wilson, who moved his family to the site and established a farmstead south of the park at Foxhall.

CONCLUSION

By the time of the sale of Wakefield Farm, formerly Popes Creek Plantation, to John Wilson, two distinctive landscapes had been created: a working agricultural property complete with the vernacular features common to landholdings of that size, and a much smaller, though potentially symbolic, set of parcels specifically held as Washington family memorials—the cemetery and the birthplace site. Although embedded in the larger landscape, these two sites would eventually become the genesis of preservation efforts culminating in the establishment of a national historic site.

The Wilson Family and Wakefield Farm; U.S. Government Acquisition of Memorial Sites, and Development of a Memorial Landscape, 1846 - 1923

INTRODUCTION

During the period 1846-1923, a large portion of the Wakefield property was acquired by the Wilson family of Maryland. The Wilsons chose a home site along Popes Creek south of the park, and continued to farm the majority of their holdings. Features of the landscape continued to include fields, pastures, and woodlots, drainage ditches, hedgerows, fencing, and farm roads.

One of the primary sources of landscape documentation available for the park during this period is the Lindenkohl survey of 1879, rev. 1897. It indicates the presence and locations of primary features of the landscape between Popes and Bridges Creeks in the mid to late nineteenth century, and proved to be a critical tool for understanding the evolution of the park landscape. The features that are documented on the survey include: a large area of successional woodlands west of Duck Hall, the George Muse house site and orchard adjacent to Wickliffe, all of the wetlands, springs, and drainageways discussed earlier, and the drainageway near Bridges Creek landing, which appears as a pond or tidal wetland for the first time. Other features include Popes and Bridges Creek Landings, Bridges Creek road with an alignment that is different than that included on the 1813, rev. 1859, Lamkin Survey, the Ice Pond, now Ponds due to the realignment of the road, a road to the George Muse farmstead, two abandoned house sites near Longwood Swamp, a spring house structure, as well as a draw-well along Bridges Creek road outside of contemporary park boundaries. Duck Hall appears on the survey as a cleared area connected to Bridges Creek road by a farm road within the property. Finally, two burial grounds appear on the Lindenkohl survey within the site, including those of the Muse and Washington families.

Subsequent to the Lindenkohl survey, numerous developments associated with the commemoration of George Washington's birthplace were undertaken on the site. These included the construction of a wharf and small building constructed in 1893-1894 at Bridges Creek landing to provide access to the property from the Potomac, a granite monument in 1896 by the U.S. Government on the purported site of the birthplace house ruins, which was surrounded by iron fencing, a gravel walk, hard-packed earth road around Burnt House Point, clearing of trees to establish views to the Potomac, a dance pavilion set in a grove of Eastern red cedar trees, and perimeter fencing and a gate around the parcel under U.S. Government jurisdiction. During excavation undertaken for the construction of the monument, a building foundation thought to have been the birthplace was uncovered. Two features that play a prominent role in the oral history of the property are visible in period photographs of the monument: a hackberry tree and clumps of fig shrubs. Local legend suggests that these plantings, located near the purported site of the birthplace house ruins, dated to George Washington's day.

In 1906, the Colonial Dames of America rehabilitated the Washington family burial ground. Photographs exist of the new concrete block wall and iron gate constructed to improve this site's aesthetics.

CONCLUSION

While agricultural land uses continued to dominate Wakefield even after the property was bought by the Wilson family, expressions of the desire by many to commemorate the birthplace of George Washington began to influence the character of the landscape during this period. Set within the vast expansive of crop fields were the wharf and road leading to the fifty-one foot tall granite monument and the rehabilitated Washington family burial ground from Bridges Creek landing on the Potomac River. The special precinct established around the monument, including wrought iron fencing, an approach road, a dense grove of Eastern red cedar trees, and a pavilion, served as the precedent for later efforts to mark and enhance the site of George Washington's birthplace.

Wakefield National Memorial Association Development of the Site, 1923 - 1932

INTRODUCTION

An enormous amount of change occurred on site of Popes Creek plantation between 1923 and 1932 due to the commemorative efforts of the Wakefield National Memorial Association and the subsequent establishment of a National Monument on the site. Within the historic core, the granite obelisk monument was removed and relocated in 1930 to a new traffic circle at the juncture of Bridges Creek road and State Route 204, which had been constructed as an entrance to the site in the early 1920s. In 1931, the road leading to the birthplace site was improved, cedar trees were planted in an allée alongside the road, and a new parking lot was constructed near the birthplace. Bridges Creek road was realigned in 1932. A clay pit and brick kiln were established between 1930 and 1932 to make bricks for many of the Wakefield National Memorial Association's construction projects. A Memorial House commemorating the birthplace of George Washington was constructed on the previous site of the monument in 1931; a Kitchen House and Spring-House were constructed nearby in the same year. A Colonial Garden, based on plans prepared by NPS landscape architects, was also developed. The garden was enclosed within a picket fence and had a cast-stone sundial as a focal point. Boxwood were transplanted to the site, and other ornamental plantings were established. A trail was built around Burnt House Point in 1931, and a brick walk was constructed ca. 1932 to connect the Memorial House, the Colonial Garden, and other features. Picket fencing was built to enclose these improvements in 1931.

Other amenities were constructed within the historic core during the period, including rest rooms and a Pump House, as well as a storage structure and a Utility Building, with an associated access road to house maintenance activities. Fencing was constructed to edge this maintenance complex north of the Memorial House area. Additional features developed by 1932 include a flagpole at the parking area, an "old wagon road" leading around the historic core, and a bridge leading to a trail system across Dancing Marsh at Duck Hall. Views to Popes Creek, established in the 1890s, were maintained from the Memorial House area.

Five features that appear to have existed within the historic core before the park was established were retained as part of the new landscape: the fig shrubs and hackberry tree near the birthplace; a tool house along Popes Creek; a dance pavilion sited within a grove of cedars on Burnt House Point; "Captain's Cove Wharf" also along Popes Creek; and a road leading to a borrow pit where the Visitor Center parking area would be later constructed. A flagpole was known to exist on an island at the mouth of Popes Creek during this period, but little documentation has been found that discusses its character or use.

New developments at Duck Hall and at the Washington family burial ground were also completed by 1932. At Duck Hall, a Log House was built, as were two rest room buildings, and an access road. A residential complex was also developed there which consisted of two buildings and two garages, an access road, tennis courts, and trails to the historic core and Duck Hall point. These were developed by NPS to house park employees. At the Washington family burial ground, a new brick enclosing wall was constructed, along with a pedestrian walk edged by ornamental plantings, a parking area, and a maintenance access road.

Newly realigned Bridges Creek road also saw new developments, such as wooden fencing to its east, and an allée/hedgerow of cedars along much of its length. Muse family holdings also appear to have undergone numerous changes during this period including three new house sites, a pond with an earthen impoundment, and a well site with a road leading to it. The nearby Raymond Washington property south of the Muse farm included a house site with various outbuildings and an access road during this period.

Existing features of the site that became part of the new park included the pond near the Potomac River; various agricultural fields with associated hedgerows and drainage ditches; as well as natural systems such as successional woodlands; the drainageway and Ice Pond; Digwood Swamp; Longwood Swamp; Dancing Marsh; and four springs. The existing grove of Eastern red cedar trees

was maintained at Burnt House Point, and the Muse family burial ground located near Digwood Swamp remained a part of the Muse family farmstead. It is not known whether the George Muse house and orchard were still extant during this period, although the road leading to the property continued to be used.

Elsewhere, the wharf at Bridges Creek landing had fallen into disrepair and was no longer functional at this time.

CONCLUSION

At a meeting on June 22, 1931, the Wakefield National Memorial Association voted to formally turn over its land and holdings to the U.S. Government, and legal transfer of the deed was effected on that date. In a ceremonial transfer of the property, the Wakefield Association presented the land and holdings to the U.S. Government, to be administered by NPS, on May 14, 1932. (1) Although the Wakefield Association's primary members, such as Charles Moore, and its architect, Edward Donn, continued to supervise aspects of the park's development (such as signage and the colonial gardens), their role was greatly diminished by the arrival of NPS and its design and construction resources. By 1931, the Wakefield Association had left a tremendous mark on the landscape that included roads and trails, ornamental plantings, buildings and structures, and other features that were to be administered by the National Park Service. It was now the responsibility of new park superintendent Philip Hough to complete the unfinished aspects of the park, to render it accessible to the public, and to effect management of the various cultural, historic, and natural features associated with the park landscape.

NOTES

(1) At this time, a post office was established at the park, with the stamp, "Washington's Birthplace." The first postmistress was Julia Augusta Washington who later married Robinson John Muse.

The Establishment and Development of George Washington Birthplace National Monument as a National Park Service Property, 1932 - 1976

INTRODUCTION

The historic chronology period 1932-1976 is characterized by two bursts of intense site physical development concentrated between 1932 and 1935, and between 1968 and 1976. The intervening years saw little change at the park. Between 1932 and 1935, many of the improvements focused on the completion of features and systems initiated primarily between 1930 and 1932. Many of these developments were intended to improve visitor access and services, and some took advantage of the availability of CCC labor assigned to work in the region. Between 1968 and 1976, physical developments at the park concentrated on the implementation of ideas presented in a 1968 master plan, which recommended the establishment of a "living farm" within the park. To this end, a Morgan horse training facility was established at the park, and the historic core was further developed to interpret eighteenth-century agricultural practices to the visitor.

Changes at the park between 1932 and 1935 included removal of the wharf and reconfiguration of the turn-around at Bridges Creek landing; construction of additional fence sections along Bridges Creek road; and the addition of a guardrail at the pedestrian walk to the Burial Ground to prevent vehicular access. In the Log House area, developments included the construction of a Nature Trail, wharf and boat house, picnic area with rustic tables and settees, chemical cart house, and service road, walks, and parking area. Views to Popes Creek were enhanced through the removal of vegetation, and an "ancient" pear tree thought to enhance the setting was shored up to prevent its limbs from breaking. Two rest room buildings were constructed at the picnic area in 1932.

Also during this period, the Raymond Washington farmstead located south of the Muse property was removed; portions of it were relocated to State Route 204. Porches, brick walks, and tennis courts were added to the residential area that already included two dwelling units and two garages. The Ice Pond dam was rebuilt in 1933, and a brick-faced culvert was constructed at the road crossing. A pump house was built near the Ice Pond to provide water to the historic core.

In the vicinity of the monument, granite curbing and a cobble gutter were added to the traffic circle; and a gate was constructed at the entrance road to the birthplace. Elsewhere, CCC labor undertook ditching of Dancing Marsh for mosquito control; erosion control measures were implemented along the banks of Popes Creek below the pedestrian walk; and the dance pavilion was removed from Burnt House Point. The park entrance sign was most likely constructed during this period, although its date of origin is not known at this time.

Later additions to the park historic core included a post office in, a barn named for the Rockefellers in 1938-39, a shed in 1936, that was later demolished in 1966, a gate house in 1939, that was converted into a fowl house in 1975, an administration building in 1940, and a gasoline house in 1940, that was demolished in 1954.

In order to interpret eighteenth-century farming practices and crafts, two additional fowl houses, a pond for the fowl, and associated fencing, and an oxen shed, three hog pens, a tobacco/exhibit shed, and a log corn-house were constructed between 1968 and 1970. In association with these structures, demonstration plots of agricultural crops were established, and an orchard was planted. In 1955, the Colonial Garden was rehabilitated to include a new configuration of planting beds. The bridge between the historic core and Log House area was lost to a hurricane in 1963. The Colonial Kitchen House underwent renovations in 1954 and 1976 to accommodate NPS administrative offices and an employee rest room; the Pump House was converted to a storage facility; and the Utility Building was adapted for use first as a craft demonstration building and later as a Farm Workshop. Finally, in 1972, new interpretive waysides were added to the historic core area.

Developments after 1935 elsewhere in the park included the construction of a Naval Range Station in 1954. Located at the edge of the beach at Bridges Creek landing, the station was used as a weather shelter under a special-use permit with the park. The Navy's attempt to expand the facility in 1972

was not supported by the park and was therefore not undertaken. In 1996, the facility was removed and its functions relocated to a more permanent structure beyond park boundaries. Nearby, the bridge across Bridges Creek near the landing at the Potomac fell into disuse.

The flagpole and the island upon which it was located at the mouth of Popes Creek were lost to storm damage; erosion control measures such as piers and breakwaters were constructed near Longwood Swamp and along the shores of the Potomac to prevent additional soil loss. A pump station and water tower were constructed on the site of the Raymond Washington farmstead in 1975, and At Duck Hall, the Log House underwent interior alterations in 1969 and 1975, a picnic shelter was constructed in 1939 that was lost to fire in 1958, the original rest rooms were replaced by a comfort station in 1975, and a stone drinking fountain was built, although the date of this feature's construction is not known. In 1972, new interpretive waysides were sited along the park's circulation routes to interpret historic, cultural, and natural features associated with the life of George Washington. In the mid-1970s, additional fencing was added along Bridges Creek road.

Between 1968 and 1975, a facility comprised of a Morgan horse barn, four paddocks, a training ring, six pasture sheds, an equipment storage building, hay storage building, gasoline house, and an access road were established and maintained near Digwood Swamp to breed and train Morgan horses for use by park rangers and police in east coast NPS units. A similar facility existed at Point Reyes, California to serve west coast NPS units. By 1975 or 1976, however, this enterprise had become a financial burden and was discontinued. Park maintenance operations were later moved to the horse facility.

CONCLUSION

George Washington Birthplace witnessed few changes between the early projects associated with the opening of the park, and the 1960s. The park's first few years saw the construction of various buildings and structures, parking facilities, walks and trails, picnic areas, and plantings. Behind the scenes, these improvements were accompanied by various planning projects establishing management and maintenance procedures. Important archeological investigations were also undertaken to resolve some of the mysteries surrounding the foundation of "Building X." Although a master plan was prepared in 1939-1940, the park underwent very little change until a new master plan was prepared in 1968.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the park witnessed a burst of activity related to the establishment of a living farm and a representative eighteenth-century plantation. Interpretation through agriculture, craft displays, and livestock typical of the period was supported by interpreters dressed in eighteenth-century costume. Structures, fencing, walks, and plantings were added to the historic core to support the goals of the living farm. Projects such as the establishment of the Morgan horse farm and removal of the maintenance and administrative functions from the historic core contributed to the goals of the living farm. It was also during this period that the park began to act on recommendations made in the 1930s and 1940s, acquiring parcels within the park's critical viewsheds in order to maintain the historic scene. This practice continued during the following period.

Addition of the Visitor Center, 1976 - 1996

INTRODUCTION

The most significant changes that occurred at the park during this period involved the completion of work associated with the construction of the Visitor Center, gift shop and post office, and associated access road and parking area; removal of the 1930s-era parking area and visitor contact complex; and the relocation of park maintenance facilities to the former Morgan horse farm. The historic core area continued to be augmented by new buildings, fencing, and agricultural display plots intended to enhance the living farm concept proposed in the 1968 master plan. By 1976, the relocation of visitor contact and maintenance facilities enabled the park to focus on presenting a coherent image of a representative eighteenth-century plantation within the historic core. The rest rooms were converted into the Spinning and Weaving Room building in order to interpret eighteenth-century craft, some of the existing brick walks were reset and new sections were added, and the original park contact station was converted into a fowl house. A new trail system was developed to connect the Visitor Center to the historic core along the banks of the Potomac River. During construction of this trail, it is thought that one of the two springs located in the historic core was lost, and a tool, known to have existed as early as 1928, was removed.

By 1976, other improvements had been completed at the park such as a utility complex that included a water tower with a 50,000-gallon capacity, a water purification and pump house, and an access road. A new picnic shelter was constructed at Duck Hall in the early to mid-1980s, replacing an earlier shelter that had been lost to fire, and a new trail connecting the Log House with the picnic area was constructed in 1993. A new garage and storage structure was constructed near the park personnel residences, replacing a tennis court. Two utility structures were present by this period in the historic core area, one of which was a sewage pump station. At least one additional fowl house was also constructed in the late 1960s. A storage structure, used to store equipment such as lawn mowers, was also constructed within the core area behind the Farm Workshop during this period.

Additional parcels were acquired for the park from the Horner family in 1978 and 1996 within the area formerly referred to as the Muse family property. The parcel acquired in 1978 was subsequently planted as a loblolly pine plantation. In 1996, the Naval Range Station was removed, and its functions relocated beyond park boundaries. Finally, new interpretive signage was added at the park during the 1990s, specifically at Bridges Creek landing and at the Washington family burial ground.

THE VISITOR CENTER

The map archives at George Washington Birthplace National Monument contain a set of drawings, dated October 1974, which detail the construction of the Visitor Center and entrance station. Although the set is marked "As-Constructed Drawings," other available documentation suggests that the building and its related features were not completed and open to the public until 1976. It is thought that the complex was completed in time for celebrations of the American Bicentennial. The Visitor Center complex shown on the drawings includes the main building, intended to house interpretive displays, audiovisual facilities, rest rooms, a visitor contact station, and NPS administrative offices. A second building, shown connected to the Visitor Center by a covered walk, was built as a post office and gift shop to be administered by the Wakefield Association. The site plan for the complex includes a brick plaza with planting beds in the front of the building, concrete sidewalks, and a wood deck overlooking Popes Creek on the building's rear facade. A lift station and septic tank are located to the east of the building on the plans. A flagpole and trash receptacles are also indicated on the drawings. The Visitor Center complex today reflects very closely the information included in these plans.

Other developments associated with the Visitor Center complex include the parking area located to the southwest, a new entrance road leading southeast from the traffic circle to connect the new parking area, and the addition of ornamental trees and shrubs along the road and parking bays. Wood fencing types used elsewhere in the park were added along the road. Construction of the parking area and Visitor Center was preceded by archeological investigation. The parking area was

developed on the site of a borrow pit. During excavation, a large shell midden was discovered. Careful construction methods were employed to assure that this shell midden was left intact beneath the parking area.

THE HISTORIC CORE

The drawings of the Visitor Center project also include a demolition plan for the parking area west of the historic core. The demolition plan details relocation of the existing flagpole, and demolition of the existing park administrative office, parking lot, and the post office. The plan does not indicate a treatment for the tool shed also shown on the plan. It is known that this building was removed in 1976 to incorporate a new trail section leading from the Visitor Center to the historic core along Popes Creek. Within the core, the rest rooms located near Dancing Marsh were converted into a structure called the Spinning and Weaving Room between 1975 and 1977; many of the brick walks were reset including those in the Colonial Garden and leading to the birthplace and dairy foundations; and maintenance functions were relocated to the horse farm area. The existing entrance road was excavated and removed, a new bituminous pavement and base course were added, and the road margins were reshaped.

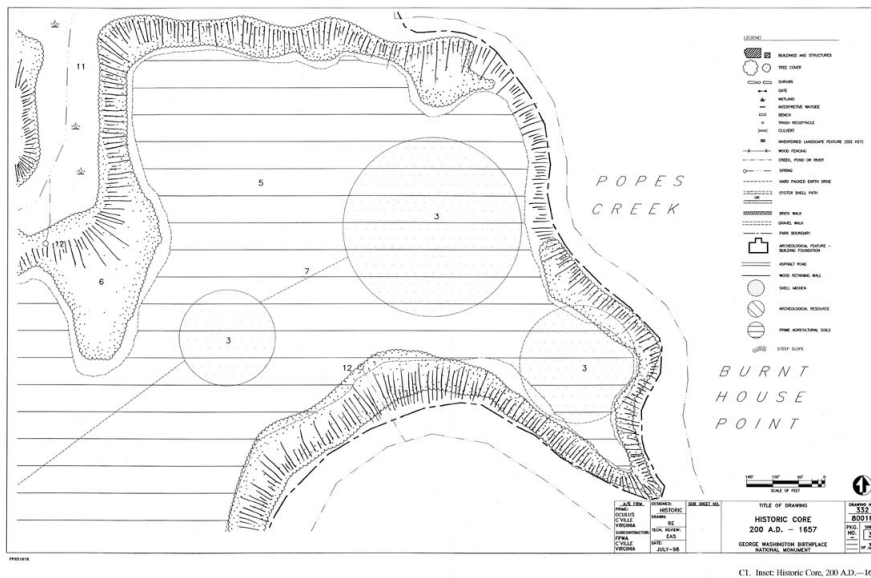
OTHER PARK DEVELOPMENTS

A number of other changes occurred elsewhere in the park after 1976. Changes at the residential area included the removal of the tennis court and the addition of a new garage/storage structure. The trail linking the residences and the Log House was lost when a causeway across Dancing Marsh eroded. A new picnic shelter was constructed at Duck Hall during the early to mid-1980s, and a new trail section was constructed to connect the Log House to the picnic area in 1993. In 1983, a loblolly pine plantation and wildlife habitat planting of autumn olive was established on an 82-acre parcel located along the Potomac acquired from the Horners in 1978. In 1976, the horse farm was discontinued; the barn was converted to a maintenance facility, and the sheds were adapted for machinery and supply storage. By 1996, two of the six pasture sheds constructed in 1968 were still extant. All other features of the original Morgan horse training facility were rehabilitated to accommodate maintenance operations. An area near Popes Creek landing adjacent to Longwood Marsh was used as a pistol range. New interpretive waysides were added in some locations around the park, such as at the Washington family burial ground, to reflect the archeological investigations that had been undertaken in the mid-1970s. In 1996, an additional 12-acre parcel was purchased from the Horner family. Both of the parcels purchased from the Horners are located between Popes and Bridges Creeks, and were formerly part of the Muse family property that abutted Washington family property.

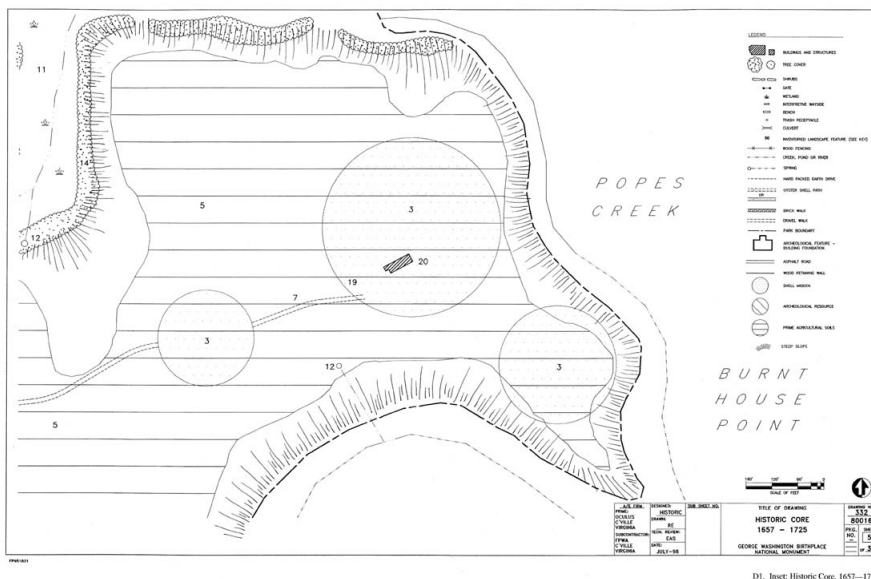
CONCLUSION

Since 1976, the park has successfully established distinct zones that allow for a physical and visual separation of the Visitor Center and parking area, the historic core, the maintenance area, the burial ground, and the Log House and picnic area. The establishment of the Visitor Center provided the park with expanded parking, interpretive, and administrative facilities, while reducing visual and interpretive conflicts within the historic core. Similarly, the relocation of the maintenance facilities from the historic core to an area that is screened from view from popular park visitation sites has allowed the park to expand interpretation of the living farm concept within the historic core and has reduced visual and functional conflicts within this important interpretive area. One of the immediate goals of the park is the reconstruction of the bridge connection between the historic core and the Log House and picnic area. This bridge will physically tie these areas together, uniting the interpretive opportunities available within the historic core with the Nature Trail system, and allowing for a more cohesive visitor experience.

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument

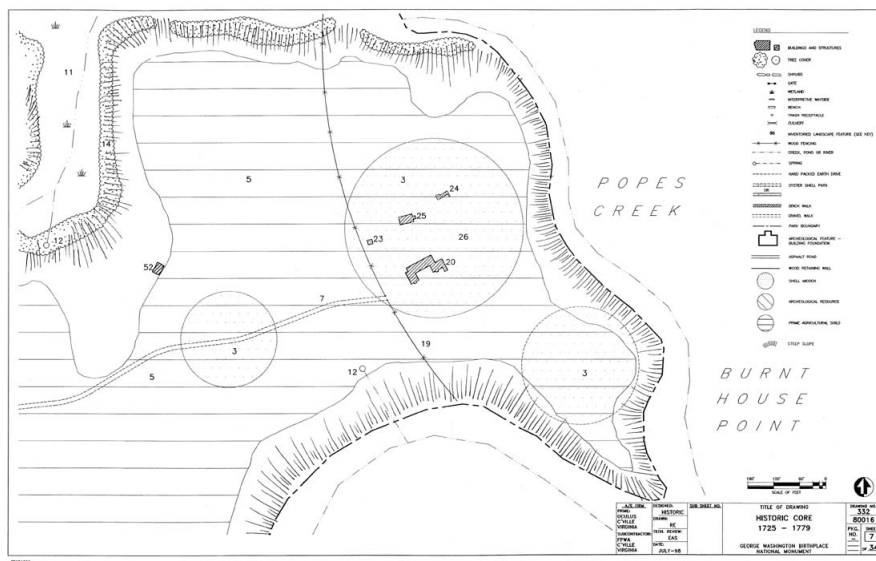


Memorial Core Historical Basemap: 200AD - 1657 (See Existing Conditions Map for Map Key).



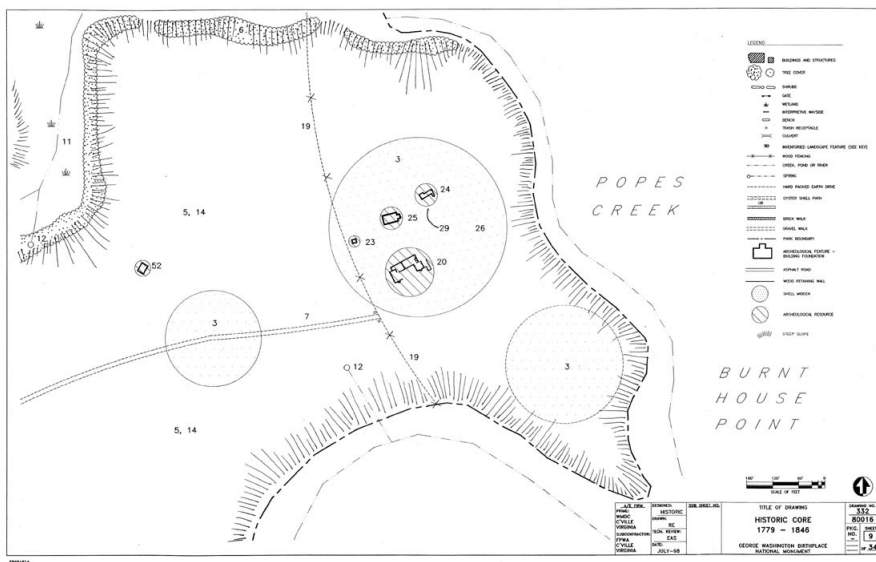
Memorial Core Historical Basemap: 1657 - 1725 (See Existing Conditions Map for Map Key).

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument



F1. Inset: Historic Core, 1725—1779

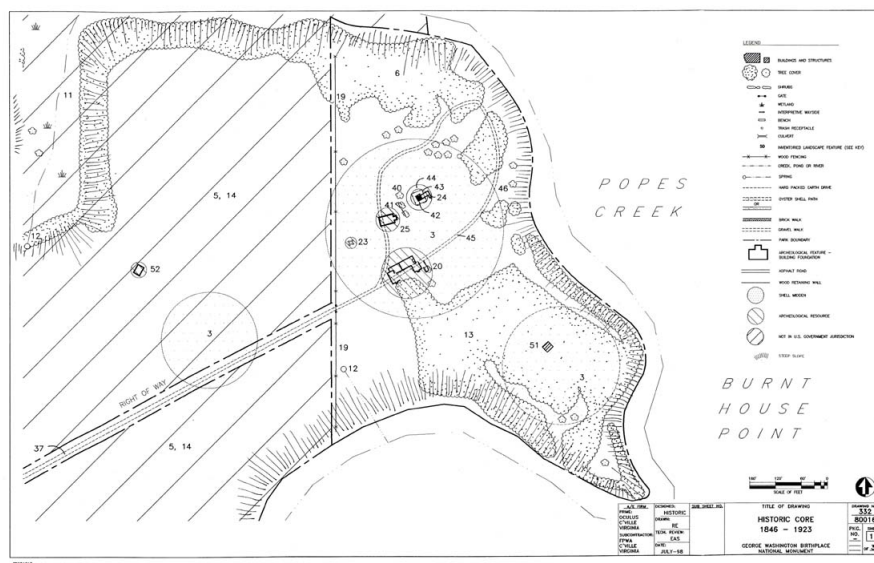
Memorial Core Historical Basemap: 1725 - 1779 (See Existing Conditions Map for Map Key).



F1. Inset: Historic Core, 1779—1846

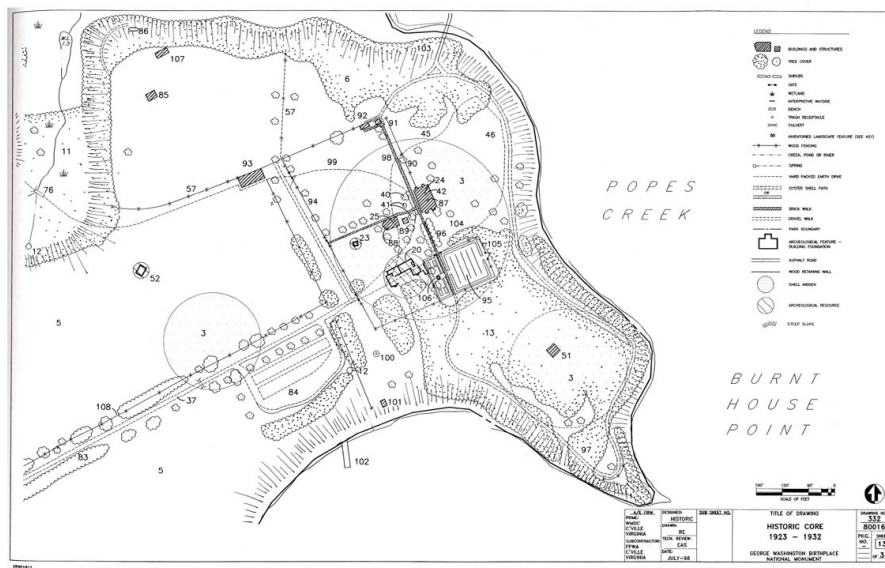
Memorial Core Historical Basemap: 1779 - 1846 (See Existing Conditions Map for Map Key).

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument



G1. Inset: Historic Core, 1846-1923

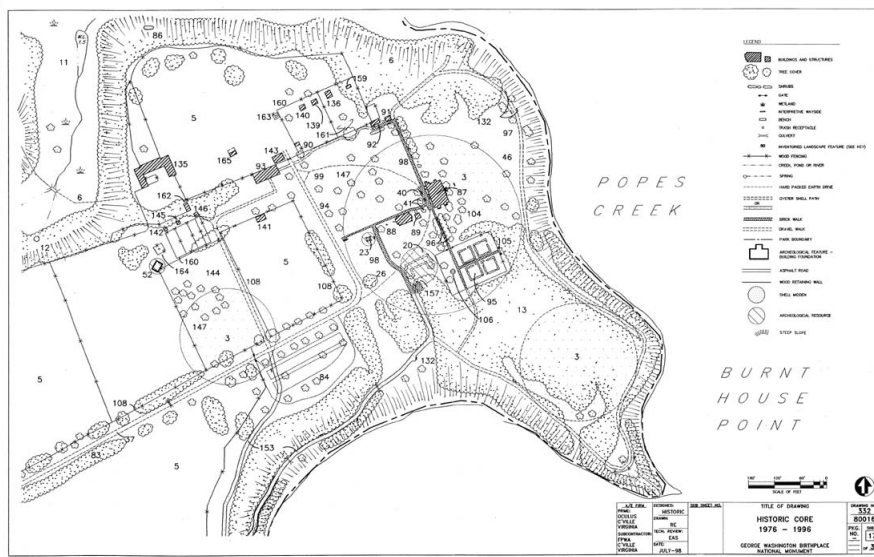
Memorial Core Historical Basemap: 1846 - 1923 (See Existing Conditions Map for Map Key).



H1. Inset: Historic Core, 1923-1932

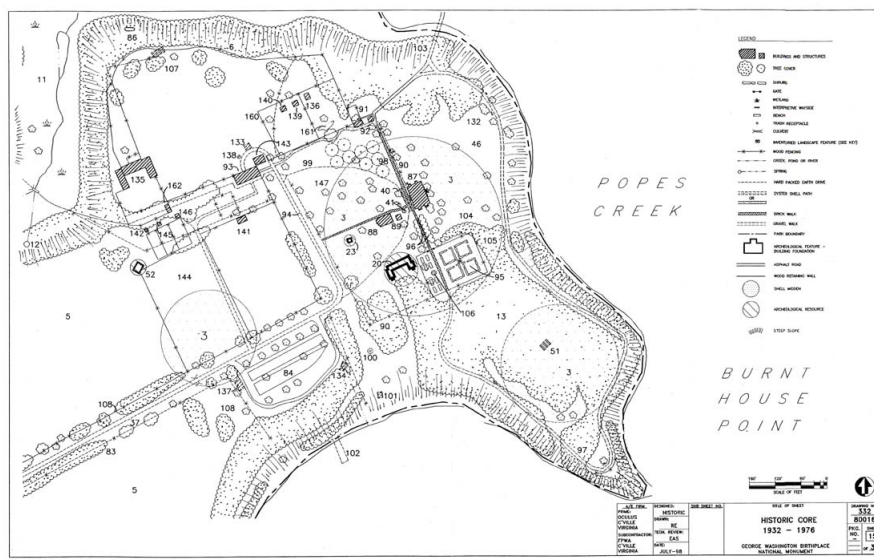
Memorial Core Historical Basemap: 1923-1932 (See Existing Conditions Map for Map Key).

George Washington Birthplace Memorial Core
George Washington Birthplace National Monument



11. Inset: Historic Core, 1976-1996

Memorial Core Historical Basemap: 1976 - 1996 (See Existing Conditions Map for Map Key).



11. Inset: Historic Core, 1932-1976

Memorial Core Historical Basemap: 1932 - 1976 (See Existing Conditions Map for Map Key).

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	Yes
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

OVERVIEW OF PARK INTEGRITY

Based on the comparative analysis and evaluation of George Washington Birthplace National Monument undertaken in this report, the property possesses integrity for the Washington family period primarily as an archeological site. For the commemorative period, however, the park's landscape possesses all aspects of integrity.

The landscape's integrity with respect to the Washington family period of significance is greatly diminished due to the loss of the plantation complex and other eighteenth century features and the establishment of the twentieth century park landscape over much of the site. However, the numerous archeological resources dating from the period retain a high degree of integrity, have yielded, and appear to have the potential to yield important information about life during the Algonquin Indian and Washington family period.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument possesses a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, association, feeling, and materials for the commemorative period of significance. Primary landscape features, such as the entrance road, traffic circle, granite monument, cedar-lined approach road, Memorial House, Colonial Kitchen House, cedar grove, Colonial Garden, hackberry tree and fig shrubs, Log House and picnic area, Nature Trail, Washington family burial ground, and Bridges Creek road, survive in good condition and contribute to the park's high degree of integrity for the commemorative period.

The landscape changes and additions which post-date the commemorative period and detract slightly from the park's integrity include the Visitor Center complex, the removal of original visitor contact and park administrative features along the road to the historic core area and cessation of its use as the park's main approach, and the loss of the footbridge connection between the historic core and the Log House areas. The replacement of various rustic-style features typical of 1930s-era NPS design with features similar in scale, siting, and types of materials, but not in design or workmanship, also detracts from the integrity of the park's commemorative-period landscape. Some of the additions to the park that post-date the commemorative period are compatible with the design intent and character of the park established during that period. These include 1960s-era Colonial Farm additions to the historic core, the acquisition of parcels formerly owned by the Muse family, and their use to house the park's maintenance facilities due to the fact that these areas have not been incorporated into the general visitor experience, and are not within the viewshed of most park activities.

PARK INTEGRITY ACCORDING TO THE SEVEN ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

The park retains a high degree of integrity of location for the commemorative period of significance based on the fact that it continues to function as a park in the same location established in 1930. It also retains a high degree of integrity of location for the Washington family period of significance as the site of George Washington's birth.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument possesses a high degree of integrity of design for the commemorative period of significance. With the exception of the Visitor Center complex constructed in the 1970s, the overall layout of the park preserves the majority of the systems and features established during the 1920s, 1930s and early 1940s. The spatial arrangement of most areas, including the Washington family burial ground, agricultural fields, Ice Pond, employee residence area, Log House and picnic area, and historic core, is almost identical to that established during the commemorative period. Aspects of park design that post-date the commemorative period, some of which are compatible with the design approach established in the 1930s and 1940s, include the removal of maintenance facilities from the historic core, the addition of various Colonial Farm interpretive buildings and structures during the 1960s and 1970s, the reconfiguration of the visitor arrival sequence through the construction of the Visitor Center in 1976, and the disuse of the road between the monument and the historic core. The alteration of the historic visitor arrival sequence detracts most significantly from the park's integrity of design.

The park retains a high degree of integrity of setting for the commemorative period, and some integrity of setting for the Washington family period. Much of the park and the surrounding region continue to be used for

agriculture, especially the parcels located adjacent to the park. This contributes to the integrity of setting. While some incompatible development has occurred within the park's viewshed, its impact is currently minimal. Within the park, all development that post-dates the commemorative period, including the Visitor Center complex and Morgan horse farm/maintenance complex, have been well screened from primary visitor activity areas where setting is a consideration.

Park features possess a moderate degree of integrity of materials for the commemorative period. Features that retain similar materials include buildings and structures, vegetation, and many small-scale features. Circulation features, such as many roads and paths, however, appear to have been re-surfaced with different materials since during the commemorative period. Some of the commemorative period wooden park features, such as footbridges, picnic shelters, guard rails, and barriers, that were constructed with rustic detailing have since been replaced with features of similar scale, materials, and siting, but without rustic detailing. In many cases, planed, rounded, and pressure-treated wood members have replaced peeled logs and hewn timbers. This change in detailing also detracts from the integrity of materials for the commemorative period.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument retains a high degree of integrity of workmanship for the commemorative period of significance. The majority of the features constructed during the commemorative period are extant, have been well-maintained, and continue to exhibit workmanship representative of 1930s preservation architecture and National Park Service construction. A number of examples of typical National Park Service rustic detailing and its associated workmanship, however, originally used at the park for structures and small-scale features, have since been replaced with features that employ a different use of materials and method of construction. These features detract from the commemorative period integrity of workmanship.

Much of the park retains a high degree of integrity of feeling for both the commemorative and Washington family periods of significance. The continued use of agricultural fields arranged in patterns that appear similar to those in existence during the Washington family period, and the continued presence of landforms and wetland areas that characterized and helped to structure the landscape contribute to the site's integrity of feeling. Otherwise, the twentieth-century park design, and the loss of the early plantation buildings and structures, circulation, and vegetation detract from the Washington family integrity of feeling. Surviving aspects of the 1930s park design including the use of native construction materials, continued agricultural use of much of the site, and a combination of rustic and Colonial Revival detailing contribute to the commemorative period integrity of feeling.

Few above-ground resources survive from the Washington family period to provide integrity of association for this period. Generally, however, the property retains a high degree of integrity of association for the commemorative period. Wakefield National Memorial Association and National Park Service developments survive in much the same configuration as when they were established, helping to convey associations with these groups and their efforts to commemorate George Washington's birthplace on the site.

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

Most of the landscape characteristics of the Memorial Core component landscape of the George Washington Birthplace contain features that contribute to the commemorative period. The Dancing Marsh and its adjacent spring are contributing natural systems in the core. Much of the current spatial organization of the historic core was established during the commemorative period, as well. Vegetation features from the commemorative period include the groves of eastern red cedars, the hackberry tree and fig shrubs, as well as the cedar allee along the road to the birthplace. Most of the roads and trails in the birthplace date from this period as well. The buildings dating to the commemorative period include the memorial house, the colonial kitchen house, the gazebo and the Rockefeller barn. Much of the fencing in the core and the colonial garden sundial are small scale features dating to the commemorative period.

THREATS TO INTEGRITY

Threats to the integrity of an historic site generally include natural forces, neglect, and human intervention. Currently, natural forces pose the greatest threat at George Washington Birthplace National Monument. On-going threats by natural forces include the erosion of the Potomac River shoreline. This erosion continually undercuts the river banks in certain places, and has already led to the destruction of Algonquin Indian shell middens. Over time, this erosion may threaten other park resources as well.

Potential threats posed by human intervention include degradation of natural systems, such as wetlands and other sensitive communities, by agricultural and landscape maintenance and management practices, and

through the introduction of invasive exotic plants. Runoff from adjacent agricultural lands that includes herbicides, pesticides, or excessive amounts of fertilizer has the potential to endanger sensitive natural systems. Poor landscape maintenance and management practices could potentially lead to soil erosion and the introduction of invasive exotic plants, such as Japanese honeysuckle and common reed that thrive in disturbed environments, posing a threat to existing native plant communities.

Other potential threats to the park landscape's integrity and its resources include neglect, vandalism, and a lack of proper maintenance and management. The integrity of the designed landscape would potentially be threatened by the construction and installation of inappropriate structures, site elements, circulation, or vegetation. Inappropriate use of the park resources, including active recreation and access to sensitive areas, also pose a threat to the landscape's integrity through soil and slope erosion, damage to and loss of important vegetation, and physical damage to features. Development of incompatible uses on adjacent properties is a potential threat to the integrity of the park's viewsheds.

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Known and potential archeological resources identified in this section include sites mentioned in archeological reports provided to OCULUS by NPS, sites of missing features identified in the physical history chapter, as well as surficial anomalies identified during field investigations. Chapter Two contains more information regarding the role of these known and potential resources in the historic landscape. In some cases, little is known about a resource other than its general location. Even vague references to potential archeological resources have been included here in the hope that the information may prove useful to future research efforts. "Recent archeology investigations by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, conducted after publication of this CLR, may show more conclusive evidence of native american activity in the area" (GEWA 2003).

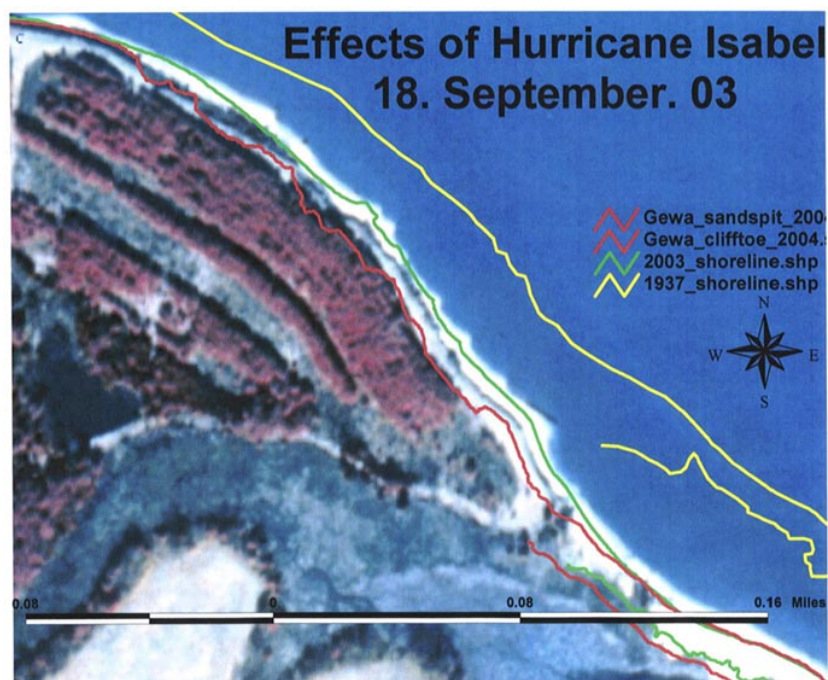
Within the historic core, there is a strong likelihood that much of the area has the potential to yield information about the early-eighteenth-century plantation ensemble that occupied Burnt House Point. Features of the plantation landscape identified to date include various foundations of buildings and structures thought to represent a dwelling, a dairy, slave quarters, and an additional unidentified structure, as well as possible path or road traces, fence lines, and a trash pit. Some of these resources also appear to overlay earlier shell midden deposits associated with American Indian seasonal occupation and oyster harvesting. Additional resources that may exist include a spring site above the lower walk running between the Visitor Center and the historic core, a road leading towards the Ice Pond, and additional outbuildings, fence lines, shell middens, gardens, slave quarters, orchards, etc. A clay pit used for material to form the bricks for many of the 1930s-era projects such as the Memorial House is located along the steep slope above Dancing Marsh.

Hurricane Isabel in 2003 toppled several trees within the historic core and at least one at Duck Hall, the picnic area. Roots were exposed or the root ball was completely brought up and exposed archaeological resources at the birth site and within the historic core (OCLP 2004).

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
Washington family house, birthplace of George Washington	94956	Contributing			Location	59353	Yes
Possible dairy	94953	Contributing					No
Shell middens, artifacts	94954	Contributing					No
Kitchen building	94951	Contributing					No
Plantation ensemble	94952	Contributing					No
Unidentified outbuilding	94955	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Effects of erosion from Hurricane Isabel (GEWA 2003).



Photo 84. The Eastern red cedar grove near the Memorial House before the hurricane.



Photo 85. The Colonial Herb and Flower Garden constructed in the 1930s.



Photo 83. The crushed oyster shell path along Popes Creek in the historic core.



Photo 86. The Memorial House, constructed in the 1930s.



Photo 93. Oyster shells outline the archeological remains of the Washington birthplace foundation.

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

200 A.D.-1779

It is not known whether any permanent buildings or structures were established on the site during Algonquin Indian occupation and settlement. "Recent archeology investigations by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, conducted after publication of this CLR, may show more conclusive evidence of native american activity in the area" (GEWA 2003).

Archeological investigations indicate that the Augustine Washington plantation complex that existed between ca. 1716 and 1779 included a house and at least four other buildings and structures. Further investigation may yield information regarding additional structures that existed during this period. However, no buildings or structures from the Washington family period; any buildings and structures that were located within the historic core area during the Washington family period of significance constitute missing features.

1896-1941

The majority of the extant buildings and structures located within the historic core date from the commemorative period; all were constructed between 1929 and 1976, during three primary periods of park development: establishment of the commemorative landscape and associated park administration, maintenance, and interpretive facilities, ca. 1896-1941; development of the "Colonial Farm" landscape, ca. 1968-1972; and construction of the Visitor Center complex, ca. 1974-1976.

Those buildings and structures that survive from ca. 1896-1941 are contributing features of the commemorative period landscape. Within the historic core, these features include the Memorial House, Colonial Kitchen House, Shed (Colonial Kitchen Gazebo), Storage Structure (Pump House), Spinning and Weaving Room (Rest Rooms), Farm Workshop, and Rockefeller Barn. These features form a cluster that is intended to replicate a typical eighteenth-century Tidewater plantation. The buildings are all similarly aligned, and connected by brick and oyster-shell walks. During the commemorative period, the complex was enclosed within a rectangular picket fence, most of which is no longer extant. Other features that are no longer extant include a post office, administration building, tool house, and wharf into Popes Creek—Captain's Cove wharf—which were removed in response to the construction of the Visitor Center complex. At the same time, the site's commemorative period gate house was rehabilitated and moved to serve as a fowl house. Also at this time, other buildings were rehabilitated to serve new functions after maintenance facilities were relocated from the historic core to the Morgan horse farm site.

Other buildings and structures located within the historic core post-date the commemorative period. These buildings—the oxen shed, exhibit shed, Log Corn house, storage structure, hog pens, and fowl houses—are compatible with the commemorative landscape in design, use of materials, and orientation. While the integrity of the commemorative era plantation cluster is diminished due to the loss of the picket fence, post office, and administration building, it is a contributing feature. Each of the extant individual buildings and structures that comprise the cluster listed above is described in more detail below.

Memorial House, constructed 1931. This brick building, designed by architect Edward Donn, Jr., for the Wakefield National Memorial Association to replicate the house in which George Washington was born, includes elements of the seventeenth-century Colonial Virginia, and eighteenth-century Georgian and Georgian High styles of architecture. The bricks for the Memorial House were made from clay acquired on the property. A temporary kiln and brick-making plant was built on Burnt House Point in 1930. The bricks were fashioned by brick makers loaned to the project by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., through his contract with Todd & Brown, the firm undertaking construction and restoration work at Williamsburg. The Memorial House was constructed on the site of a foundation thought to have been that of the house in which George Washington was born. While little is known about the design of the actual Washington family home, the Memorial House is representative of an approach to historic preservation during the 1920s and 1930s in which reconstruction of typical architecture was a popular practice. The Memorial House has been little altered since its construction and retains a high degree of integrity. It is a contributing feature of the commemorative landscape.

Colonial Kitchen House, constructed 1931. This wood-frame building, constructed above the foundations of a structure thought to date to the Washington family period, was designed to represent the kitchen building that might have existed at the time of George Washington's birth. It includes design elements typical of the Virginia Colonial style of seventeenth-century framed, two-chimney houses, but incorporates construction methods and materials typical of twentieth-century architecture, such as a concrete foundation. The Colonial Kitchen House interior was altered in 1954 and 1976 to include NPS offices and a rest room. The exterior of the building retains a high degree of integrity and contributes to the commemorative period of significance.

Shed (Colonial Kitchen Gazebo), constructed 1930-31. This wood-frame structure was constructed to enhance the Colonial scene during the commemorative period. The name, and apparent use, of the structure have changed three times since its construction, from "Colonial Kitchen Gazebo," to "Spring-house" and "Well House," to "Shed." However, the structure physically retains a high degree of integrity and contributes to the commemorative period of significance.

Storage structure (pump house), constructed 1931. This structure originally served as a pump house for an adjacent rest room building. The rest room was converted in 1975-1977 into an interpretive facility—the Spinning and Weaving Room. The pump house subsequently became a storage facility. Although its function has changed, the exterior of the storage structure retains a high degree of integrity. It contributes to the commemorative period of significance.

Spinning and Weaving Room, constructed 1932. This structure was established during the commemorative period as a rest room facility for the park's historic core area. Between 1975 and 1977, the building was rehabilitated to interpret eighteenth-century craft, specifically spinning and weaving. Although its function has changed, the Spinning and Weaving Room exterior retains a high degree of integrity and the structure contributes to the commemorative period of significance.

Farm Workshop, constructed 1932, altered 1935. This wood-frame structure was originally designed as a utility building and housed park maintenance functions. Although the proximity of this maintenance facility to the Memorial and Colonial Kitchen Houses was considered undesirable in the 1930s, relocation of maintenance area functions was not accomplished until the 1970s when the Morgan horse training facility was abandoned and deemed suitable for rehabilitation. Once the maintenance facilities were relocated, the structure was used to interpret farm life as part of the Colonial Farm developed during the 1960s and 1970s. It was subsequently renamed the Craft Demonstration Building and later, the Farm Workshop. Although its function has changed, the exterior of the Farm Workshop retains a high degree of integrity, and the structure contributes to the commemorative period of significance.

Rockefeller Barn, constructed 1938-39. Originally constructed as a simple rectangular structure, the Rockefeller Barn was soon enlarged through the addition of wings to the east and west. By 1939, the structure had taken on its present U-shape. The barn was named for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose gift of three horses to the park in 1937 had prompted the need for its construction as a stables. It is now interpreted as part of the Colonial Farm developed in the 1960s and 1970s. Although its function has changed, the exterior retains a high degree of integrity, and the structure contributes to the commemorative period of significance.

Oxen Shed, constructed 1968. This wooden structure was constructed as part of the Colonial Farm developed in the 1960s and 1970s. While it is compatible in scale, texture, and materials with the patterns of spatial organization established during the commemorative period, the oxen shed post-dates the period and is therefore a non-contributing feature.

Exhibit Shed (tobacco shed), constructed 1968. This wooden structure was constructed as part of the Colonial Farm developed in the 1960s and 1970s. While it is compatible in scale, texture, and materials with the patterns of spatial organization established during the commemorative period, the exhibit shed post-dates the period and is therefore a non-contributing feature.

Log Corn house, constructed ca. 1970. This wooden structure was constructed as part of the Colonial Farm developed in the 1960s and 1970s. While it is compatible in scale, texture, and

materials with the patterns of spatial organization established during the commemorative period, the Log Corn house post-dates the period and is therefore a non-contributing feature.

Western hog pen, central hog pen, eastern hog pen, constructed 1968. These wooden structures were constructed as part of the Colonial Farm developed in the 1960s and 1970s. While they are compatible in scale, texture, and materials with the patterns of spatial organization established during the commemorative period, the hog pens post-date the period and are therefore non-contributing features.

Western fowl house, central fowl house, eastern fowl house, small, eastern fowl house, large, constructed ca. 1939, 1968. One of these fowl houses was originally designed and constructed as a gate house for the park in 1939. It was located along the original entrance road into the historic core, and then moved and converted to a fowl house in 1975, when construction of the Visitor Center eliminated the need for a gate house.

The other fowl houses were constructed in 1968 as part of the Colonial Farm developed in the 1960s and 1970s. While they are compatible in scale, texture, and materials with the patterns of spatial organization established during the commemorative period, the fowl houses post-date the period and are therefore non-contributing features. They perpetuate a tradition of fowl houses in the historic core that was initiated in the 1930s. A 1934 Superintendent's Monthly Report indicates that "a small henhouse was built and set-up out of sight of the public for the bantam chickens making their home there." This structure is believed to have been located near the utility building, but appears to no longer be extant.

Storage structure, construction date unknown. This wooden structure is used to store maintenance equipment such as lawn mowers. It is located behind the Farm Workshop. The storage structure does not appear on site plans and maps from the 1930s and 1940s and therefore appears to post-date the commemorative period of significance. Although it is compatible with the patterns of spatial organization, materials, scale, and texture of buildings and structures established during the period, the storage structure is a non-contributing feature of the historic core landscape.

Current

There are fourteen buildings and structures located in the historic core area. Each of these buildings is oriented along a grid that runs northwest/southeast and southwest/northeast, and appears to be consistent with the orientation of the crushed oyster-shell outline of the birthplace foundation. Most of the buildings and structures included in the historic core area were constructed in the 1930s but are intended to be representative of an eighteenth-century plantation typical of the region during George Washington's boyhood. The buildings and structures located in the historic core include the Memorial House, Colonial Kitchen House, Spinning and Weaving Room, Farm Workshop, Rockefeller Barn, and various storage sheds, hog pens, and fowl houses. The outbuildings, in general, include stylistic elements representative of colonial framed houses, such as weatherboards, found on seventeenth-century Virginia plantations. Many of the outbuildings have been painted white; in eighteenth-century Virginia weatherboards typically were painted with white lead and oil. In some cases, aspects of the architectural styles represented in the core have been modified; for example some buildings include pyramidal roofs which are not representative of colonial, seventeenth-century framed structures in Virginia. Elsewhere, twentieth century materials have been used in place of typical eighteenth century materials. For example, the roofs of many of the buildings constructed in the 1930s are clad with asbestos-slate shingles that are composed of a mixture of concrete and asbestos fashioned to resemble wood. The historic core's buildings and structures are described in more detail below.

The Memorial House (also Memorial Mansion), constructed in 1931, is a one-and-one-half story rectangular brick building. It has a gable roof with dormers, a brick foundation, and two pairs of brick chimneys on either end. The paired main doors, located on the eastern and western facades of the building, open into a central hall. Aspects of the seventeenth-century Colonial Virginia style used in the design of this building include a double-height, two-room plan that has been modified to four. The detailing is typical of the eighteenth-century Georgian style. While Colonial Virginia style

architecture typically locates the chimneys on the interior ends of the house, the Memorial House contains paired double-end chimneys which are typical of Georgian High-style detailing.

The raised brick foundation of the house was constructed using an English bond pattern, with a molded brick water table. The brick bearing walls of the Memorial House are laid in a Flemish bond. Alternative shades of brick are used between headers and stretchers, a practice common to eighteenth-century Georgian houses. The gabled roof includes pediment dormers, also a trait of the Georgian style, and asphalt-slate shingles. The dormers include simple surround moldings on the casing. Paneled front and back doors are accentuated through a change in the surrounding brick pattern, a detail also part of the heritage of the Southern Georgian style. Simple wood molding is used in the door frame. The nine-over-nine, double-hung, lower-story windows further make reference to Georgian-style architecture, as do the wide, shallow muntins, simple surround moldings on the casing, decorative crown, six-paneled shutter, and emphasis of the cornice line with tooth-like dentils.

The Colonial Kitchen House is a one-and-one-half-story, rectangular, wood-frame building, with a gable roof, dormers, and brick chimneys, one of which is functional and one of which is a “dummy”. The lower floor of the building is used to demonstrate eighteenth-century cooking practices; the second floor houses NPS offices and an employee rest room. The building’s location, 80 feet from the main house, is based on a 1930 archeological excavation. Aspects of the Colonial Kitchen House appear to be based on the colonial style of seventeenth-century framed, two-chimney houses in Virginia, although it contains aspects of modern construction such as a concrete foundation and floor. The asphalt-slate shingle roof is gable without pediment dormers. Windows are double-hung in the same manner as the Memorial House. They are nine-over-nine on the lower floor and four-over-four in the dormers, but do not include decorative crowns. The doors are not paneled.

The shed (also Colonial Kitchen Gazebo, spring-house, well house) is a one-story, wood-frame structure located between the Memorial House and the Colonial Kitchen House that was constructed in 1930-1931. It has wood posts with two open and two diagonally-trellised sides, and a concrete finial. The pyramidal roof is clad with wood shingles.

The Spinning and Weaving Room building is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame structure with an asphalt-slate shingle gable roof that was constructed in 1932. It is sided with weatherboards and contains four, four-paned windows in the same style as the Colonial Kitchen and Memorial House dormers and three, six-paneled doors with simple molding on the frame. It was converted from rest rooms to its current use in 1976-1977 to demonstrate eighteenth-century fabric crafts.

The storage structure (also pump house) building is a one-story square structure of wood-frame construction with concrete-block walls, and an asphalt-slate shingled pyramidal roof. It has a concrete foundation and is clad with weatherboards. There are no windows, and the door is not paneled. The storage structure was originally built in 1931 to provide water to the rest rooms (now the Spinning and Weaving Room). In 1975, this use was discontinued.

The Farm Workshop (also Memorial Farm Workshop), constructed in 1932, is a one-and-one-half story structure with wood-frame construction, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation and floor, and a wood-shingle gable roof. The building has two doors for public use, and five doors in total. It also has exterior loft access. Decorative wood cut-outs over the fascia corners simulate molding sections. The frame is covered with weatherboards. The workshop contains one chimney.

Located near the northeast corner of the workshop is a wood-frame, three-wall, gable-roof exhibit shed (Tobacco Shed) with wood shingles. The shelter appears to be constructed from rough-cut boards. It was constructed ca. 1968.

The Rockefeller Barn, constructed 1938-1939, is a one-story building with a U-shaped plan and open passage between the wings. The building was constructed first as a rectangle. The east and west wings were added later. The original section was built with lath siding for hay and grain storage. Aspects of its construction include a concrete-strip footing, wood framing, and a wood-

shingle gable roof. The structure is covered with weatherboards and includes end vents and small, multi-paned windows in each of the twelve stables. A sheep pen, made of worm fencing, is attached to the southwest side of the barn.

The oxen shed, located southwest of the Farm Workshop and in front of the sheep pen, is a saddle notch-log structure elevated on log piers. The shed has a gable roof covered with rough-cut planks. It was constructed ca. 1968.

The log corn house is located southeast of the Rockefeller Barn. It is a wood-frame structure, unpainted, with wood shingles, constructed ca. 1970.

There is a small, wood-framed storage structure, painted white, located northwest of the Farm Workshop. This structure is used to store maintenance equipment.

The hog pens have been constructed using a combination of stockade and worm fencing. These three pens are small, shed-roof shelters made of rough-cut planks.

The four fowl houses are framed structures, three of which are set on concrete pads, that are clad with weatherboards and have wood-shingle gable roofs. Three were constructed ca. 1968. The fourth was constructed in 1939 as a gate house, but was moved to the historic core and converted to a fowl house after the construction of the Visitor Center. The eastern structure is low and constructed of unpainted wood with a shed roof. The two middle structures are small, wood-frame structures with wooden siding painted white. The roofs have vented cupolas, and there are large latticed end-vents above the doors with decorative wood cut-outs over the fascia corners to simulate molding sections. One of the middle structures contains a small, multi-paned window.

Several buildings in the Memorial Core suffered minor damage in the 2003 hurricane. They include the roofing and flashing blown off several of the outbuildings and the Visitor Center. A large sweetgum fell onto the visitor center and a branch pierced the roof. This damage has since been repaired (OCLP 2004).

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
Memorial House LCS #12 - Good Condition - There has been some minor loss of mortar in the lower areas behind the foundation plantings on the eastern facade. The stone steps at the eastern entrance are chipped.	94966	Contributing	7776		Location	59338	Yes
Colonial Kitchen House LCS #14 - Good Condition - The paint is chipping over some areas of the building exterior, and some of the brick work is cracked. One of the metal gutters is rusted.	94957	Contributing	439		Location	59342	Yes

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Gazebo - Good condition - Some exterior paint is chipping, the lower portions of some posts have mold, and the top finial needs paint and possibly repair. Otherwise the structure and roofing appear to be sturdy and in good repair.	94963	Contributing	7777		Location	79871	Yes
Storage structure - Good Condition - Some of the paint on this structure is peeling and bubbling, especially on the eastern facade.	92006	Contributing	80330		Location	59344	Yes
Spinning and Weaving Room - Good Condition - The extent of chipping paint on this building is greater than on any other building in the core area. The gutters need cleaning.	92004	Contributing	80331		Location	59345	Yes
Farm Workshop - Good Condition - Some of the wood appears damaged from lack of paint. Some of the shingles are cracked, loose, or curled.	94959	Contributing	80339		Location	59347	Yes
Rockefeller barn - Good Condition - Paint on the exterior is chipping, cracking, and peeling. Some of the roof shingles are loose, curled, cracked, or missing.	92863	Contributing	80336		Location	59349	Yes
Footbridge across Dancing Marsh between employee residences and historic core	94960						No
Fowl house converted from contact station	94961	Noncontributing					No
Fowl houses	94962	Noncontributing					No
Oxen shed	94967	Noncontributing					No
Hog pens	94964	Noncontributing					No
Exhibit shed	94958	Noncontributing					No
Log Corn house	94965	Noncontributing					No
Storage structure	92005	Noncontributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

200 A.D.-1779

There are no roads located within the historic core that survive from this early period of the site's history. It is probable that the Algonquin Indians maintained a trail of some sort within the historic core that led to oyster harvesting sites along Popes Creek. Later, a road certainly led to Augustine Washington's plantation at Burnt House Point, and paths most likely connected features within the plantation complex. Period maps also indicate that another road apparently led to Duck Hall Point from the area during the Washington family period. All of these roads and trails constitute missing features.

1896-1941

The majority of the roads, parking areas, walks, and trails that currently exist within the historic core date from the commemorative period of significance and constitute contributing features. They include the: road leading to the historic core from the traffic circle; "Old Wagon Road;" trail around Burnt House Point, portions of the brick walkway system, and road to the Farm Workshop. For the most part, the circulation systems that survive from the commemorative period retain integrity, although in some cases the materials used to surface them have been altered. These park's extant circulation features are individually described in more detail below.

Circulation features that were constructed during the commemorative period but are no longer extant include the: footbridge across Dancing Marsh; and original visitor parking area. Existing circulation features that post-date the commemorative period include: portions of the brick walk system, oyster-shell walks connecting features of the Colonial Farm constructed in the 1960s and 1970s, and the trails leading to the Visitor Center complex.

The road to the historic core from the traffic circle follows the alignment of a road established ca. 1896 to provide access to the granite monument when it was sited at Burnt House Point. In 1931, this crushed stone road was rehabilitated to accommodate use as the park's main entrance road for visitors. A gate house and parking area were sited along this road during the 1930s to address visitation. Use of this road for vehicular access to the site was discontinued in 1976 when the Visitor Center complex and a new parking area were constructed. Although its function has changed, this road contributes to the commemorative period.

"Old Wagon Road," constructed 1931. This unimproved road composed of grass and two parallel tire tracks was established in 1931 as part of the commemorative landscape developed by the Wakefield National Memorial Association. Although its role is not indicated in documentary sources from the period, the "Old Wagon Road" was likely designed, erroneously, to suggest the historic circulation patterns of the Washington family plantation. The road retains integrity and is a contributing feature of the commemorative period.

Access road to the Farm Workshop, constructed 1932. This crushed stone road leads to the Farm Workshop from the road to the historic core. It was constructed during the commemorative period to provide access to the maintenance facilities located in the utility building. The southern portion of the road was also utilized as part of the primary circulation system for visitors in the 1930s. The access road constructed in the 1930s continues to be utilized as part of the visitor circulation system and contributes to the commemorative period.

During the 1960s, prior to the relocation of the maintenance facilities to the former Morgan horse farm, an alternate route to the maintenance facilities was proposed in a master plan for the park. This route would have linked the maintenance complex to Bridges Creek road south of the Ice Pond. This route was never built.

Brick walks, constructed ca. 1932-35, additional sections ca. 1980s. Brick walks leading between the Colonial Garden and the rest room and pump house (now the Spinning and Weaving Room and storage shed) and southwest from the Memorial House date from the commemorative period of significance and are contributing features. Those portions of the walks that are still set in sand

retain a high degree of integrity. Other portions have been reset in concrete to better accommodate visitors and have diminished integrity of materials.

Brick walks that post-date the commemorative period include a path leading east through the Colonial Garden and another that connects the birthplace foundation with the commemorative period walk leading southwest from the Memorial House. These walks are non-contributing.

Trail around Burnt House Point, constructed 1931, portions rehabilitated by the Civilian Conservation Corps 1934. This trail traces the perimeter of the Burnt House Point peninsula, providing long views across Popes Creek. It was established as part of the site development of the historic core during the commemorative period of significance. The trail was originally surfaced with crushed stone. It is currently surfaced with oyster-shell and edged in some places by heavy wood timbers. Although the trail has diminished integrity of materials, it is a contributing feature of the commemorative period landscape.

Trails to employee residences, Log House and picnic area, constructed ca. 1932. As part of the commemorative period site development, trails were constructed to link the picnic and Log House area to the historic core, and the employee residences with the historic core. A wooden footbridge originally led across Dancing Marsh as part of the trail to the Log House. This bridge was lost during a hurricane in 1963 and was not replaced. Other portions of the trail remain. Without the bridge, the trail between the core and picnic areas has lost integrity. This bridge was similar in character to structures established at federal and state parks around the country during the 1930s and 1940s.

The footbridge connecting the employee residences to the historic core area also represents a feature that was established during the commemorative period, although the actual bridge has been replaced. The integrity of design and materials of this bridge is diminished because the original bridge was constructed of whole, peeled logs, and the current bridge is constructed of smooth planks and posts, some of which are composed of recycled plastic. This bridge replicates the historic bridge in scale and siting, and is therefore compatible with the historic scene, but is a non-contributing feature.

Oyster-shell paths, constructed circa 1960s, 1970s, 1980s. Oyster-shell walks connect the Spinning and Weaving Rooms to the Farm Workshop, the Farm Workshop to agricultural displays located to its southwest, and the interpreted birthplace foundation to the Burnt House Point trail. All of these walks post-date the commemorative period of significance and are non-contributing features.

Trail to Visitor Center, constructed circa 1976. This trail, constructed of oyster shell edged with heavy wood timbers and timber retaining walls, post-dates the commemorative period of significance. It was constructed to provide access to the historic core from the new Visitor Center, and is a non-contributing feature.

Current

A variety of pedestrian paths occur within the historic core, ranging from crushed oyster-shell trails, to brick walks, and crushed stone and hard-packed earth roads. Vehicular access to the historic core is not permitted for visitors, but the roads are utilized by park maintenance personnel as necessary. Crushed oyster-shell paths and trails are the most prevalent circulation type within the core. They range from approximately three to six feet in width and are sometimes edged with wood strips or timbers. Crushed shell walks follow the shoreline of Popes Creek, lead to the Visitor Center, and connect various features, such as the Spinning and Weaving Room to the Farm Workshop.

Brick walks include the mansion and garden brick walk that connects the Memorial House, Colonial Kitchen House, Colonial Garden, Spinning and Weaving Room, and the birthplace house foundation site. The walks are approximately four feet wide and set in either sand or concrete. Portions of this walk were constructed in the 1930s. A bordered herringbone pattern is used on the path around the Memorial House and within the Colonial Garden. Elsewhere, a basket-weave brick pattern dominates the walks.

Other circulation systems within the core area include the crushed stone road which leads east from the traffic circle and provides access to the Farm Workshop from the south, a U-shaped hard-packed earth road trace, the "Old Wagon Road," that leads north toward the Memorial House from this crushed stone road and back again, and an earth-tread pedestrian trail leads to the residence area from the historic core via a footbridge across Dancing Marsh.

A bridge once connected the interpretive trail system at the historic core with the Log House and picnic area. This bridge was lost during a hurricane. "It is currently not the intention of the park to replace the bridge. Visitors must return to the Visitor Center parking lot and drive to the Log House area in order to access the Nature Trail. This feature was originally intended to support the cultural resource interpretation of the historic core with information about the natural resources of the area thought to have been known by George Washington" (GEWA 2003).

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
Crushed stone road to the birthplace-Good condition-Oyster-shell walks spreading into the crushed stone, and crushed stone is traveling into adjacent grass areas. Water ponds in low points, and vegetation has invaded the road prism.	92009	Contributing	256346		Location	104694	Yes
Trail between the residence and historic core areas-Fair/Good condition-Marsh plants are encroaching on the trail prism, and the adjacent vegetation is overgrown.	92013	Contributing	255663		Asset	279348	Yes
Road to the Farm Workshop-Fair/Good condition-There are a few low spots along this road that do not drain well and need regrading and additional crushed stone.	92011	Contributing	257026		Asset	1124413	Yes
Trail around Burnt House Point - Fair/good condition - Bridge to nature trail missing. The loss of this bridge lowers the condition assessment of the trail system. Some sections of the trail do not drain and remain wet for long periods after a rain.	92012	Contributing	256195		Asset	1041789	Yes

Brick walks - Fair/Good Condition - The section of brick walk between the Colonial Garden and the Memorial House which is set on sand is uneven, most likely due to weather and tree roots. The sections that are set in concrete have few flaws.	92008	Contributing	81431		Asset	279381	No
"Old Wagon Road" - Good Condition - This road is intentionally of a rustic character.	92007	Contributing	256323		Asset	1124418	Yes
Portion of brick walk system in historic core	92010						No

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

200 A.D.-1779

During Algonquin Indian occupation and settlement, it is likely that land uses associated with the site included agriculture, residential, at least of a seasonal nature, service/support/storage, and open space/undeveloped. Land uses associated with Algonquin settlement probably revolved around seasonal oyster harvesting and, later, seasonal agriculture. "According to an archeology study by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, it is certainly likely the Algonquins built structures, permanent or temporary, to accommodate their activities in the area" (GEWA 2003). Oyster harvesting was centered around creek margins and along the river banks, as is evidenced by the locations of the shell middens extant in the archeological record.

Land uses associated with English settlement and, later, plantation development, of the site revolved primarily around the needs of a family farm or plantation, and included agriculture (crop land, pasture, and timberland), residential, and service/support/storage.

Between the Late Woodland period of Algonquin settlement and the nineteenth century, agriculture has been an integral component of the historic core landscape. Over the years, the majority of the landscape appears to have been cleared to allow for the cultivation of crops. The domestic life and activities of the landscape's inhabitants were tied directly to agriculture, and included crop production, pasture of livestock, and timber harvesting. Crop cultivation occurred over much of the land within the historic core until its purchase for inclusion in the park.

The Augustine Washington plantation complex included various buildings and structures that served as residences, storage and farm buildings, and quarters during this period. The residents of the complex most likely included the owner and his family, indentured servants and their families, and slaves and their families.

Within the historic core, land uses dating from the Washington family period are generally missing from the contemporary landscape due to the fact that the focus of agriculture has shifted from crop production to interpretation, and the evidence of plantation residences, outbuildings, and associated landscape features are missing.

1896-1941

After 1894, land uses within the historic core began to shift from agriculture to the commemoration of George Washington. Later, commemorative uses came to include interpretation, and administration and maintenance of a public park. The land uses established during the commemorative period, most of which survive in 1996, include museum/interpretive, utility, service/support/storage, and open space/recreational. Agriculture has continued to be practiced on the site, although its primary function has shifted from crop production to interpretation. Most of the buildings, structures, crop demonstration plots, farm animals, and interpretive trails and waysides represent museum/interpretive land uses. Other buildings located within the historic core serve as storage facilities for maintenance equipment such as lawn mowers. The trail around Burnt House Point serves both as an interpretive and a recreational feature. Small-scale features located within the historic core that relate to the provision of water and electricity. These represent utility uses, many of which post-date the commemorative period. Otherwise, existing land uses contribute to the commemorative period.

Current

Existing land uses within the historic core of George Washington Birthplace National Monument include agriculture, such as crop land and pasture; visitor services; museum/interpretive; open space/recreational; utility; and service/support/storage. (1)

Examples of the various land uses that occur within the historic core of George Washington Birthplace National Monument include:

Agriculture (crop land): demonstration plots of crops such as tobacco and vegetables are grown in the historic core area.

Agriculture (pasture): fenced fields west of the historic area and east of the granite monument are used to graze cattle.

Visitor services: a drinking fountain is located on western facade of the storage structure adjacent to the Spinning and Weaving Room.

Museum/interpretive: interpretive waysides are located throughout the historic core. Demonstrations of period cooking, farming practices, and crafts by costumed interpreters are an integral part of the visitor experience in this part of the park.

Open space/recreational: the trail system in the historic core area allows for limited passive recreation. This opportunity will be enhanced once the bridge connection across Dancing Marsh to the Nature Trail is re-established.

Utility: two fenced utilities, one a sewage pump station, are located near the hog pens.

Service/support/storage: park storage and use of maintenance equipment occurs within some of the outbuildings located in the historic core.

Notes:

(1)The land use designations used in this section are defined as follows:

agriculture (crop land): planted or cultivated areas in which stands of vegetation are managed to yield products for consumption by humans or domestic animals and/or livestock.

agriculture (pasture): planted or cultivated areas kept open for or through grazing by livestock.
visitor services: buildings, structures, or other locations where visitor amenities and facilities, including rest rooms, drinking fountains and information, are available.

museum/interpretive: buildings, structures, interpretive waysides, and other locations where visitors are provided with interpretive programs, such as guided and self-guided tours, materials, displays,

and/or literature.

open space/recreational: areas of designated passive recreational activities such as hiking or picnicking.

utility: buildings, structures, or other locations where park services, such as water, electricity, or propane gas, are stored, purified, or distributed.

service/supply/storage: buildings, structures, or other locations where maintenance and security equipment and operations are housed, and park storage occurs

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
	92014	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: **Natural Systems and Features**

200 A.D.-1779

Associations between the natural features of the Popes Creek landscape and cultural practices can be found from the Late Woodland period of Algonquin Indian occupation to the present. Popes Creek and its associated marsh and wetland environments produced large colonies of oysters, a shellfish prized by Algonquin Indians. Evidence of extensive shell middens within the archeological record of the historic core indicate the importance of this site as a source of oysters to these partially nomadic peoples. By ca. 1300 A.D., the Algonquins appear to have begun utilizing the land for agriculture. Various parts of the historic core are underlain by prime agricultural soils, particularly along the margins of the water bodies. The Algonquins, and later the English immigrants and settlers, adapted this land for the cultivation of crops.

The Abbingtion family farm, which later became the Augustine Washington plantation, was located in close proximity to Popes Creek and two springs. These water bodies served as a source for drinking water as well as food in the form of fish and shellfish.

Most of the landscape features established during this period which illustrate a response to the natural environment are missing. Within the archeological record, huge Algonquin shell middens survive to indicate the importance of this site to seasonal oyster harvesting activities, and the proximate connection between the surviving spring and other water resources, and the archeological remains of the plantation complex survives and contributes to the Washington family period of significance.

1896-1923

Associations between natural features and systems and development during the commemorative period generally involve the siting of circulation systems and buildings and structures. Pedestrian circulation systems developed as part of the park landscape during the commemorative period include interpretive trails around Burnt House Point and across Dancing Marsh. These were designed to take advantage of views to Popes Creek. A bridge was constructed to provide pedestrian access across Dancing Marsh between the historic core and the Log House area. This bridge is no longer extant. The siting of the historic core's building cluster takes advantage of existing topographic conditions to establish a precinct of structures on the relatively level plateau of the peninsula. These features contribute to the commemorative period of significance.

Current

Within the historic core area, the natural features and systems include Popes Creek, Dancing Marsh, drainage swales associated with the two wetlands, a spring adjacent to Dancing Marsh, and the naturally occurring vegetation associated with these water resources.

Evidence of cultural responses to the site's natural features and systems include the siting of all developments on the upland portion of the peninsula; the siting of the interpretive trails above the steep slopes of the Popes Creek embankment to prevent soil erosion and steeply-sloped trail sections; the construction of retaining walls along portions of the interpretive trail to accommodate gentle grades; the construction of culverts to carry stormwater beneath the interpretive trail; and the establishment of a footbridge across Dancing Marsh to provide a trail connection between the historic core and residence areas.

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
	92015	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

200 A.D.-1779

There are no surviving small-scale features within the historic core that date from the Algonquin Indian or Washington family periods. Little is known about small-scale features that did exist during the period, although archeological evidence suggests that fencing was part of the Washington plantation complex.

1896-1941

Many small-scale features dating from the commemorative period of significance are extant in the contemporary historic core landscape. These range from fencing and gates to culverts, benches, and an urn. Some small-scale features constructed during the commemorative period have since been lost. These include various sections of worm and picket fencing. Other extant features that post-date the commemorative period of significance include trash receptacles, interpretive signage, utility structures, and certain types of benches.

Worm- and picket-style wood fencing is one of the dominant small-scale features of the historic core. During the commemorative period, worm fencing was constructed along the entrance road to the historic core to edge crops displayed on either side of the road; between the original parking area and Popes Creek; between Popes Creek and Dancing Marsh; north from the parking area to edge plots of Colonial crops; and west from the Utility Building to the steep slope of Dancing Marsh along the pedestrian trail between the historic core and the employee residences. Sections of this worm fencing including along the southern edge the entrance road to the historic core, between the original parking area and Popes Creek, and along the pedestrian trail to the employee residences, are no longer extant. Much of the remainder of the worm fencing survives and contributes to the commemorative period. The origin of some sections of fencing requires additional research, and the contributing status of these section remains undetermined.

Picket fencing was constructed during the commemorative period to enclose a precinct around the Memorial House and the Colonial Garden. Most of this fencing has been removed. The surviving sections are located west of the Spinning and Weaving Room, and around the Colonial Garden. These two sections contribute to the commemorative period.

Three types of benches exist within the historic core: half-round log benches without backs, brick-based wood benches without backs in front of Memorial House, and slatted wood benches with backs along the Burnt House Point trail. The slatted wood benches with backs are known to have existed during the commemorative period and are contributing features. They were manufactured by the Anchor Fence Post Company of Washington, D.C., and were of the same type used in National Capital parks. They are consistent with the rustic detailing implemented by the National Park Service during this period. The origin of the other two types is not known, "but is possibly maintenance work leader Welford McDowney" (GEWA 2003).

Within the Colonial Garden there exists a cast-stone urn and bronze sundial. This feature dates from the commemorative period and is a contributing element of the landscape. Another garden feature that appears within historic photographs of the Colonial Garden is a wooden dove cote. This feature no longer exists.

The various features associated with utilities within the historic core post-date the commemorative period and are non-contributing.

Current

Small scale features located within the historic core are associated with site furnishings, site utilities,

infrastructure, interpretation, and circulation. These are described below.

Three types of interpretive waysides are sited along the trail between the Visitor Center and the historic core. The first type is constructed of metal posts and frames, with fiberglass-encased displays. The displays use a loose/italic serif type, illustrative vignettes of Popes Creek plantation life, and location maps. The second type is constructed of a small rectangular piece of metal mounted on a wood post. The background of the sign is painted dark brown and the lettering is off-white in color. Sans-serif type is used on these signs. The third sign type is constructed of square, metal frames set on wood posts that are painted black. The signs incorporate gold serif type with a banner or display followed by a description of the landscape element. All interpretative signs stand approximately three feet in height.

Directional signs are small rectangular metal signs mounted on wood posts. The background of the sign is painted dark brown and the lettering is off-white. Most directional signs stand approximately three feet in height.

A wood tie retaining wall parallels the pedestrian walk along Popes Creek. This retaining wall is constructed from stacked heavy timbers. Metal rods reinforce the retaining wall. During the construction of the wall, existing trees were accommodated within its form through the establishment of tree wells and a varied profile.

An area drain and two culverts have been incorporated into the trail system between the Visitor Center and the historic core to drain lawn areas between the upper and lower walks. The headwalls of the culverts are constructed of stacked heavy timbers, with a concrete check-dam. Metal rods reinforce the check-dam. Riprap lines the swale associated with one culvert. The culverts empty into Popes Creek.

Four types of wooden benches were observed in the historic core:

- Sawn wood, mounted and pieced to a heavy-timber cross-member, painted brown;
- Sawn wood, painted brown and mounted on a brick base;
- Rustic-style benches constructed from medium-sized, notched-and-bolted logs and finished with halved, small logs. The finishing material that forms the seat and back are nailed to the medium-sized members; and
- Hewn half-logs with fitted leg supports made from large tree branches.

Trash receptacles are of two types: brown-painted metal with animal-proof extension lids chained to wood posts set in concrete pads; and whiskey barrels constructed of wood and metal straps, with worked-metal hinges. This type is placed freely.

Three types of worm fencing were observed in the historic core:

- Simple, stacked fencing made up of quartered logs;
- Simple, stacked, quartered logs placed between posts at the stacking corners; and
- Simple, stacked, quartered logs with lean-up, quartered logs at the stacking corners.

Picket and rail fencing is also used in the historic core to enclose the Colonial Garden and some of the livestock corrals. The picket fence used to enclose the Colonial Garden is four feet in height, unpainted, with notched posts, fitted rails, and nailed, sawn-cut pickets. It has four gates. Rail fencing, made of notched posts with fitted rails, is used around some of the livestock corrals. Chicken wire has been stapled to the rail fencing associated with the fowl houses to prevent the birds from escaping between the rails.

The gates observed in the core area are of two characteristic types:

- Small built-up panels constructed from quartered logs, hinged and mounted on log posts. The panels are filled with sawn pickets.
- Built-up panels constructed from quartered logs, hinged and mounted on log posts.

Wood stake and burlap protective frames are placed around the fig shrubs on the western side of the Memorial House during the winter months to protect them from being killed by severe cold.

An antiqued, cast-stone urn with a bronze sundial set in its top is located in the Colonial Garden. The urn is four feet in height and is composed of a base and pedestal.

A small pond constructed of concrete edged by river stones is located near the fowl houses and is utilized by the birds.

Some fences were damaged by Hurricane Isabel in 2003, but have been repaired. Most of the damage was a result of trees or limbs falling onto the fencing (OCLP 2004).

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
Clay pit - Fair condition - This borrow pit is wooded and there is refuse on the lower slopes of the excavated area.	92016	Contributing					No
Colonial Garden picket fence - Good condition - The fencing has been designed to look rustic and slightly irregular, but is very sturdy.	92017	Contributing	80334		Asset	43647	Yes
Colonial garden sundial - Fair condition - The caulking around the base is cracking. There has been some cracking and chipping of the cast stone.	92018	Contributing	80335		Asset	1124427	Yes
Wood fencing - Good condition - The majority of the fencing appears to be in good repair.	92024	Contributing	80334		Asset	1124463	No
Interpretive waysides	92023	Noncontributing					No
Fenced utilities	92020	Noncontributing					No
Fowl pond	92022	Noncontributing					No
Demonstration plots of agricultural crops	92019	Undetermined					No
Fencing	92021	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

200 A.D.-1779

Little is known about the patterns of spatial organization developed by the Algonquin Indians within the historic core during occupation and settlement of the Popes Creek landscape prior to 1651. Between Algonquin settlement and 1779, the site most likely evolved from a dense woodland, to a partially cleared upland surrounded by woodland, to a plantation complex set within an open plateau of agricultural fields edged by hedgerows, and thin bands of woodland along the margins of water resources. The specific patterns associated with this early period are no longer extant.

1896-1941

Within the historic core, the extant patterns of spatial organization date primarily from the commemorative period. They are characterized by a combination of landform, including the peninsular form of Burnt House Point, clusters of trees, and the arrangement of the representative plantation landscape. Set within the framework of the water's edge, which is accentuated by groves of trees along much of the peninsula, the representative plantation landscape of the historic core includes clusters of buildings and structures, fencing, ornamental plantings, and path systems sited to conform to a rectilinear grid.

Some of the features that were integral components of the area's patterns of spatial organization during the commemorative period are no longer extant. These include the primary visitor entry sequence along the road leading to the core from the traffic circle, and the administration and visitor services cluster that was located at the end of the entrance road. The parking area, post office, administration building/museum, and flagpole that comprised the administration and visitor services cluster were removed in 1976 when the Visitor Center complex was constructed. Visitor use of the road leading to the core from the traffic circle was discontinued at that time when a new trail along Popes Creek was established to the historic core.

The historic core also includes features that post-date the commemorative period. Most are compatible with the siting, orientation, and materials utilized to establish the historic core in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, and some expand and augment the Colonial plantation scene development undertaken during the commemorative period.

Current

Within the historic core area, landscape features and elements have been sited to take advantage of the level plateau that occupies the area between Dancing Marsh and Popes Creek. The majority of the buildings and structures, as well as the circulation systems and fence lines, are consistently oriented to a grid that runs northwest/southeast and southwest/northeast. This grid is consistent with the orientation of the original birthplace house foundation. The front facade of the Memorial House faces northeast toward Popes Creek and the river, however, while the birthplace house faces northwest towards Dancing Marsh.

The primary landscape features of the area—buildings, structures, fencing, the Colonial Garden, and other ornamental plantings—form a developed precinct in the center of the plateau composed of a series of rectangular open spaces. Dense groves of trees frame the developed center of the historic core to the south, southeast, north and northwest. A network of straight pedestrian paths connect the various buildings and structures featured within the historic core. In contrast with the rectilinear forms of the majority of the core's features and systems is the interpretive trail that follows the curvilinear and crenate banks of Popes Creek. The trail allows visitors to view the core area from the outside and gain a overview of its spatial configuration, and also provides continuous views of the water.

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
	92025	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

200 A.D.-1779

Very little is known about the vegetation that existed within the historic core prior to English settlement, although undisturbed upland areas were most likely dominated by oak-chestnut-hickory, oak-pine, and mixed-mesophytic forests, and undisturbed lowlands were probably dominated by beech-maple and beech-hickory-pine forests. Marshland likely occupied similar areas during the pre-English and early settlement periods as they do today.

Algonquin Indians may have manipulated native vegetation in the area, especially after ca. 1300 A.D., when tribes became less nomadic and began to undertake agricultural activities. Specifically, it is possible that they may have burned the understory to improve hunting conditions, and cultivated areas after removing existing woodlands. It is thought that the Algonquins undertook cultivation by girdling trees, scorching the trunks with fire, and interplanting the stumps with crops.

Similarly, little is known about the character of the area's vegetation during the Washington family period. Place names included on historic maps, such as Cedar Island Creek—a name for Popes Creek dating from at least 1661—suggest that Eastern red cedar was a prominent element of this landscape as early as the seventeenth century. As noted earlier, much of the site was cultivated during seventeenth-century English settlement of the site. The early settlers practiced subsistence agriculture, dominated by the cultivation of grains, possibly through the adaptation of existing Algonquin fields, or through limited clearing of existing woodlands. By the second quarter of the eighteenth century, tobacco culture had replaced subsistence agriculture, and by the mid to late eighteenth century, grains had again replaced tobacco. It is likely that much of the historic core was farmed to some extent during much of this time. Hedgerows would most likely have marked field divisions, and “witness” trees existed to mark some property boundaries. Trees harvested from existing woodland areas would have been used to construct buildings, structures, fences, furniture, tools, and many other items for the plantation. While little is known about the kitchen gardens, orchards, and other types of vegetation that most likely existed in proximity to the house during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Augustine Washington is known to have acquired orchards, gardens, woods, underwoods, and pastures from Joseph Abbington when he bought the Abbington family's plantation in 1718.

1896-1941

Little is known about the character and composition of the vegetation that existed when the War Department first established a granite monument to George Washington within the historic core. A late nineteenth century map of the property indicates that the majority of the historic core was open, and most likely under cultivation. A 1918 photograph of the approach route to Wakefield (State Route 204) indicates that it was lined with Eastern red cedars ca. 1918. Photographs of the monument indicate that a grove of red cedars occupied Burnt House Point on the water side of the monument at that time and that a hackberry tree and fig shrubs existed near the perimeter fencing. A portion of the grove between the monument and Popes Creek is said to have been cleared to allow for views from ships passing along the Potomac beyond. The cedar grove, hackberry, and figs contribute to the commemorative period.

Many other vegetative features that currently exist within the historic core appear to have been established during the Wakefield National Memorial Association's development of the property. These include the Colonial Garden, boxwood hedges between the Memorial House and the Colonial Garden, allée of trees along the entrance road, orchard of fruit trees near the Spinning and Weaving Room, plots of interpreted crops, and numerous ornamental trees and shrubs located in the vicinity of the Memorial and Colonial Kitchen Houses. Generally, it is known that many plants were transplanted to the historic core from other parts of the property, and from nearby farms. Some materials were donated to the site. Still others were planted as memorials to various individuals. For example, the three crepe myrtles that flank the entrance into the Colonial Garden may be same ones purchased by Mrs. Rust in 1930. Further investigation of documentary sources may indicate other individual plants that date from the commemorative period. To date, specific planting plans for the historic core have yet to be located.

Known alterations to the commemorative era vegetation include reconfiguration of the Colonial Garden layout and plantings, and the crop plots. Vegetation known to have been established during the commemorative period that is no longer extant includes a mass of cedars planted in the 1930s to screen the parking area, honeysuckle and trumpet creeper planted on the picket and split-rail fences and on the utility building, ivy growing on the Memorial House, various individual trees of the 1939 orchard planting near the Spinning and Weaving Room, and eight sweet shrubs planted near the Mansion by the Wakefield Association. The allée and grove of Eastern red cedar are currently in decline and require immediate rehabilitation. These changes slightly diminish the integrity of historic core vegetation. Generally, however, historic core vegetation, including the Colonial Garden, boxwood hedges, Eastern red cedar grove and allée, and ornamental trees and shrubs, are contributing features of the commemorative period. The contributing status of the existing crop plots is undetermined.

Current

The vegetation within the historic core is diverse and composed of both native and exotic species of trees, shrubs, ground covers, and herbaceous plants. One of the most prevalent trees of the historic core is Eastern red cedar. A large grove of cedars occupies Burnt House Point to the southeast of the Colonial Garden. Cedars also form an allée along the crushed stone road leading into the historic core from the traffic circle, and are also found scattered around the site as ornamentals.

Other native trees, some of which have been planted and others which have arisen naturally, occupy the banks of Dancing Marsh and Popes Creek, and are scattered around the site as ornamentals. One of the area's oldest trees is a very large hackberry tree located west of the Memorial House. Local legend suggests that this tree was present during Washington family ownership of the property. Many of its branches are currently supported with wires. Beneath the hackberry, there are two large clusters of fig shrubs. These are similarly thought to have been present on the site during Washington family ownership. During the winter months, the park wraps the shrubs in burlap to protect them from being killed by severe cold. "Nearby, only a few fruit trees remain from orchard plantings between the Kitchen House and the Spinning and Weaving Room, and in the agricultural display plots south of the Farm Workshop. The remaining fruit trees perished, probably due to a fungal infestation" (GEWA 2003).

Tall boxwoods line the brick walk leading from the Memorial House to the Colonial Garden. The Colonial Garden includes trees such as redbud, dogwood, and mulberry; shrubs such as boxwood, flowering quince, privet, roses, oakleaf hydrangea, witchhazel, and fragrant wintersweet; vines such as grape; and herbaceous plants such as liriopse. During the spring and summer, perennials, bulbs, and herbs reappear within the boxwood-lined beds of the garden. A colony of large periwinkle [vinca] and privet was observed during field investigations along banks of Popes Creek east of the Colonial Garden. "Invasive treatments have begun removing the privet. More testing on vinca needs to be done to increase the efficacy of treatments due to the thick foliar cutin" (GEWA 2003). It is not known whether this plant escaped from the garden or was planted in this location. The majority of the remainder of the site is maintained as grass lawn.

At the edge of the historic core, NPS cultivates plots of tobacco and other crops during the growing season as part of the core's Colonial Farm interpretive program. Most of these plots are located in a large fenced area southeast of the Rockefeller barn.

The 2003 hurricane downed around 300 trees in the areas of the park frequented by visitors. The storm severely impacted the Eastern red cedar grove in the historic core as well as allées around the traffic circle and leading to the historic core. Damage from severe storms during the summer of 2003 and Hurricane Isabel resulted in the loss of about a third of the trees that made up these landscape features. About 8 mature cedars were removed from the grove near the monument, and two or three cedars were lost in the entrance allée. In the garden a mature cedar with a diameter of approximately 16" was downed. One large hackberry north of the house was lost, while a second in that area remained. (The hackberry in back of the house that is believed to be 200 years old was not damaged.) In most areas the loss of trees is visually evident but not dramatic to the casual visitor. However to those familiar with the park, losses are significant, especially at the cedar grove in the historic core. Remediation efforts after Hurricane Isabel consisted of complete removal and burning of all downed trees and pruning those with broken branches in all circulation areas and within the historic core. A team from the Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation assessed damage to trees and documented exact locations of trees removed using Global Positioning System. Teams of NPS personnel assisted with tree removal and pruning necessary to reopen the park (OCLP 2004).

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
Groves of Eastern red cedar trees-Fair Condition-Some of the trees in the grove on Burnt House Point have recently been removed, and others are in decline or have lost limbs.	92834	Contributing			Asset	1124480	Yes
Hackberry tree-Fair Condition-Many of the branches of this tree are cabled.	92835	Contributing			Asset	1124470	Yes
Fig shrubs-Good condition-The shrubs bear fruit. Weeds were observed growing in the planting beds.	92833	Contributing			Asset	1124471	No
Cedar allée along the crushed stone road to the birthplace-Fair condition-Many of the trees that form the allée appear to have been recently damaged. There are broken limbs and uneven crowns on many trees, and some appear to be in decline.	92831	Contributing			Asset	1124485	Yes

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Colonial Garden-Good condition-Some of the boxwoods are yellow, some plantings are over-scaled, and others have been over-pruned.	92832	Contributing			Location	99936	Yes
Boxwood hedges-Fair/Good condition-Some dieback in the centers of some boxwood; some branches have fallen on the ground. Some branches that edge the brick walk were pruned or sheared like a hedge, while other branches were hand pruned or plucked.	92701	Contributing			Asset	1041843	Yes
Ornamental plantings-Unknown condition-No information is available to determine which existing plantings were transplanted to the core area during the 1930s.	92837	Contributing			Asset	1124478	Yes
Orchard in demonstration plot gardens	92836	Noncontributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

200 A.D.-1779

Little information exists regarding known or established views during the Algonquin Indian or Washington family periods. Much of the landscape within the historic core was likely open or under cultivation during this period. Consequently, the relatively level and open ground of the peninsula most likely afforded long views over much of the property. It is likely that the Washington family dwelling complex at Burnt House Point was sited to take advantage of views to Popes Creek and the Potomac River beyond.

1896-1941

Between 1896 and 1929, documentary sources suggest that vistas were established and maintained through the groves of cedar trees at Burnt House Point to allow for views of the monument from ships passing along the Potomac. After the Memorial House was constructed in 1930-1931 in the same location, the vista cuttings were maintained to allow for views from the house to Popes Creek and the Potomac River. Otherwise, it appears that the banks of Popes Creek have been kept free of dense, woody vegetation to allow for views of the water from the Burnt House Point trail. These views and the vista cuttings contribute to the commemorative period.

Current

The Memorial House commands long views across Popes Creek. Between the Memorial House and the creek, much of the area is maintained in lawn to allow for these views. Other primary viewing opportunities within the historic core occur along the pedestrian trail that follows Popes Creek, which allows for a continuous series of views across the water towards the Potomac and the opposite shoreline. These views are currently an integral part of the site's character, as they most likely were to the previous occupants of this landscape. Specifically, along the trail just beyond the Visitor Center two long views are available from the first bend of the shoreline. Later, others occur at the "Spring-house" and "River Traffic" wayside. It appears that vegetation is maintained at these waysides to allow for views to the opposite shoreline. Burnt House Point offers views to Longwood Swamp and the confluence of Popes Creek and the Potomac River. Two waysides north of the Memorial House, "Fish of the Potomac" and "The Natural World," direct views to the distant Potomac River and the Dancing Marsh estuary.

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
Views established to Popes Creek and the Potomac River - Fair Condition - Portions of the view to Popes Creek from the Memorial House area are obscured by large trees.	92838	Contributing					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 5

Next Assessment Due Date: 05/27/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 05/27/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall landscape is well-maintained and in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/17/2021

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 will occur in FY 2022.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/14/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Superintendent, in consultation with Rijk Morawe, Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager, agreed with this assessment. While the park has attempted to improve the landscapes through tree plantings, replacing in-kind of damaged landscape elements, and managing some of the overall landscape vegetation and spatial patterns, many landscape elements are still missing and degraded, as per the CLR and CLI, and severe storm events continue to take their toll. As a result, the landscapes remain in fair condition.

An assessment of "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.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 12/03/2003

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This condition assessment was made following the Sept. 2003 hurricane to include damage from that storm.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Deferred maintenance is leading to structural deterioration of some of the buildings. The park continues to work on buildings. Most recently, new gutters were installed on the Rockefeller Barn. Additionally, a great deal of work was done on the row of boxwoods to ensure their health.

Date Identified: 05/27/2025

Type of Impact: Pruning Practices

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The park has a professional tree company that does all our pruning and tree removal. In the Memorial Core, maintenance and the Chief of Cultural Resource Management work together to replace trees in kind.

Date Identified: 05/27/2025

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Invasive species, such as Privet, Ailanthus, Vinca, and English Ivy are adversely affecting some areas of the Memorial Core.

Date Identified: 05/27/2025

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 1999-07-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report: George Washington Birthplace National Monument

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2196704>

Narrative:

The date on the CLR is July 1999, but no record of the approval date has been found.

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

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Rockefeller, John D., Jr. and Horace M. Albright.	Worthwhile Places: Correspondence of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Horace M. Albright. Edited by Joseph W. Ernst. Published for Rockefeller Archive C	1991	Fordham University Press		Published for Rockefeller Archive Center	

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "General Development Plan, Part of the Master Plan, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Planning and Construction Division, Regional Office. July 1950. Drawing No. NM GWB 2004C. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "General Development Plan,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

part of the Master Plan. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Office of Resource Planning. November 1966, revised April 1967. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "General Plan, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. February 4, 1932. Job No. 1006. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "General Plan: Memorial Building to mark the Birthplace of Washington,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

by Charles C. Perkins, Howe & Dodd, Architects, Boston. Ca. 1881. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "George Washington Birthplace National Monument ('Wakefield'),"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

NPS map. Edition of 1936. GEWA original print.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "George Washington Birthplace National Monument Colonial Garden - Wakefield, Planting Plan."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

NPS (collaboration with WNMA architect E. W. Donn, Jr.), V. R. Ludgate, landscape architect. February 1931. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Planting Plan—Burial Ground, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. n.d. GWB-1042. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "General Development Plan, Mansion Area, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. July 10, 1946. Drawing No. NM GWB 2019. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "General Development Plan, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design, Yorktown Field Office. March 1942. Drawing No. NM GWB 2009-B. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Gen. Sherman's map of site of Washington's Birthplace, Westmoreland, Virginia."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Hand drawn sketch dated October 31, 1878. Scale is approximate, and the map most likely inaccurate. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "F.S. Details for Sign for Checking Station Near Entrance, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. October 20, 1936. Drawing No. NM GWB 1050-C. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Equipment Shed and Road Barricade, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. December 5, 1932. Job No. W-1022. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Employees & Custodians Garages, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. January 1932. Job No. W-1005. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Effects of Isabel 18 Sep 03"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

National Park Service, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, 2003. This map was created by the park to illustrate the amount of shoreline loss due to erosion related to Hurricane Isabel.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Duck Hall General Plan, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Interior Department (sic), National Park Service, Branch of Plans and Design, Eastern Division. April 1, 1933. Job No. 1025. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Custodian's & Employee's Residences, Oil Burning Equipment etc., George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. June 13, 1936. Drawing No. NM GWB 1100. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Curb at Monument, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design, Dwg. No. NM-GWB 1045. Sept. 6, 1934. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Construction Details, Dancing Marsh Footbridge, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. Mar. 31, 1932. Job. No. 1008A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Concrete Pavement from State Road to Reservation, Wakefield, VA.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

U.S. Engineer Office. August 10, 1925. Drawing No. NM-GWB-9012. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Comfort Stations, Duck Hall Area, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. July 27, 1932. Job No. W-1013A. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Comfort Stations for Picnic Area of George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. July 13, 1932. Job No. W-1013. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Comfort Station, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. January 20, 1932. Job No. W-1004. Sheets 1 through 3 of 3. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Chemical Cart House, Type 'A' for George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division Branch of Plans and Design. August 15, 1933. Dwg No. GWB-10128-A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Checking Station Near Entrance Gate, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. July 20, 1936. Drawing No. NM GWB 1050C. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Burial Grounds. Colonial National Monument, Wakefield, Va."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Surveyed by O.G. Taylor. July 26, 1930. Field Copy, Landscape Division, National Park Service. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Westmoreland County, Virginia, Segment 01,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Land Resources Division, mapped by Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. Boundary Change: November 10, 1978, Date: May 28, 1982. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "George Washington Birthplace National Monument, The Colonial Style Garden,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. May 1948. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Proposed Addition,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. June 11, 1935. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Map of Birthplace, Duck Hall and R. Washington Tracts,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, drawn and traced by Lassiter & White. December 1931. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Colonial Type Garden,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1955. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "George Washington Birthplace National Monument Master Plan,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

4 sheets, Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1939, rev. 1940. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Basement Alterations, Mansion House, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. June 7, 1940. Drawing No. NM GWB 2014. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Alterations, Kitchen Chimney, Colonial Kitchen, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Engineering Division, Region One. July 25, 1940. Drawing No. NM GWB 2011E. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Administration—Concession Building, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Planning and Construction Division, Regional Office. 1950. Drawing No. NM GWB 2021. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Addition to Utility Building, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. October 31, 1932. Dwg. No. 332/1011-D. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Addition to Present Utility Building, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. April 29. 1935. Dwg. No. 1011E. Sheets 1 through 3 of 3. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "A New Map of Virginia humbly Dedicated to ye Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, 1738."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

GEWA

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "'Wakefield' Washington Family Burying Ground."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

E. W. Donn, Jr. [WNMA]. May 12, 1930. Hoppin files, "Plan of Burial Ground and Approaches," GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "'Wakefield' Birthplace of Washington. Suggested Treatment of Grounds. A replica of the old House built over the old Foundations."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

E.W. Donn, Jr. [WNMA]. November 15, 1927. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Shelter, Wakefield, Virginia, Birthplace of George Washington,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

U.S. Engineer Office. June 5, 1928. Drawing No. NM-GWB-9015. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Signboard for Washington's Birthplace, George Washington B'Place Nat. Mon. Virginia,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. January 1938. Drawing No. GWB 1102. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: USGS Quadrangle Maps

Supplemental Information Narrative:

1892, rpt. 1914. Montross Quad. 1:62500. VA Dept of Mines and Minerals.

1892, rpt. 1930. Montross Quad. 1:62500. VA Dept of Mines and Minerals.

1896. Nomini sheet, from USGS Geologic Atlas of the United States, Nomini folio Maryland-Virginia. Topo & Areal geology maps. GEWA.

1898, rpt. 1923. Nomini sheet, 1:125,000. VA Dept of Mines and Minerals.

1931, ed. of 1932. Wakefield Quad. 1:62500. VA Dept of Mines and Minerals.

1932. Wakefield Quad. 1:62500. Handwritten notes on map. VA Dept of Mines and Minerals.

1932. Wakefield Quad. 1:62500. Clipped item on Wakefield regarding "meander of river." VA Dept of Mines and Minerals.

1932, rpt. 1945. Wakefield Quad. 1:62500. VA Dept of Mines and Minerals.

1946. Wakefield Quad. 1:24000. VA Dept of Mines and Minerals.

1968, photorevised 1980. Colonial Beach South Quad. 1:24000. VA Dept of Mines and Minerals.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Untitled map showing property and adjacent parcels,

Supplemental Information Narrative:

hand drawn and titled by P. Hough, park superintendent. January 25, 1944. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Survey of Popes Creek Plantation

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Samuel Lamkin. 1813. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Survey of George Washington Birthplace between the Muse property entrance drive and the Potomac.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

n.d., ca. 1931. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Sign Layout, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Sign designs, including "Sign #9," "Sign No. 3," "Signs" and "General Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. 1933. Job No. W-1012. Sheets 1 of 10 through 4 and 4A of 10, 5B, 5C of 10, 6 through 8 of 10, and 10 of 10. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Plan, sections, and details of landscape development for the park between the historic core and the Ice Pond. (Drawing title not legible)

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. May 15, 1931. W-311A. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Grading and planting plans and details of landscape improvements for the Washington family burial ground. (Drawing title not legible)

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. May 12, 1931. W-311B. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Files and maps

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Files and maps relating to this period found at GEWA, NPS archives, Philadelphia, and National Archives, including the C. A. Hoppin notebook and Carl Flemer notebooks at GEWA, and boxes of materials related to the Wakefield National Memorial Association at the National Archives.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Files

Supplemental Information Narrative:

(correspondence, minutes, articles) and maps found at the George Washington Birthplace National Monument archives (GEWA), Virginia Historical Society, National Archives I and II, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: 1813 Samuel Lamkin survey with 1859 James W. English survey superimposed

Supplemental Information Narrative:

O.F. Northington, 1938. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Wharf near mouth of Bridge Creek Virginia,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

No author, likely Corps of Engineers. n.d., ca. 1893. Drawing No. NM-GWB-9017, Sheets 1 through 3 of 3. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Wharf at Bridge Creek Landing, Va.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Under the direction of John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. 1893. Drawing No. NM-GWB-9007, Sheets 1 through 9 of 9. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Westmoreland County, Virginia, December 1923. At the request of Masters James and Wm. Latane I surveyed the above figure of land in the aforesaid county—it being a portion of Wakefield,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

W.H. Treacle, surveyor. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Well House, Wakefield, Virginia, Birthplace of George Washington,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

U.S. Engineers Office. June 6, 1928. Drawing No. NM-GWB-9020. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Wakefield, VA, Birthplace of George Washington."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

E.A. Schmitt, Army Corps of Engineers. February 17, 1926. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Wakefield, Early 18th Century Virginia Country House Typifying the House in Which George Washington Was Born in 1732.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

House to be Built on the Site of Washington's Birthplace on the U.S. Gov't Reservation in Westmoreland County, VA. For the Wakefield National Memorial Association," Edward W. Donn, Jr. June 16, 1930. GWB-1035. Sheets 1 through 14. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Wakefield, Ancient Kitchen to be Built on the Site of Washington's Birthplace on the U.S. Gov't Reservation in Westmoreland County, VA. For the Wakefield National Memorial Association. Sheets 2 through 5 of 5,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Edward W. Donn, Jr. September 1930. Drawing No. 332/26,900. Sheets 2 through 5 of 5. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "U.S. Gov't Monument at Wakefield Virginia on the Site of the Birth Place of George Washington. To be Moved to a New Site Nearby under the Direction of the Secretary of the Interior and National Park Service,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

E.W. Donn, Jr. May 27, 1930. Drawing No. 332/26,000. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Trails and Planting Plan, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center. February 1975. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Topography of U.S. Reservation, Wakefield, VA.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

U.S. Engineer Office. March 26, 1926. Drawing No. NM-GWB-9014. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "The State of Virginia."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Joseph Berry. 24 August 1742. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "The Mansion Area, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Planning and Construction Division, Regional Office. July 10, 1954. Drawing No. NM GWB 2005-A. Part of the Master Plan, George Washington Birthplace National Monument," Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Landscape Architectural Division, Regional Office. June 27, 1950. Drawing No. NM GWB 2020A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Temporary Superintendent's Office, George Washington Birthplace N.M.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. May 17, 1939. Dwg. No. NM GWB 2011. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Temporary Stable, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. February 25, 1937. Drawing No. GWB 2001A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Temporary Landing Pier—Duck Hall, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. Sept. 26, 1933. Dwg. No. NM-GWB 1016A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Temporary Equipment Shelter, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. December 22, 1932. Job No. W-1023. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Temporary Addition to Temporary Stable, 'Wakefield,' George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. October 28, 1938. Drawing No. GWB 2020-A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Temp. Park Administration B'lg, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. September 20, 1939. Drawing No. NM GWB 2013. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Survey of the Boundary of Washington Birthplace National Monument."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

n.d., ca. 1931. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Survey of George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. December 1972. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Suggested Power and Telephone Line Layout to the Log Lodge and Duck Hall, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. July 18, 1932. Job. No. W-1014. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Sketch, Proposed House for George Washington's B.P.N.M.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. March 31, 1933. Job No.W-1017A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Sketch Showing the Location of the Duck Hall Comfort Stations, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. August 24, 1932. Job. No. W-1015. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Sketch Showing Proposed Orchard Planting, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Regional Office of Maps and Plans, Branch of Plans and Designs. January 26, 1939. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Sketch Showing Proposed Location of Utility Building and Revised Fencing Layout Near the Mansion for the George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. August 4, 1932. Job No. W-1014. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Sketch Showing Proposed Foot Paths at George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. September 10, 1932. Job No. W-1016. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Sketch Planting Plan at the Intersection of the Duck Hall Road and Burial Ground Road,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. January 12, 1934. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Sketch Plan Showing Proposed Developments at the Log House, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Wakefield, Virginia,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. December 23, 1933. Dwg No. NM/GWB 1021-D. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Sketch Plan of Portion of George Washington Birthplace National Monument Showing Proposed Location and Development of Residential, Recreational, and Historical Areas Together with the Connecting Road and Footpath Systems,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. June 1931. W-312A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Wakefield, Ancient Kitchen to be Built on the Site of Washington's Birthplace on the U.S. Gov't Reservation in Westmoreland County, VA. For the Wakefield National Memorial Association,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Edward W. Donn, Jr. July 1, 1930. GWNB-1036. Sheets 1 through 7 of 7. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Visitor Center & Entrance Station, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, October 1974, as-constructed drawing, August 1976. Drawing No. 332/41015-B, 54 sheets. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Utility Group, Headquarters, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. December 1942. Drawing No. NM GWB 2016. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Utility Building, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. July 29, 1932. Job No. 332/1011. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plan Showing Proposed 1933 Colonial Crop Layout, George Washington Birthplace Nat. Mon.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Landscape Division, Yorktown Office, Interior Department (sic), National Park Service. Jan. 11, 1933. File No. W-1024A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plan of Wire Fence and Field Gates for U.S. Park and Road-way at Wakefield, Virginia,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Under the direction of John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. n.d., ca. 1893. Drawing No. NM-GWB-9019. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plan of United States reservation at Wakefield, VA. (the birthplace of Washington),"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

drawing by John Steward under Col. Bingham, Army Corps of Engineers. 1897. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plan of a Portion of George Washington Birthplace National Monument Showing System of Footpaths and Drives,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reserves. Jan. 12, 1934. Drw. No. NM/GWB 1031. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plan for Southwest Approach Road, Washington's Birthplace, Wakefield, Virginia,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. February 25, 1925. Drawing No. NM-GWB-9011. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Parking Area & Overlook, End of Burial Ground Drive, Sta. 69+50 to End of Proj. 1•A•1,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. Oct. 19, 1934. Dwg. No. NM-GWB 1047B. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Narrative Marker, Entrance to Grounds, George Washington Birthplace Nat'l Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Planning and Construction Division, Regional Office. November 4, 1952. Drawing No. NM GWB 2022. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Monument, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. May 1930. Drawing No. NM-GWB-9018, Sheets 1 through 3 of 3. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Memorial Building to Mark the Birth Place of Washington,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Designed by Mr. Charles C. Perkins, Howe & Dodd, Architects. n.d., ca. 1881. Drawing No. 332/25,900. Sheets 1 through 12 of 12. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Master Plan, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1941 edition. Drawing Nos. NM GWB 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007. Sheets 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Mary Jones Smith Memorial Garden, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. May 12, 1931. Plan AA. GWB-1041. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Map Showing Foundation of the Wakefield Mansion. The birthplace of General George Washington, and the Monument built upon the part within the mansion where tradition affirm Washington was born."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

n.d., ca. 1897. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Map of John Washington's Estate."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Joseph Berry. 24 August 1742. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Map of Duck Hall It Being a Portion of Wakefield Farm in Westmoreland County, VA,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

W.H. Treacle, surveyor. December 1923, GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Map of a Portion of George Washington Birthplace National Monument." National Park Service. 1932.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Original print, GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Location Plan for Tree Replacement (Davey Tree Expert—Contract #I-20p-90) George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Drawn by Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. Nov. 26, 1932. Job No. W-1028. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Landownership Map, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Westmoreland County, Virginia,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. May 1975. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Interior Alterations, Kitchen, Geo. Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. March 1946. Drawing No. NM GWB 2018. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Improvements to Water Pump, Lawn Watering System, George Washington Birthplace Nat. Mon.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Branch of Engineering, Washington Office. May 1940. Drawing No. NM GWB 6015. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

NPS brochure map. N.S. July 1933. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Shelter, Picnic Area, George Washington Birthplace N.M., Preliminary Design 'A', Revision of Dwg. NM GWB 1051,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Branch of Plans and Design. July 14, 1936. Dwg. No. NM GWB 2009. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Shelter & Fireplace at Picnic Grounds, George Washington Birthplace N.M."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Branch of Plans and Design. August 7, 1936. Dwg. No. NM GWB 1051. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Road & Trail System Plan, Part of the Master Plan, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Landscape Architectural Division, Regional Office. June 27, 1950. Drawing No. NM GWB 2020A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Repairs to Small Earth Dam, 600 Ft. North of Granite Shaft, George Washington Birthplace National Mon.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Division of Operations, Region One. February 1936. Drawing No. NM GWB 2023. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Recreational Area, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Drawn by Yorktown Office—Landscape Division. October 4, 1932. Job No. W-1018. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Proposed Servant's Quarters, Custodian's Residence, George Washington Birthplace Nat'l Mon.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. January 11, 1935. Dwg. No. NM-GWB 1048. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Proposed Boat House for George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. June 16, 1933. Job No. GWB-1026. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Proposed Addition to the Custodian's Quarter's of George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. January 3, 1935. Dwg. No. NM-GWB 1002-E. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Proposed Addition to Employee's Quarters—George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. January 10, 1935. Dwg. No. NM-GWB 1003D. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Preliminary Study for Location of Museum Bldg & Parking, Mansion Area, Geo. Washington Birthplace Nat. Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. September 19, 1939. Drawing No. NM GWB 2012. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Preliminary Studies for Location of Museum Bldg., Wakefield—Virginia, Geo. Washingtons Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design, Yorktown Field Office. February 13, 1939. Drawing No. NM GWB 2050. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Preliminary Sketch Plan for Development at Wakefield, VA.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks. October 29, 1926. Drawing No. GWB-1030A. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Preliminary Sketch for Proposed Ranger's Quarters, George Washington's Birthplace N.M.,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. January 11, 1935. Dwg. No. NM-GWB 1049. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Preliminary Sketch for Proposed House at George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. July 13, 1933. Dwg. No. GWB-1027. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Preliminary Design for the Proposed Office, Units A & B with Basement, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. June 17, 1933. Job No. W-1009E. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Portion of Westmoreland County, Virginia,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

n.d., ca. 1949. Drawing No. NM GWB 29. Sheets 1 and 2 of 2. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Pope's Creek Estate."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Samuel Lamkin. May 6, 1823. Virginia State Library (VSL).

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plat showing Property at Wakefield VA. Birthplace of George Washington."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

No author. February 12, 1929. Parcels shown in various ownerships, US, WNMA, Rockefeller's River Holding Corporation. GEWA, VSL.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plat of the Land Lying Between Bridges and Popes Creeks—the 1813 Plat used as a base—the additions and explanations are obvious. Bridges and Popes Creeks Farms and Duck Hall Boundaries are approximate."

Supplemental Information Narrative:
sketch by O.F. Northington, 1938. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plat of Survey, Located in Washington Magisterial District, Westmoreland County, Virginia, Surveyed for George Washington Birthplace National Park Service,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:
surveyed by R. Wayne Farmer, C.L.S., Fredericksburg, Virginia. (66.46-acre parcel including Muse family cemetery). February 18, 1989. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plat of Survey, Located in Washington Magisterial District, Westmoreland County, Virginia, Surveyed for George Washington Birthplace National Park Service 2"

Supplemental Information Narrative:
surveyed by R. Wayne Farmer, C.L.S., Fredericksburg, Virginia. (72.0-acre parcel west of Longwood Swamp). February 18, 1989. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Plants of Colonial Garden,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:
Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1964. GEWA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Sketch Plan for Firehouse Location at Birthsite, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Wakefield, Virginia,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Eastern Division Branch of Plans and Design. November 29, 1933. Job No. GWB-1028. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Signboard for Washingtons Birthplace, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans and Design. 1935. Dwg. No. GWB 1102. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Building 'X,' George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Historic American Buildings Survey. December 8, 1937. Drawing No. 332/27000. Sheets 1 through 3 of 3. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Boundary and Land Status Map, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Recreation Resource Planning, Regional Office. May 8, 1959. Drawing No. NM GWB 2027. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Birthsite Area, George Washington Birthplace National Monument,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Engineering Division. 1932. Microfiche, National Park Service archives, Philadelphia.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Birthplace of Washington,"

Supplemental Information Narrative:

from a survey by A. Lindenkohl, 1879. Published May 1897, U.S. Government and other Data added in 1897.
GEWA.

