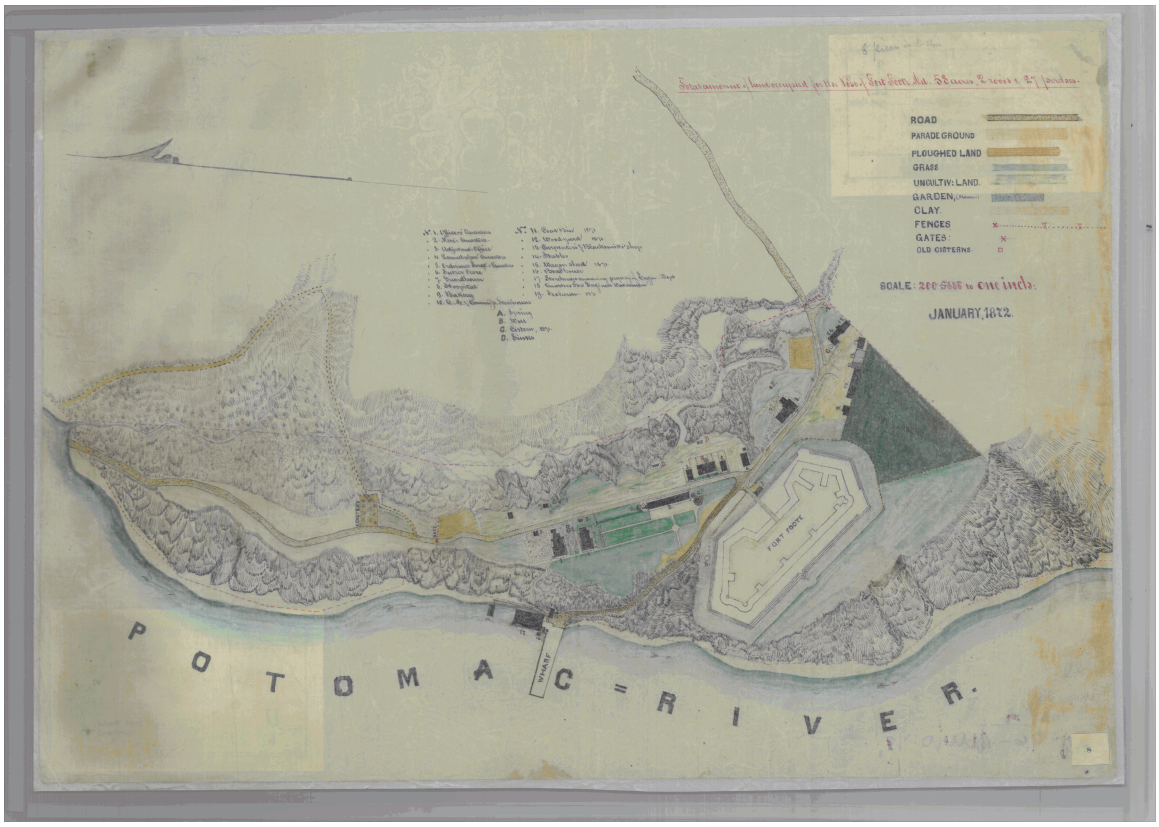
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2014



Fort Foote
National Capital Parks-East - Fort Circle Park-East

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish…a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places…of historic properties…

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)…Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA…No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior… (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying… historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary…

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A)

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories…about cultural resources in units of the national park system…Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,… and historic sites…

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, "*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*" charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency's mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America's Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service's role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America's Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America's Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, "Park Pulse." Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to "*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*" The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation's heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*

2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS*

3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity;*
4) *Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and*
5) *Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.*

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System

Inventory Unit Description:

Fort Foote is located in Prince George's County, Maryland, on Rosiers Bluff overlooking the Potomac River. The fort is approximately 12 miles south of the U.S. Capitol and six miles north of Fort Washington, Maryland. Fort Foote is a component landscape of the Civil War Defenses of Washington. It is bordered on the west and north by the Potomac River, on the south by Fortside Drive, on the east by Fort Foote Road.

Fort Foote is listed on the National Register as part of the 1974 Civil War Fort Sites nomination and the 1977 Defenses of Washington revision of the 1974 nomination. The National Register lists Fort Foote's period of significance as 1861-1865. The fort is listed on the National Register for its military significance. This CLI maintains that the Fort Foote cultural landscape is eligible under National Register Criteria A, C and D, and recommends expanding the period of significance to include the years 1865-1878 and 1902-1934. Expanding the period of significance will recognize Fort Foote's continued importance as an active military site and model fortification until it was decommissioned in 1878, its continued use during World War I as site for military testing and training and its eventual conversion into public parkland under the management of the National Park Service in the 1930s.

Fort Foote was one of the 68 forts built as a defensive ring around Washington during the Civil War. It represented the distillation of two years of knowledge and practical experience building forts in the defense of Washington. Positioned on a commanding bluff 100 feet above the Potomac River, Fort Foote was armed with four 200-pounder Parrott rifles (en barbette) six 30-pounder Parrott rifles (en embrasure) and two 15-inch Rodman guns. Thus armed, the fort controlled the river for a distance of

three miles downriver from its location. The finished fort had a perimeter of 472 yard and a river-facing front 515 ½ feet long with a return of 75 feet at an angle of 120 degrees. These two faces, which constituted the water battery, were armed with the heavy artillery—four mounted Parrotts and the two giant Rodman guns. The rear of the fort, running parallel to the long water-facing side, was armed with field and siege guns for land defense. Fort Foote was the only fortification of Washington, DC to be built as a permanent defense during the Civil War and remained in active service until 1878.

Post-Civil War, the fortification underwent extensive regular modifications, including the addition of concrete magazines and reinforcement of much of the fort. Many of the outbuildings and the fort's wharf had been hastily built in 1863-1864 and were badly in need of repair. Nearly all of the original buildings were rebuilt between 1865 and1876. By the time the army decommissioned the fort in 1878 over 20 buildings and structures including two officers' quarters, a hospital, barracks and laundresses' quarters were located on site. These buildings were left to deteriorate, though some were reused after 1902 when the Fort Foote was reactivated as an occasional practice area for students from the Army's Engineer School. According to material published by the Army Corps of Engineers in 2005, engineer troops were stationed at Fort Foote during World War I, where they carried out gas service testing.

Though the site would not be officially converted to parkland until 1930, local scouting troops used Fort Foote for weekend camping trips as early as 1914 and the community began pressuring the US Army to turn over the site for use as a public park. In 1902, the publication of the McMillan Plan spurred efforts to preserve the Civil War Defenses as part of a circle of green spaces around the city. The original proposal to create a 28-mile parkway connecting the Civil War forts of DC as a string of public parkland was a part of the City Beautiful movement's re-envisioning of the District of Columbia. Outside the boundaries of the District of Columbia, Fort Foote was not included as one of the original chain of forts designed as part of the McMillan Plan, but later versions of the plan would include the site as a part of a planned extension of the George Washington Parkway, a scenic drive leading from Mount Vernon to the capital.

Though the planned expansion of the George Washington Parkway the Maryland side of the river was never realized the movement to convert the military site to a park for recreational use by the local community is an expression of city planning principles promoted by the City Beautiful Movement. It is also an early, albeit small, example of the movement to preserve military sites for public use as national parks, an idea that eventually resulted in such parks as the Golden Gate Recreational Area.

Today, Fort Foote is situated in a suburban community facing rapid redevelopment in the form large-scale projects such as the National Harbor. This multi-use development, located approximately 1.5 miles from Fort Foote, includes a convention center, six hotels, restaurants, shops and condominiums. As of 2014, an MGM Grand casino was planned to open at the site in 2016. Heavy vegetation in the parkland surrounding Fort Foote gives the site an isolated feel. The park is popular with local recreational users and visitors interested in the Rodman guns, which were remounted by the National Park Service in their original location in 1984. Local residents use the old wharf road to access the Potomac for fishing and other recreational activities. Several brick outbuildings, such as the engineers storehouse, the ice house and a capped well, all dating to the second period of significance remain

extant. Although erosion has affected sections of the fort itself and magazines and bombproofs have collapsed, the earthworks themselves remain in a remarkable state of preservation and retain their historic character.

This CLI finds that the Fort Foote cultural landscape retains integrity from the Civil War-era period of significance (1861-1865), a second period of significance (1865-78) during which the fort remained in active military service and a third period of significance (1902-1934) dating to its use for recreational purposes by the local community, its reactivation as a World War I training site, and its eventual conversion to a public park under the management of the National Park Service. The Fort Foote cultural landscape displays the seven aspects that determine integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association through the retention of landscape characteristics and features.

Site Plan

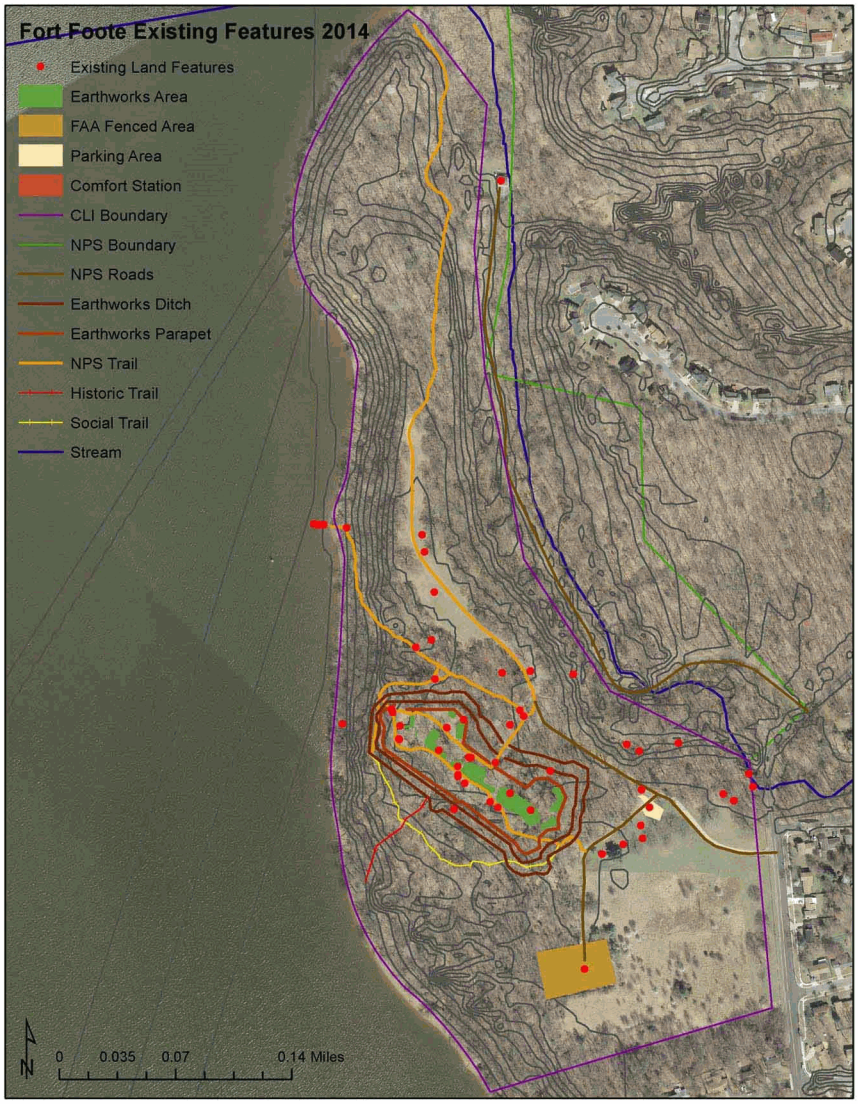

Fig. 1 Site plan

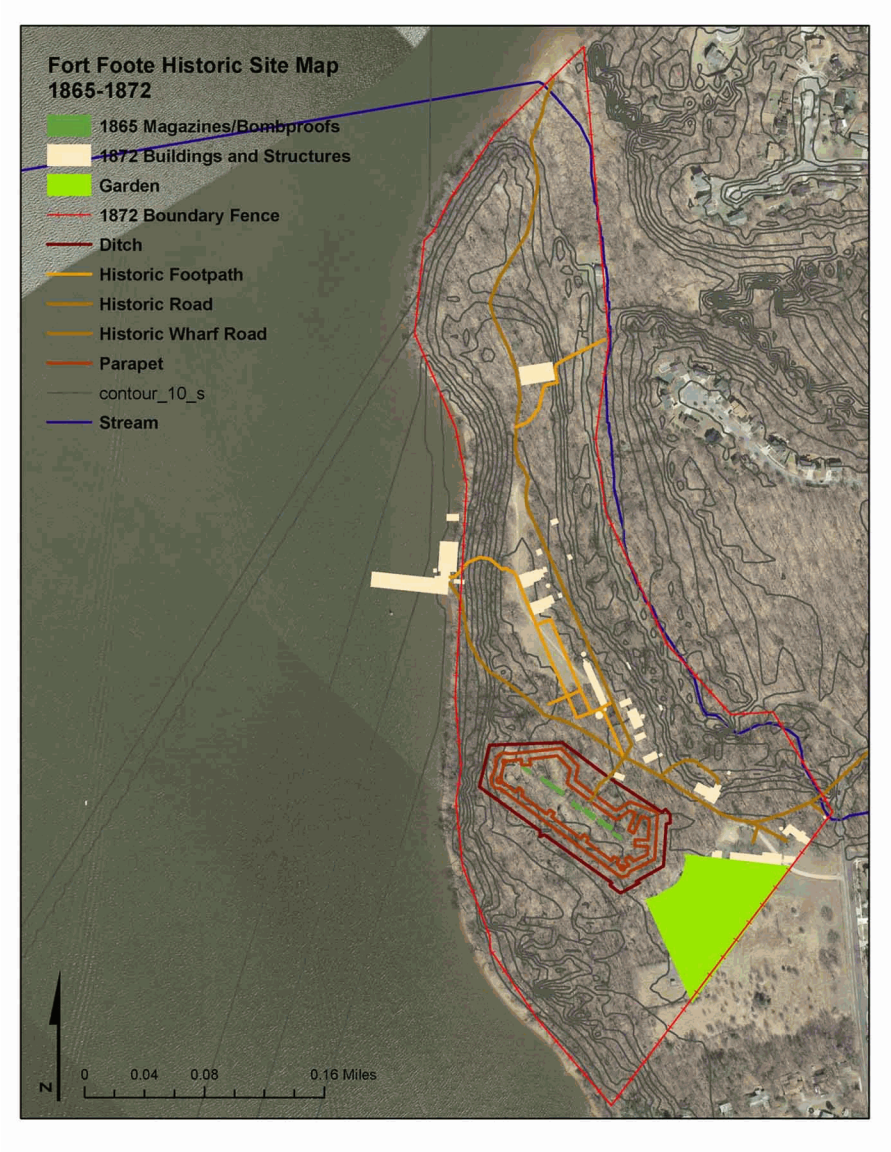

Fig 2 Site Plan-Historic Features

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Fort Foote
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600084
Parent Landscape:	600078

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	National Capital Parks-East - Fort Circle Park-East -NACE
Park Organization Code:	3561
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	National Capital Parks-East - Fort Circle Park-East - NACE
Park Administrative Unit:	National Capital Parks-East

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This Cultural Landscape Inventory was researched and written by Shannon Garrison, Research Associate, University of Pennsylvania. Primary and secondary source material from within the National Park Service and local repositories was utilized to complete the inventory and is listed in the bibliography. Research and editorial assistance was provided by Martha Temkin, Cultural Resource Specialist, National Capital Region, National Park Service; Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Parks Region, National Park Service; David Lowe, Historian, National Capital Parks Region, National Park Service; Jim Rosenstock, Park Ranger, National Park Service; Laura Waller, Cultural Resources Specialist/Museum Technician, Museum Resource Center, National Park Service; Kate Birmingham, Archeologist/Cultural Resources Specialist, National Park Service; Randall F. Mason, Associate Professor and Chair, Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania; Karina Bishop, Research Associate, University of Pennsylvania.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 08/20/2014

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Date of Concurrence Determination: 09/30/2014

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the state of Maryland concurred with the findings of the Fort Foote Cultural Landscape Inventory on 9/30/2014, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the "National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date" refers to this Section 110 Concurrence, and not the date of listing on the National Register.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

August 12, 2014
Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region

From: Acting Superintendent, National Capital Parks - East

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Fort Foote Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Gopaul Noojibail, Acting Superintendent of National Capital Parks - East, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Fort Foote, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Fort Dupont is hereby approved and accepted.

Acting Superintendent, National Capital Parks – East — 8/20/14 Date

Concurrence memo signed by NACE superintendent on 8/20/2014.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

August 12, 2014

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: State Historic Preservation Officer, Maryland

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Fort Foote Cultural Landscapes Inventory

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of Fort Foote Cultural Landscapes Inventory as submitted on August 12, 2014.

J. Rodney Little
Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

Sept. 30, 2014
Date

Concurrence memo signed by the MD SHPO on 9/30/2014

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Fort Foote, a component landscape of the Civil War Defenses of Washington, is located in southeastern Maryland, Prince George's County, near the intersection of Jessica Drive and Fort Foote Road, approximately 12 miles south of the U.S. Capitol and six miles north of Fort Washington, Maryland. It is bordered on the west and north by the Potomac River, on the south by Fortside Drive, on the east by Fort Foote Road.

State and County:

State: MD

County: Prince George's County

Size (Acres): 25.00

Boundary Coordinates:

Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Boundary Source Narrative:	Google Earth
Type of Point:	Point
Latitude:	38.4606960000
Longitude:	-77.0142440000

Location Map:

Fig 3 Location Map: Fort Foote is located approximately 12 miles south of the United States Capitol and 6 miles north of Fort Washington, Maryland.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/20/2014

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Fort Foote is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its military significance and its association with the Civil War Defenses of Washington. The fort was one of 68 defensive forts constructed during the Civil War to protect the nation's capital. Fort Foote is one of 19 forts surrounding Washington acquired by the National Park Service and listed as a group on the National Register.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

Parl Closes at Dusk

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The docks in the river are located outside the NPS boundary (the river is owned by Maryland) and contributes to the cultural landscape of Fort Foote.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Fort Foote was listed on the National Register in the 1974 Civil War Fort Sites nomination and the 1977 Defenses of Washington revision of the earlier nomination. It was listed for its military significance, with 1861 to 1865 as its Period of Significance.

This CLI proposes expanding the Period of Significance to include the years 1865-1878, during which time the site remained an active military base and 1902-1932 during which time the site was briefly reactivated for military use and acquired by the Federal Government and converted to public parkland. This CLI also proposes that the Fort Foote cultural landscape is nationally significant and eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, C and D. The Statement of Significance provides a detailed discussion of how the site meets the National Register criteria.

Though the National Register discusses the fort's role in the defense of Washington during the Civil War, it does not adequately document or describe Fort Foote's landscape characteristics and features.

Existing NRIS Information:

Other Names:	780043399 Circle Forts
Primary Certification Date:	07/15/1974
Other Names:	78003439
Primary Certification Date:	09/13/1978

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	National

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

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	CE 1861 - 1865
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Time Period:	CE 1865 - 1878
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Other Shaping the Political Landscape
Facet:	Other Shaping the Political Landscape
Other Facet:	Military History
Time Period:	CE 1902 - 1932
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Other Expressing Cultural Values
Facet:	Other Expressing Cultural Values
Other Facet:	Social History

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Social History
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Periods of Significance: 1861-1865, 1865-1878, 1902-1931

Fort Foote is listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the 1974
Civil War Fort Sites nomination and also in the 1977 Defenses of Washington nomination (which is a revision of the 1974 version).

The National Register lists the period of significance as 1861 to 1865. This CLI recommends that two additional periods of significance be added to include the years 1865-1878, during which time the site remained an active military base, and 1902-1931, during which time the site was used for occasional military testing, included in planning for the George Washington Parkway, and ultimately acquired by the National Park Service and converted to public parkland.

The Fort Foote cultural landscape derives national significance under Criterion A: Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Fort Foote cultural landscape is associated with several significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history, including the Civil War, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the creation of the George Washington Parkway. The CLI also finds the cultural landscape is nationally significant under Criterion C: Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, as an example of Civil War-era earthworks. Lastly, this landscape is also significant under Criterion D: Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Archeological artifacts related to the site's pre-colonial settlement and use during and after the Civil War have already been discovered at Fort Foote. The site is likely to yield more information from these periods in the future.

CRITERION A
The Fort Foote cultural landscape is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War. The fort was part of the ring of 68 fortifications built around Washington DC during the Civil War. It was designed to protect the city from a naval attack, and controlled the Potomac River for three miles south of its position on Rosiers Bluff, in Prince George's County, Maryland. A synthesis of all the Army Corps of Engineers had learned constructing fortification throughout the capital beginning in 1861, Fort Foote was completed in 1864 and described as a "model work." While the majority of forts were dismantled or abandoned after the war, Fort Foote was listed among the first class of Civil War Defenses. It was proposed that this class of sites be retained permanently, and maintained in order to constitute a skeleton line of defense which might be easily built up again if circumstances required. The army originally retained eleven sites, including Foote, as a precautionary military measure, but in January 1866 the accounts for the Civil War Defenses of Washington were officially closed; Fort Foote was the only Civil War era fort retained as an active military base until it was abandoned in 1878. While Fort Foote did not see direct military action during the war, it was an important part of the system of Defenses surrounding Washington and served as the only deterrent against a naval attack on the capital.

Under Criterion A, Fort Foote is also eligible as part of the development of parks in Washington DC, including the George Washington Parkway, first proposed in the McMillan Plan of 1901-1902. The Parkway, which was never fully realized on the Maryland side of the river, planned to link Mount Vernon, George Washington's home in Virginia, with Washington, DC. The McMillan Plan, significant

as part of the City Beautiful Movement, also promoted the development of urban parks as places of refuge in America's rapidly growing cities, also recommended acquiring Civil War fort properties for the creation of future parks and a Fort Drive linking them together. Plans for the George Washington Memorial Parkway would have connected Fort Foote with Fort Drive and the other Civil War Defenses of Washington. The idea languished for two decades, but beginning in the 1920s Fort Foote and the other Defenses of Washington sites drew renewed interest and efforts on the part of local citizens, neighborhood groups and the newly created National Capital Park Commission- the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC). The Fort Drive concept is regularly referenced in planning documents to this day and Fort Foote is often included as part of proposed connections of the 19 remaining Civil War Defenses of Washington sites.

CRITERION C
The Fort Foote cultural landscape is eligible under Criterion C as an example of Civil War-era fort technology and construction methods. Based on the specifications of Dennis Hart Mahan, a professor at West Point Military Academy, whose 1863 "A Treatise on Field Fortification" became an essential text for the Union army, Foote was designed by the Army Corps of Engineers and represented the height of fortification technology at the time of its completion, in 1864. Some believed the completed fortification system surpassed anything comparable in Europe at the time, and Washington DC was described as "the most heavily fortified city in the world." Fort Foote was extensively renovated in the early 1870s and is therefore additionally significant as an example of evolving approaches to field fortifications in the years immediately following the Civil War. The concrete and brick magazine is a particularly rare example of engineering methods and use of material from this period.

CRITERION D
In addition, the Fort Foote cultural landscape is significant under Criterion D: Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information in prehistory or history. Past excavations at Fort Foote have identified many Civil War-era artifacts and some munitions dating to World War I experiments conducted on the site by the Army Corps of Engineers. Further archeological excavation of the site and surrounding properties may provide additional information on pre-Colombian and pre-colonial history, fort construction, Civil War life and WWI-era military testing.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Fortification-Other

Primary Current Use: Outdoor Recreation

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Fort Foote	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1608	Explored	Captain John Smith is the first English settler to explore and map the area around the Potomac River and its Eastern Branch.
CE 1612	Platted	Captain John Smith publishes General Historie of Virginia, which maps his explorations along the Potomac River and Eastern Branch.
CE 1662	Land Transfer	The land that would become Fort Foote originally part of a 2,500 acre property patented to George Thompson.
CE 1715	Land Transfer	Thompson`s plantation, named Admariothria, is resurveyed in 1715 for Notley Rozier, who built a house on the site.
CE 1790	Established	The Residence Act of 1790 establishes the District of Columbia. Pierre L`Enfant lays out the new federal city, sited between the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, just north of Rozier`s Bluff.
CE 1822	Land Transfer	Maria Rozier deeded 500 acres and “all the land south of the dwelling house and the road leading from the house to Broad Creek” to son Francis E. Rozier.
CE 1840	Land Transfer	Upon the death of Francis E. Rozier, the plantation, now referred to as Notley Hall, passes to his two sons, Charles B. and Francis W. Rozier. Francis W. Rozier inherited the part of the estate on which Fort Foote would be built.
CE 1861	Land Transfer	At some point in the nineteenth century, the Edelen (or Edelin) family purchased the land on which the majority of Fort Foote and its auxiliary buildings would be built.
	Engineered	Three units of infantry and military engineers make a reconnaissance mission around the District of Columbia on May 23, 1861, to scout locations for fortifications around the capital city.

CE 1862	Planned	A commission examining the efficiency and completeness of the Defenses of Washington recommends building a new fortification at Rozier`s Bluff to defend against a water attack on the city.
	Land Transfer	Land on Rozier`s Bluff seized by the US Government.
	Land Transfer	Land on Rozier`s Bluff seized by the US Government.
CE 1863	Built	Work on Fort Foote begins. Wharf road completed.
	Built	Work on Fort Foote begins. Wharf road completed.
	Built	One 15-inch Rodman gun and two Parrot rifles arrive at Fort Foote.
	Built	One 15-inch Rodman gun and two Parrot rifles arrive at Fort Foote.
	Built	Mess house, hospital and barracks completed and approved for occupancy.
	Built	Mess house, hospital and barracks completed and approved for occupancy.
CE 1864	Built	Wharf completed.
	Built	Wharf completed.
	Built	Two additional Parrot rifles received and installed at Fort Foote.
	Built	Two additional Parrot rifles received and installed at Fort Foote.
	Planted	Parapets and slopes sodded.

	Planted	Parapets and slopes sodded.
CE 1865	Built	Six 30-pounder Parrots rifles arrive at Fort Foote. All work at the post declared finished.
	Military Operation	Civil War ends, Fort Foote, designated among the first class of defenses of Washington, is the only Civil War defense that remains active after 1865.
CE 1868	Built	New barracks, office of the adjutant and commanding officer, launderess` quarters, storehouse and quarters of the ordnance sergeant constructed.
CE 1869	Built	King`s Depression Carriage Mount first developed and tested.
	Built	Garden constructed.
CE 1870	Built	New guardhouse built.
CE 1871	Built	Wharf rebuilt. New coalbin and woodyard built. Wagonshed built
CE 1871 - 1872	Built	Cemetery constructed sometime between 1871-1872.
CE 1872 - 1875	Built	Modifications of main fort and concrete magazine completed.
CE 1872	Built	Front porch added to the southern end of company quarters.
	Land Transfer	Land on which Fort Foote is built officially deeded to the US Government by Woodbury Wheeler.
CE 1873	Land Transfer	Land on which Fort Foote is built officially deeded to the US Government by Francis W. Rozier and wife.
CE 1873 - 1874	Built	Stairway from wharf to the officers quarters constructed.

CE 1874	Built	New blacksmith`s shop built. Pond constructed.
CE 1875	Engineered	Culvert installed. Tide levee and gate constructed to drain the swamp. Road leading to fort from landward side graded and improved.
CE 1878	Abandoned	Fort Foote`s garrison was withdrawn. An ordinance sergeant remains to protect the government property.
CE 1872 - 1932	Neglected	Earthworks and surrounding buildings deteriorate.
CE 1901	Designed	The McMillan Plan calls for the design of a new Fort Drive connecting all the former Civil War fort sites in a green parkway around the city.
CE 1902 - 1922	Military Operation	Fort Foote reactivated as an occasional practice area for students from the Army's Engineer School.
CE 1914	Built	Sometime before 1914 two observation platforms and a camping pavillion used by local Girl Scout troops were constructed.
CE 1917 - 1919	Military Operation	Engineer troops were stationed at Fort Foote during World War I, where they carried out gas service testing.
CE 1923	Military Operation	War Department offers Fort Foote for sale. Public pressure for its conversion to a park stalls sale of site.
CE 1930	Planned	Capper-Cramton Act authorizes appropriations for land acquisition and development of lands in the States of Maryland and Virginia desirable for the park and playground system of the National Capital. The act stipulates that Fort Foote and the land surrounding it should be turned over to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, without cost, as part of the George Washington Memorial Parkway.
	Land Transfer	Fort Foote turned over to National Capital Park and Planning Commission.
CE 1931	Land Transfer	Fort Foote transferred to the National Park Service. Buildings and earthworks surveyed.

CE 1934	Moved	Two Parrot rifle unearthed at Fort Foote.
CE 1940	Built	Civilian Conservation Corps place approximately one-quarter mile of rip-rap stone to stabilize Rozier`s bluff, provide general clean up and maintenance at Foote.
CE 1965	Designed	Smithsonian Institution submits proposal to the NPS to purchase Fort Foote for use as the future site of a National Armed Forces Museum.
CE 1966	Built	F.A.A. transmitter station constructed sometime between 1931-1966.
CE 1984 - 1985	Reconstructed	Two gun platforms for the 15-inch Rodmans reconstructed and canons remounted.
CE 1984	Designed	First comprehensive plan for interpretation of Fort Foote developed.
CE 1985	Altered	Vegetation cleared to re-establish original sightlines from remounted canons.
CE 2000	Built	Additional clearance of sightlines from Rodman guns completed. A new picnic area outside the parade ground and 8-car parking lot constructed near the site of the original garden.
CE 2001	Built	Four additional waysides and a new bulletin board installed.
CE 2004	Designed	New Fort Circle Master Planned published.
CE 2006 - 2007	Military Operation	US Army Corps of Engineers conduct a site inspection that included an intrusive investigation to search for ordnance and potential hazards to human health and the environment resulting from the Army's use of the site in the early twentieth century.

Physical History:

1608-1790
PRE-COLONIAL HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT

Archeological and historical evidence suggests that humans have inhabited the area around present day Washington, DC for approximately 13,000 years. For nearly ten thousand years, the area appears to have been used by temporary foraging groups. The first inhabitants of the area around the Potomac River were hunters and gatherers. They roamed the landscape in small groups and their tools were made of stone, bone, and wood. Native Americans established larger, more permanent settlements along the Potomac circa 2200 BC. They constructed new tools including large, heavy stone points called “broadspears” and carved large bowls out of steatite or soapstone. Around 3,000 years ago Native Americans in the Middle Atlantic Region began to experiment with farming, cultivating crops such as maize as early as 1000 AD. Populations grew and large permanent villages were founded along the Potomac River (Bedell, et al. 2011: 2: 9-12).

In 1608, Captain John Smith explored the area along the Potomac River. His maps and writings document encounters with the Nacotchtanks, an Algonquin speaking tribe that inhabited the area in and around modern day Washington. A large Nacotchtank village, located on the eastern banks of the Potomac, near the future site of Fort Foote, was part of an extensive trading network that existed throughout the region. The English explorer Henry Fleet, sometimes credited as the first European to set foot on the land that is now Washington DC, observed hundreds of Native Americans in the vicinity “bartering furs and other wares” (Bushong 1990: 20).

The coastal plain of the Potomac River was also home to the Piscataway Tribe, whose principle lands were located about five miles below Fort Foote, on the south bank of Piscataway Creek. The Piscataway tribe was among the largest and most powerful tribes in the region at the time of European contact, with settlements stretching from Piscataway Creek, north to present day Ann Arundel County and across the Chesapeake Bay. The tribe cultivated the land around Piscataway Creek, planting corn, beans, melon, squash and tobacco. Increased European settlement in the latter half of the seventeenth century and conflicts with neighboring Iroquois tribes forced the many of the Piscataway out of the area and into the mountains of Virginia. While some tribal members remained in southern Maryland, by 1697 nearly all of the native population had been displaced. (MNCPPC 2002: 1)

The land that would become Fort Foote was originally part of a 2,500 acre property patented to George Thompson in 1662. The plantation, named Admariothria, was resurveyed in 1715 for Notley Rosiers, who built a house on the site. Tobacco was the most significant crop in the area and it is likely the Rosiers family cultivated the crop. Small port towns along Broad and Piscataway Creeks, just south of the Rosiers estate, were established in the early eighteenth century as centers of the tobacco trade along the Potomac. The use of slave labor was widespread in the region. Records show the Rosiers family owned a large number of slaves in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Parsons Engineering Science 1996: Sec.8, 82). Enslaved peoples made up 40-51% of the population of the area in the last half of the

eighteenth century (MNCPPC 2002: 33-37).

1790 – 1861
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FEDERAL CITY AND PRE-CIVIL WAR HISTORY

In accordance with the Residence Act of 1790, which established a permanent seat of the United States government between the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, Maryland ceded the area that is now Washington, DC to the federal government. Lands in southern Maryland, just north of the future site of Fort Foote, were part of the land transfer.

When Pierre L'Enfant laid out his famous city plan in 1790, Prince George's County was largely still the holding of wealthy landed gentry. The Admirothria estate remained in the Rosiers family through the eighteenth century and up until the time of the Civil War. In 1822 Maria Rosiers deeded 500 acres and 'all the land south of the dwelling house and the road leading from the house to Broad Creek' to son Francis E. Rosiers who occupied the land until his death in the 1840s, at which time the plantation, now referred to as Notley Hall, was passed to his two sons, Charles B. and Francis W. Rosiers (Parsons Engineering Science 1996: Sec. 8, 1-2; MNCPPC 2002: 7-9).

By the early 1800s many of the larger plantations that defined the region in the previous century had been divided among heirs or sold. At some point in the nineteenth century, the Edelen (or Edelin) family purchased the land on which the majority of Fort Foote and its auxiliary buildings would be built. In the Martenet Co. map, published in 1861, the owner of the land directly south of Rosiers Bluff is listed as Benj. Edelen (Martenet Map 1861). Elsewhere the owner of the plot is listed as Benedict Edelin (NPS History of Fort Foote: 1) A Mrs. B. Edelin is listed as the owner on an 1868 map of Fort Foote (Map of Fort Foote 1968). Francis W. Rosiers still held land along the bluff to the north, which was also seized for Fort Foote, and he is listed as the sole owner of the land in some resources (Cooling and Owen 2010: 246).

1861
FORTIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL CITY

As civil war loomed, the atmosphere in Washington was one of apprehension and uncertainty. After the British attack on the capital in 1812, the federal government was all too conscious of Washington's defenseless borders. John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859 heightened tensions in the border states, as Southern states feared slave insurrection, and Northern states—as well as the federal capital—rushed to strengthen their militias.

On April 12, 1861, Confederate troops fired at Fort Sumter, marking the beginning of the Civil War. Three days after the attack, Lincoln called for volunteers from loyal states to protect Washington. Only a few hundred marines, a handful of officers and fifty-three 'men of ordnance' were available to guard the capital (Cooling and Owen 1988: 4; Cooling 1991: 19). On April 17, 1861 Virginia seceded from the Union. By the end of April, an additional 11,000 soldiers had traveled to Washington to guard the city (Cooling 1991: 31).

Concerned about the close proximity of secessionist state of Virginia as well as the presence of

many southern sympathizers in Prince Georges county and southern Maryland, Union troops in the capital crossed the Potomac River in late May 1861 to establish a presence in Northern Virginia. Rudimentary defenses were built in Arlington during the first weeks of the war. Forts Corcoran, Haggerty, Bennett, Runyon and Ellsworth were located on low ground and primarily used for guarding roads and bridges crossing the river. These early forts, eventually incorporated into the larger system surrounding Washington, provided a foothold in enemy territory and established a foundation for further development of fortifications (Cooling and Owen 2010: 4-5).

On May 23, 1861, three infantry units accompanied military engineers on a reconnaissance mission around the capital as they scouted locations for a more complete ring of fortifications (Miller 1976: 3-4). On July 8, the House of Representatives voted in favor of the construction of a ring of forts around Washington. General George McClellan, Union Army Commander on the Potomac, appointed General John G. Barnard, chief engineer of the Corps of Engineers to oversee the construction of the Civil War Defenses of Washington. Barnard was a West Point graduate who helped construct defenses in New York, Florida and Louisiana during the 1846 Mexican War. At the time of his appointment the only permanent fort protecting the city was Fort Washington. Located twelve miles south of the capital, Fort Washington was completed following the War of 1812, as a replacement for the earlier Fort Warburton, but by 1861 Fort Washington was already considered outdated and ineffective (Cooling and Owen 1988: 6; Cooling 1991: 57; McClure 1957).

1861-1865
CIVIL WAR

Working swiftly in the summer and fall of 1861, the Army bought, seized and confiscated land for military posts and battlements around the edge of the city. After strengthening their positions in Arlington Virginia, engineers quickly turned their attention to building a more complete system of defenses, constructing forts to protect northern approaches to Washington and along strategic points east of the Anacostia River. By the close of 1861 twenty-three forts south of the Potomac, fourteen forts and batteries between the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and eleven forts beyond the Anacostia had been completed and approved for garrisoning (Cooling and Owen 2010: 9).

Through the completed fortifications were considered strong enough to withstand Confederate attack, officials were concerned that the capital was still at risk. Security anxieties were particularly high in August of 1862, when General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia came within a day's march of Washington. Federal authorities called for a reevaluation of the Defenses of Washington and on October 25, 1862, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, created a commission to study their efficacy and recommend improvements (Cooling and Owen 2010: 14-15).

The commission submitted its report on December 30, 1862. In addition to evaluating each individual fort and suggesting improvements, they noted a critical gap in the defensive system at the Potomac River. The city was not adequately prepared to repel a naval attack. To address the gap, the commission suggested 'placing on Jones' Point near Alexandria, a battery of six

guns of the heaviest caliber…and constructing a battery of ten guns and a covering work on the opposite shore of the Potomac, at or near Rosiers Bluff. An examination has been made, revealing a most favorable and strong position on that side, easily communicated with by water' (Brown 1970: 43; Cooling and Owen 2010: 15-16).

According to Barnard's 1871 report on the Defenses of Washington, once a site was decided upon, 'possession was taken at once, with little or no reference to the rights of the owners or the occupants of the lands' (Barnard 1871: 85). In 1863, the Union army seized 15 acres and one road from the estate of F.W. Rosiers and 43 acres and 1 road from the Edelin's. The land was not officially deeded to the government until 1872 at which point the Edelin property was under the control of a trustee named Woodbury Wheeler. Francis Rosiers and his wife deeded their portion of the land in 1873 (Fort Foote Briefings Book 1972: Copy of 1916 Title Jurisdiction).

Construction on Rosiers bluff began in May 1863 and was overseen by Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Seward, son of Secretary of State Seward. Unlike the earlier forts, many of which were constructed in a few weeks time, the pace at Fort Foote was slow and uneven for much of the summer. Troops were withdrawn from the site in June and July in order to complete the rifle-pits and batteries between Rock Creek and Fort Lincoln. On August 12, 1863, the 2nd Battalion of the 9th New York Heavy Artillery was sent to Rosiers Bluff with orders to complete the construction. On September 26, the site was designated Fort Foote in honor of Rear Adm. Andrew H. Foote who died on June 26, 1863 'after distinguished service on the western rivers' (Brown 1970: 44).

Construction on the fort would not be complete for another eight months, but when finished, Foote was described as a 'model work' (Barnard 1871: 58). It represented the distillation of two years of knowledge and practical experience building forts in the defense of Washington. Positioned on a commanding bluff 100 feet above the Potomac River and six miles south of the city, Fort Foote was armed with four 200-pounder Parrott rifles (en barbette) six 30-pounder Parrott rifles (en embrasure) and two 15-inch Rodman guns. Thus armed, the fort controlled the river for a distance of three miles below its location. The finished fort had a perimeter of 472 yards and a river-facing front 515 ½ feet long with a return of 75 feet at an angle of 120 degrees. These two faces, which constituted the water battery, were armed with the heavy artillery—four mounted Parrotts and the two giant Rodman guns. The rear of the fort, running parallel to the long water-facing side, was armed with field and siege guns for land defense. After the Confederate attack on Fort Stevens in 1864, additional armaments of two 24-pounder flank defense howitzers, one 12-pounder mountain howitzer and four 12-pounder Napoleons were sent to Fort Foote (Brown 1970: 44-45; Cooling and Owen 2010: 243).

The first of the 15-inch Rodman guns and two of the Parrott rifles arrived at Foote in the fall of 1863. Weighing about 49,000 pounds, the Rodman required 300 to 400 soldiers to move it up the bluff from the river. By spring of 1864, these and several of the other big guns were mounted within the fort. Mounting the guns posed a special set of problems. The 200-punder Parrotts were mounted in embrasure and en barbette, on platforms based on patterns provided by the Ordnance Department, but no platforms had ever been designed for the two 15-inch Rodman

smoothbores. Army engineers had to design these themselves, mounting one Rodman on a center pintle carriage and the other on a front pintle carriage, created by modifying a center pintle (Brown 1970: 46-47).

Artillery on Fort Foote's river-side was arranged in three sections of two guns each with intervening traverses, 12-feet thick and rising seven feet above the crest of the parapet. The parapets on those faces were 20 to 25-feet thick in order to withstand the punishing blows of naval bombardment. They were described as 'of sufficient height to provide at least eight feet of cover' (Barnard 1970: 58-60). A central traverse extended the length of the fort. Within it were located the magazines and bombproofs, with four passages through to facilitate movement from one side of the fort to the other. This central traverse provided protection from artillery fire from the northeast, or landward side, as well as protecting the land front from plunging reverse fire directed by enemy vessels at the heavy guns. Galleries were placed in the counterscarp to flank the ditches of the long water face and the two short faces at the southeast extremity of the work. The entire work was surrounded by a strong abatis (Brown1970: 44-45; Barnard 1871: 58-60).

The completed fortification was considerably larger than the other Civil War Defenses of Washington. In addition to the thickness of the parapets, the earth coverings on magazines and bomproofs were also much thicker than at other forts and required center supports of plates and posts. The slopes of these structures were revetted with cedar posts, in order to economize space within, and the entire earthwork was sodded, including the scarps and counterscarps (Brown 1970: 46; Cooling 1972: 325).

As at other locations, all vegetation directly in front of the fort was cleared and access roads built in order to supply the garrison with necessities. Throughout the war, regular mail and supplies were delivered, via the Potomac River, by way of Alexandria, Virginia. A 110-foot, metal-pinned log wharf was constructed at the base of Rosiers Bluff in 1864, and was accessible via a roadway cut into the bluff and constructed concurrently with the earthworks in 1863. Prior to the construction of the wharf, supplies and armament, including the fort's massive Rodman guns, were offloaded from barges and hauled up the road. Troops and visitors generally arrived by boat as well. Because most communication with the fort was by water rather than land, roads were not a major factor in the development of the site. They were used to move supplies and personnel only when the river was closed by ice. Land access to the fortification was by a 1.4 mile road connecting with the Piscataway Road to the east. (Brown 1970: 74-75; NPS List of Classified Structures)

Auxiliary buildings were located north and northeast of the fort and included barracks, a 16x40-foot mess house and a 20x100 foot hospital building, all completed by the end of November, 1863. Additional structures were hastily thrown up before the onset of winter, and included a commissary and ordnance stores. All buildings were frame construction. The officers' quarters, described in detail by Mrs. W. H. Seward in February of 1864 were 'built of boards, battened and painted a drab color. The view from the front window overlooked the river and Virginia shore. The winding road down the bluff to the river could also be seen.' Maps show that the officers' quarters, barracks and two other unidentified buildings, likely the

laundresses' quarters or mess hall, were located along the bluff immediately north of the fort, on land cleared for a parade ground. A trail led past these buildings, through marshland to the north and down the bluff to the river. (Brown 1970: 50; Map of Fort Foote 1868).

Northeast of the fort, approximately 150-feet from the point where the wharf road ended stood the stables and wagon shed. The stables, to the west of the wagon shed, had a capacity of six animals and room to store a half-year supply of forage and straw. An additional storehouse was located nearby, as well as a blacksmith/woodworkers shop. Other buildings onsite during the war include a large storehouse, located along the river, at the base of the wharf and an icehouse with capacity to hold 100 tons, further south, at the base of the bluff. The first guardhouse at Fort Foote was located within the earthworks, inside the central traverse (CEHP, Inc. 1998: 78; Map of Fort Foote 1968; Map of Fort Foote 1972; NPS List of Classified Structures).

Garrison life at Fort Foote was comprised of the typical routine of drilling in artillery and infantry tactics, which took place along the parade ground, and fatigue duty which consisted of maintenance activities such as general upkeep of the fortifications, painting of buildings, removal of trash and fetching of water (Brown 1970: 95). Regular outbreaks of disease plagued Foote. A large swamp north of the camp, the lack of a pure water supply and organic waste from on-site latrines created conditions ideal for the spread of malaria and typhoid. In September of 1863 more than half of the men stationed at Foote were on the sick list, including Lt. Col. Seward (Brown 1970: 96; Cooling and Owen 2010: 246).

Visitors to the fort were fairly common during the war. They made the trip by boat, usually to observe the firing of the big guns. The Parrott and Rodman guns were curiosities that drew a crowd. The ball fired by the Rodman guns weighed between 500 to 600 pounds and took about 50 pounds of powder. The most distinguished visitor to the fort, President Lincoln, arrived on August 20, 1863, at the invitation of General Barnard. Other members of the party included Secretary of War Stanton, Generals James S. Wadsworth, Montgomery Meigs, John H. Martindale and Samuel P. Heintzelman. They arrived by boat and spent an hour touring the works, still under construction, before settling down for a lunch of peaches, crackers, cheese and champagne (Brown 1970: 86-87; Cooling and Owen 2010: 246).

By September 1864, Fort Foote was essentially finished – all that remained was the routine matter of sodding parapets and other slopes. Upon completion, Barnard declared the fort 'state of the art…a powerful enclosed work, and the most elaborate in its internal arrangements of all the defenses of Washington.' But the fort was never tested. Like the majority of the Civil War Defenses, Fort Foote was not attacked during the Civil War (Brown 1970: 49; Cooling and Owen 2010: 246).

For four years the ring of forts around the District of Columbia served as topographical, psychological, strategic and military buffers to all Confederate attacks on the capital. The only attack that reached the circle of forts, General Early's attack on Fort Stevens in 1864, failed. By the time of Robert E. Lee's surrender in April 1865, the defenses circumferential system comprised 68 enclosed forts (with perimeters totaling 13 miles); 93 unarmed batteries; 1,421

gun emplacements; 20 miles of rifle trenches; and 30 miles of military roads—all constructed in just four years (Cooling 1972: 330-332). While the majority of forts were dismantled or abandoned after the war, Fort Foote was listed among the first class of Civil War Defenses. It was proposed that this class of sites be retained permanently, and maintained in order to 'constitute a skeleton of a line of defense which may be easily built up again when circumstances require.' The army originally retained eleven sites, including Fort Foote, as a precautionary military measure, but in January 1866 the accounts for the Civil War Defenses of Washington were officially close. Fort Foote was the only fort that remained in active service (CEHP, Inc. 1998: II-I, 5).

Fig 4 1861 Martenet map of Prince George's County showing location of Rozier's Bluff and the future site of Fort Foote. (Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division)

Fig 5 Inset of 1861 Martenet map showing Rosier [Rozier] Bluff.

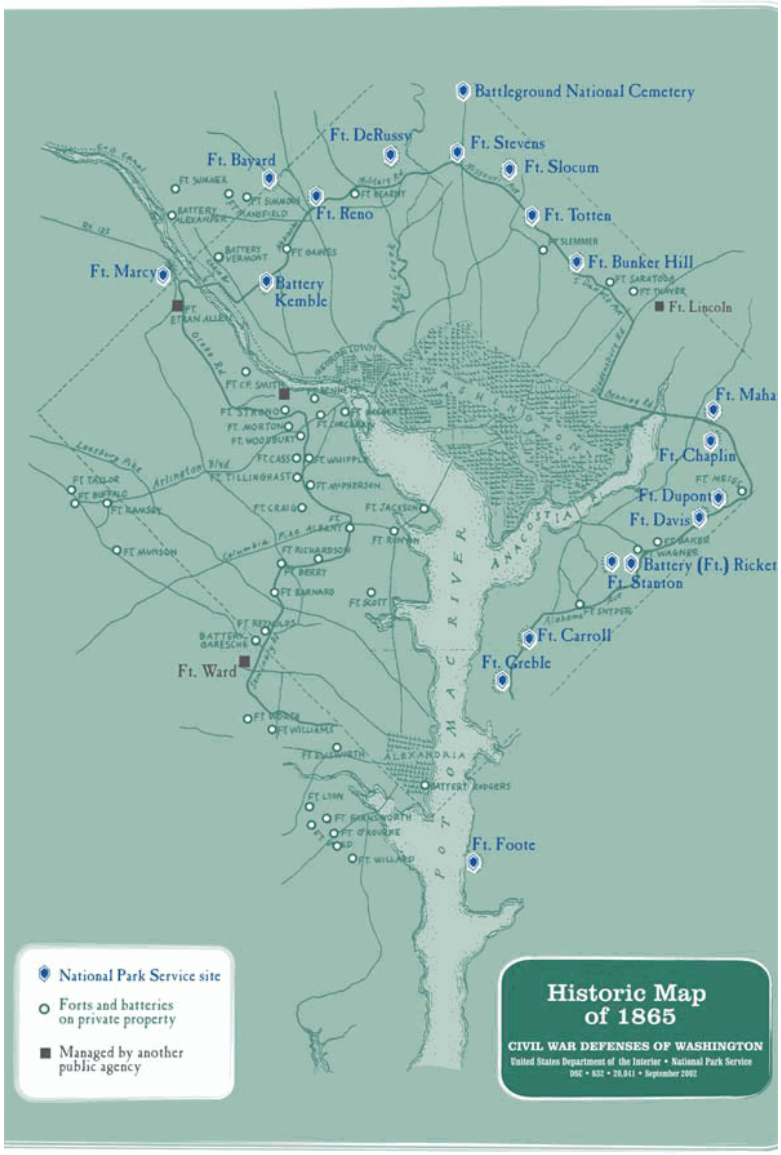

Fig 6 Modified 1865 map of the Defenses of Washington, distinguished by their current ownership and management status. (National Park Service)

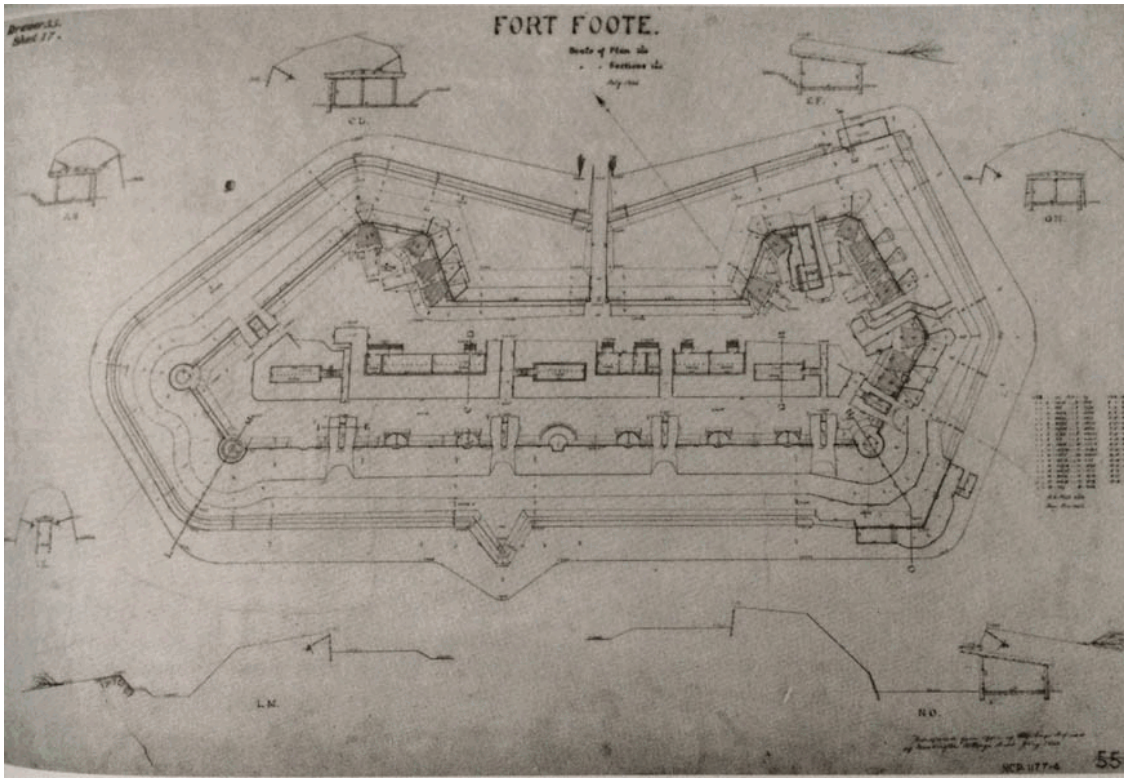

Fig 7 1865 Engineer Drawing of Fort Foote (National Archive, as printed in Mr. Lincoln's Forts)

Fig 8 Undated photograph of Fort Foote [possibly 19th century] (National Park Service Museum Resources Center)

1865-1878
POST WAR MILITARY ACTIVITY

Though no enemy had attacked Washington via the Potomac River since the War of 1812, the threat was real in the years after the Civil War and the 'state of the art' Fort Foote, considered the strongest of the Civil War Defenses, was maintained in order to defend the maritime approach to the city. Though declared a 'model work' in 1871, Foote had begun to deteriorate as early as October, 1865 when Acting Assistant Inspector General J.B. Campbell wrote that he had visited Fort Foote 'since the late heavy rains, and find that considerable damage has resulted to the work from them…bomb proofs leak, slides of earth, [I] recommend that the debris be removed.' Magazines were described as dilapidated, dangerous and liable 'at anytime to fall in and bury all that they contain.' The Board of Engineers for Fortifications suggested the 'modification of this work and erection of an additional battery of the heaviest guns' north of the fort on Rosiers Bluff, but money was not immediately available. In the years following the war the garrison stationed at Foote undertook basic maintenance, some cleanup and construction (CEHP, Inc. 1998: II-II, 7; Brown: 76).

The pattern of life for those stationed at Foote during this period was much the same as it had been during the war. It is described by Cooling and Owen as thus: 'Reveille began at dawn,

followed by a half hour breakfast and an hour's drill, then sick call, guard mount, fatigue call, police call and first sergeant's call. By 8:30 or 9:00 am, the troops were again ready for drill. About 1:00 pm the troops again conducted police or fatigue call followed at 2:00 or 3:00 by more drill. Recall was sounded between 4:00 and 5:00, and dress parade or retreat occurred about fifteen minutes before sunset, followed by supper. That meal occasionally came before retreat. Tattoo was sounded between 8:30 and 9:00 in the evening, and tap came about fifteen minutes thereafter. Inspection would occur on Sunday morning between 8:30 and 9:00 followed by church call at 10:30' (Cooling and Owen 2010: 246).

Reports from various army inspectors and soldiers stationed at the fort illuminate just how quickly the hastily built structures at Fort Foote fell into disrepair. In addition to the fort itself, the wharf was in need of attention by the end of 1868— piles were broken or had rotted off. The wharf would need to be completely rebuilt, along with almost all of the fort buildings (Brown 1970: 74-77).

The wharf, new barracks and officers' quarters were the first structures to be rebuilt. In April 1868 the barracks were described as 'new and kept in beautiful order' (Brown 1970: 51). These barracks were designed to house a single company and included, in addition to the required dormitory, separate reading and smoking rooms. As well equipped as the enlisted men's quarters were, they lacked facilities for bathing until after 1876. Prior to that time, the men either bathed in the river or using available sinks, or latrines facilities. New officers' quarters were completed in April 1868 and consisted of two duplexes, constructed to house four officers. Each officer's residence contained four small rooms and were described by the post commander in 1874 as 'small and rather flimsy in construction,' and lacking 'the civilized comforts called modern improvements which are usual in third class city residences' (Brown 1970: 56).

To the southeast of the enlisted men's barracks were the quarters of the laundresses. In many cases these were the homes of certain non-commissioned staff officers whose wives served as company laundresses. The original quarters, built in 1863 or 1864 were rebuilt in a new location closer to the fort in 1868. The new quarters consisted of a row of five single 16x13 feet rooms in which the laundresses lived with their children. The following year an enclosed shed to the rear of the quarters was built to relieve the crowded conditions (Brown 1970: 62-66).

A new guardhouse was built in August 1870, replacing the one located in the fort's traverse. It was located just inside the sally port, at an angle formed by the crest of the glacis slope and the passageway to the fort. The contract for its construction describes the guardhouse as 18x39 feet, one story high, with a peaked roof and 9-foot ceiling. Like all the buildings at the fort, it was frame (Brown 1970: 61).

A map drawn on January 1, 1872 shows sixteen buildings in total surrounding Fort Foote. In addition to the barracks, officers quarters, laundress quarters and guardhouse, were offices of the adjutant and commanding officer and the quarters of the ordnance sergeant, all located approximately 300 feet northeast of the laundress quarters. 80-feet south of the ordnance sergeant's quarters stood the sutler's store. 400-feet southeast of the store and 200-feet east of

the fort were the bakery and quartermaster and commissary storehouses. Next to the bakery was a 110-foot long wooden storehouse, built in 1868 to replace an earlier structure. East of the storehouse were the coal bin and woodyard, both built in 1871. Next to these structures were the carpenter and blacksmith shop. The bakery, storehouse, coal bin, woodyard and combination carpenter-blacksmith shop were lined up along the northeastern side of the post garden. The garden itself was an equilateral triangle, 600-feet on each side with one angle intersecting the eastern face of the fort. The garden was begun in April 1869 and was described as well cultivated and capable of supplying the men with fresh vegetables and other products through the fall and into the winter. East of the garden were the stables and wagon shed (Brown 1970: 62-66; Map of Fort Foote 1872). Drawings and plans of nearly all the buildings on the 1872 Map of Fort Foote can be found in the National Archives.

Every garrison stationed at Fort Foote experienced high incidence of typhoid and malaria and the post hospital was one of the most important, and well-used buildings at the fort. Located 400-feet due east of the land entrance to the fortification, the hospital was rebuilt around 1868. The new building was two-stories, with single story wings extending at right angles, containing a 12-bed ward, kitchen and pantry. The central structure had offices, storerooms, dispensary, mess room and bedrooms for hospital employees (Brown 1970: 67).

Other major features on the January 1, 1872 map of Fort Foote are the cemetery, engineer's storehouse, a boathouse with a capacity to hold two boats, engineer's watchman's quarters, the wharf and the road system. In the fall of 1874 a pond was constructed east of the fort, near the modern day entrance to the site, by damming the stream and scraping out an area to form a pool. The establishment date of the post cemetery is not known. In October of 1870, land had been set aside but was not enclosed. Two deaths occurred in 1870, both soldiers, who were buried inside the hospital enclosure. The cemetery was located 235-yards north of the officers' quarters and measured 150x100 feet. There were only six burials within the cemetery, and only one of these was a soldier. The others included two children of a soldier, a child of the Ordnance Sergeant and two engineer employees. In 1877 the cemetery was described as 'a small lot enclosed with a good picket fence…there is but one grave of a soldier in it and that is marked by a marble stone. There are other interments without head boards which were reported to be the graves of citizens who had died here while in the employ of the Engineer Dept. and some children' (Brown 1970: 67-72; Map of Fort Foote 1872).

The fort itself was extensively remodeled sometime in the early 1870s. Brick and crude concrete mix were used to build a large, new magazine located directly behind the Rodman guns. The same concrete was used to reinforce existing bombproofs and magazines throughout the fort. Evidence suggests that additional posterns may have been added during this time. An existing postern in the center of the fort's river face is not evident in the 1866 plans for Fort Foote and was likely a later addition. A trail, possibly covered, from this postern to the river appears on later maps of the site (Map of Fort Foote 1878). The type of concrete used throughout the fort, most extensively in the construction of the new magazine, suggests a small window for the building of the magazine and reinforcement of the bombproofs, as this type of material was only used for a brief period in the 1870s. Cooling and Owen specify the construction of the magazine took place 'sometime after 1872 and an Army Corps of Engineers

Report from 1884 supports that date. It also indicates that the large concrete magazine was never fully completed. The report, written by Colonel Peter C. Hains, states: 'In 1972 the Board of Engineers for Fortifications approved a project for the modification of the old fort, and for the construction of an additional battery. Work was in progress on the former when a suspension became necessary by reason of the failure of appropriations. No work has ever been done on the proposed new battery and none on the old fort since 1874' (Cooling and Owen 2010: 246; Brown 1970: 75-81; Army Corps of Engineers 1884: 36). National Park documents list one magazine as under restoration in the fall of 1873, with later renovations occurring in 1875. These same notes for interpretive signage date the construction of the concrete magazine to 1875 (NPS Onsite Meeting Notes 1984: 10). More research is needed to determine the exact dates of renovation to the fort.

Army engineers stationed at Foote during this time developed a King's Depression Carriage Mount for a Rodman smoothbore that made use of a unique counterweighted mount designed by U.S. Army Major W. K. King. The mount allowed the gun to be loaded behind the protection of the parapet, and then raised to firing position in the embrasure. This counterpoise mount was designed specifically for this test and about 34 shots were fired from the cannon on February 17 and August 3 of 1869 and May 1871, before the experiment was relocated to Battery Hudson in New York. Experiments such as this eventually led to the adoption of disappearing and hydraulic recoil carriages used in the Endicott period (NPS List of Classified Structures).

Construction and repairs continued at Fort Foote through 1876. In May 1875, 20 civilian employees plus men of the command graded and improved the road leading to the fort and installed a culvert over the stream. In June 1876, crib-work on the down-stream side of the causeway approach to the wharf was replaced. The abutment of the wharf was extended downstream sixteen feet at this time and a portion of the head of the wharf was cut down to facilitate landing from boats. Steamers made regular runs to the wharf from Washington and Alexandria in the 1870s, but service was discontinued with the closure of the post in 1879 (Brown 1970: 74-75; NPS List of Classified Structures; CEHP, Inc. 1998: II-II, 7).

Congress appropriated $25,000 for continued maintenance of the site in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. Though Fort Foote remained an active military site and nearly all of the buildings and structures were remodeled or rebuilt in the decade following the Civil War, by the summer of 1876 Fort Foote was again falling into disrepair. By 1877 the entire fortification was described as ':fast going to decay and ruin.' The revetments, bomb-proofs, shelters and underground quarters were crumbling away and described as beyond all possible repair or renewal (Brown 1970: 77-78).

Various companies from the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth U.S. Artillery were garrisoned at the fort until the Army ordered Company I, Second U.S. Artillery Regiment, to withdraw from Fort Foote on November 10, 1878. Though the U.S. Military retained ownership well into the twentieth century, the site was decommissioned and closed at this time. The fortifications and surrounding buildings were abandoned (CEHP, Inc. 1998: II-II, 7).

Fig 9 1868 Map of Fort Foote showing buildings at Fort Foote and the boundary of Mrs. B. Edelin's Farm in pink and Francis Rozier's land in yellow. (National Archives Geography and Map Division)

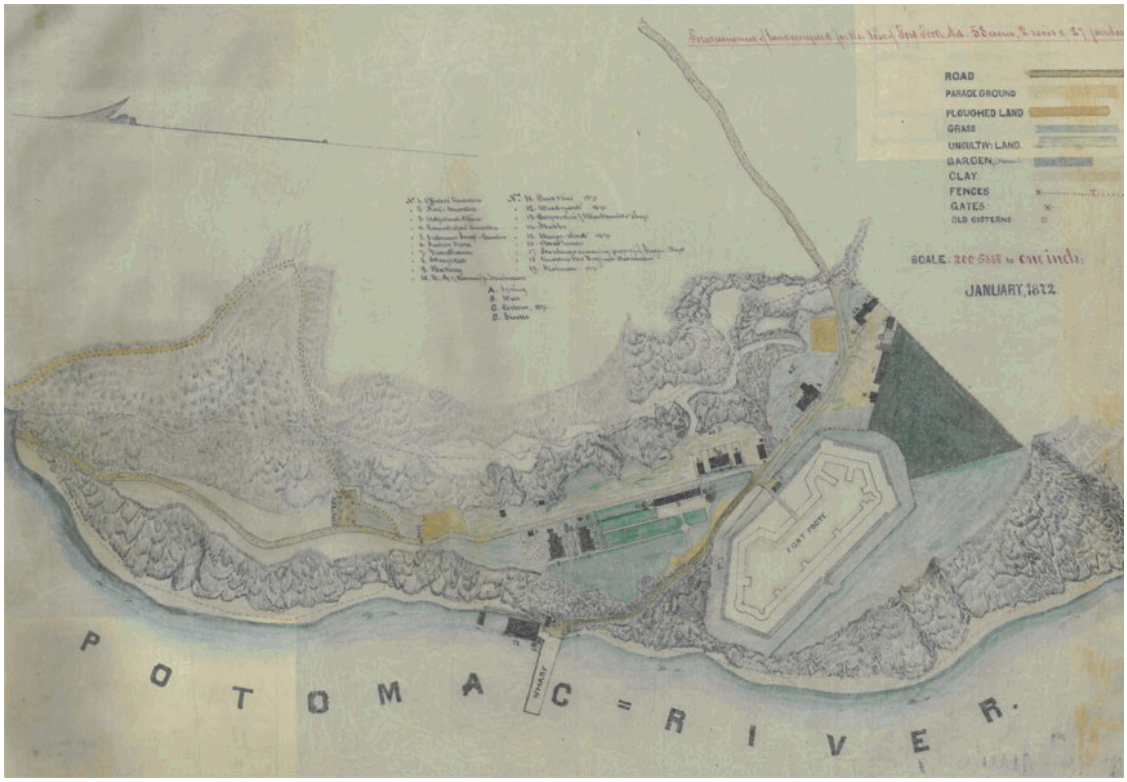

Fig 10 1872 Map of Fort Foote showing post Civil War buildings and structures, circulation patterns and land use. (National Archives Geography and Map Division)

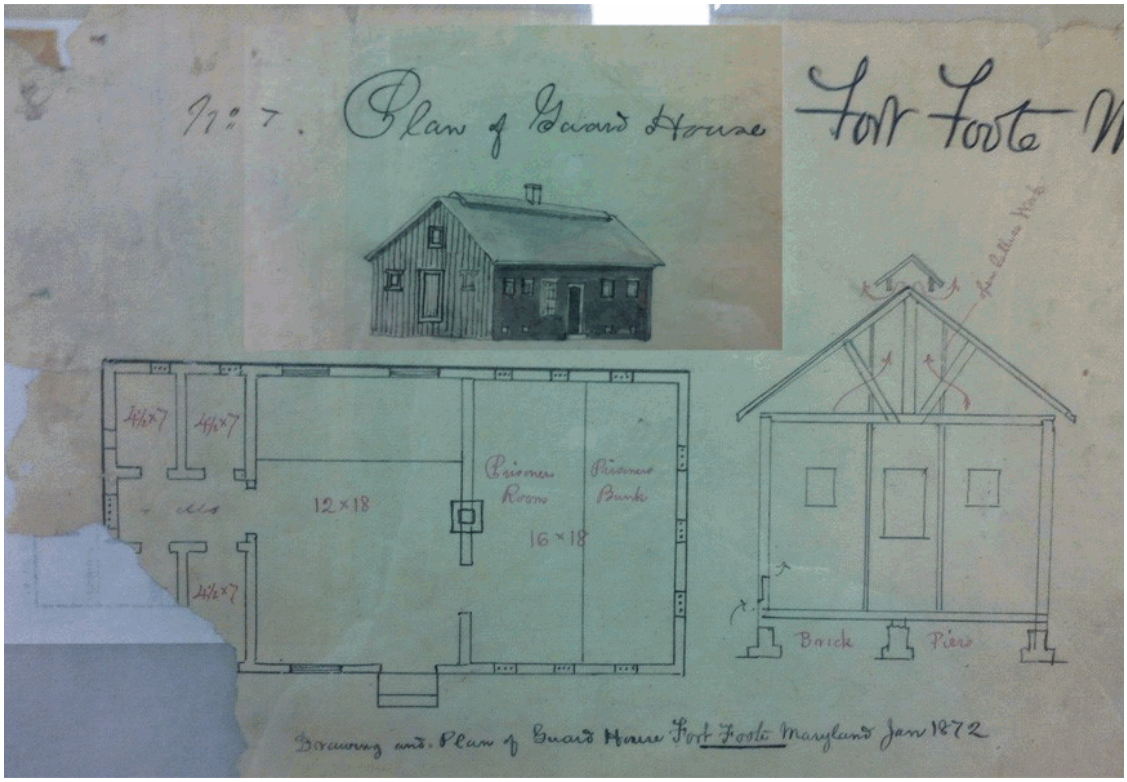

Fig 11 1872 Drawing of guardhouse at Fort Foote. (National Archives Geography and Map Division)

Fig 12 Undated photograph of guardhouse at Fort Foote [probably early 20th century] (National Park Service Museum Resources Center)

1879 – 1902
ABANDONMENT AND DETERIORATION

Conditions at Fort Foote were already considered beyond repair when the army decommissioned the site in 1878. There are few details available related to the site's post-1879 history, but newspaper accounts from the period make clear that Fort Foote was generally neglected and allowed to deteriorate. All responsibility for the site was turned over to a single caretaker, described in an unknown newspaper on December 30, 1922, as 'an, old sergeant.' His successor was ' a soldier's widow…several times written of as the only woman fort keeper in the United States' (NCPE newspaper clip 1922). No additional reports of either caretaker have been found.

In 1884 a New York Times reporter described Fort Foote as 'utterly useless…the buildings are constructed of perishable material and are fast going to decay' (The New York Times 1884). In a separate article Foote's magazines are described as 'going to ruin rapidly. No guns are mounted, but there are five serviceable platforms' (Washington Post 1884). An 1886 annual report recommended 'slight repairs to two sets of officers' quarters and the hospital,' but as 'the fort is not occupied by troops it is not deemed expedient to repair all of (the buildings)' (Washington Post 1886).

An 1894 Hopkins Map of Washington, DC shows most of the structures, including the two officers' quarters, barracks, laundresses' quarters, hospital, engineer's storehouse and guardhouse were still standing. 11 structures and the earthworks appear on the map, though none of them are identified and their locations are approximate, making it difficult to tell which, if any, of the original 19 buildings had been dismantled or collapsed (Hopkins Map of Washington DC 1894). A 1904 map, copied from an 1880 map of the site lists a total of 22 existing buildings, as follows: blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, stable, hospital, storehouse, bakery, post trader's store, ordinance sergeant's quarters, laundresses' quarters, office building, guard house, men's quarters, subaltern's quarters, commanding officer's quarters, engine house and engineer buildings. Of the seven buildings listed as 'engineer buildings, two are located directly outside the north face of the fort and two along the shoreline, at the bottom of the path leading from the postern at the fort's river face. Neither of these buildings appear on other known maps of Fort Foote. The 1904 map also seems to show a second wharf at the end of the path leading south from the fort's river face to the water. No other documentation of this wharf has been found and more research is needed to determine whether there was indeed a second wharf at Fort Foote. A new road, cutting through the garden, to the east of the fortification runs to an ice house at the southern-most tip of the property. Unlike the wharf and the trail from the postern, both the road and the ice house appear on later maps of Fort Foote.

1902-1930
REACTIVATION OF THE SITE

Beginning in 1902 Fort Foote was reactivated as an occasional practice area for students from the Army's Engineer School. More research is needed to determine the exact nature of the practice and testing conducted by Army engineers at Fort Foote. No rehabilitation of the buildings or earthworks seems to have been conducted during this time. At the beginning of World War I, Fort Foote was described as 'a ruin of tumbled earthmounds, half filled ditches grown with trees and vines among which many of the guns, falled from their wartime positions, lay' (NCPE newspaper clip 1922).

According to the material published by the Army Corps of Engineers in 2005, engineer troops were stationed at Fort Foote during World War I, where they carried out gas service testing. It is unknown whether stationed troops resided in buildings or camped on site during this period. At least eight buildings were still standing at Fort Foote in 1914 and were included in the US Coast and Geodetic Survey map from that year, which shows four buildings along the parade ground, three along the wharf and one near the point where the wharf road leads into the fort. A 1920 map, traced by the War Department from a 1918 original, also shows eight buildings remaining, though their locations are slightly different than those on the 1914 map. Many of the buildings depicted on the map are mislabeled, or are labeled according to their use by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1917. The stable and guardhouse are both correctly identified on this map, but the former officers' quarters, of which only one remains, is labeled as a hospital. The original hospital building is still standing, but is labeled as 'headquarters.' The engineer storehouse is the only building remaining by the dock and is labeled as a 'Powder House.' The spring near the road entering the site from present day Fort Foote Road is listed as a 'bath house.' Buildings unique to this map include a canteen, along the road that runs east of the

fortification, two ‘observatories’ along the bluff to the north of the fort and a structure marked ‘YMCA’ along the ridge to the southwest of the original officers’ quarters. Seven magazines, near the eastern ditch of the fort are shown on the map, as well as a structure listed as ‘tanks’ where the barracks once stood (War Department Map of Fort Foote, Maryland 1920).

Little is known about this map, or the exact nature of the Army Corps of Engineers use of Fort Foote during this time and some information may still be classified. Scouting troops did use the site for weekend camping trips and the building labeled as YMCA was likely the ‘screened pavilion in back of the old house’ built to accommodate the girl scouts and boy scouts who used the site (CEHP, Inc. 1998: II, 11). A 1931 article about Foote also describes a building ‘used as a weekend camp for girl scouts’ and historic photos show boy scouts posed next to the Rodman guns, which were now located in the ditch surrounding the fort (Stayer 1931).

In 1923 the War Department offered Fort Foote for sale. Many people who felt it should become a park succeeded in forestalling the sale until Congress could reconsider its fate. Army Corps of Engineer sources indicate that Fort Foote was used for training officer candidates stationed at Fort Washington during World War II, though after the passage of the Capper-Cramton Act in 1930, the park would no longer have been under military control. In 1930 it was transferred to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital and one year later, in 1931, transferred to the National Park Service. It is possible that it was loaned to the army for training purposes during this time (Army Corps of Engineers FUD Brochure 2005; CEHP, Inc. 1998: II-III, 7).

Fig 13 1920 War Dept Map of Fort Foote showing extent buildings circa 1918, including YMCA building and observation platforms. (NARA Geography & Map Division)

Fig 14 Undated photograph of scouting troop at Fort Foote, in front of Rodman cannon. Probably early 20th century. (National Capital Parks- East)

1901-1965
PLANNING FOR PARKLAND

In 1902, as part of the McMillan Plan that redesigned much of downtown Washington, city officials began to consider the restoration and preservation of all the remaining Civil War Defenses—with a new use as parks. Named after Senator James McMillan of Michigan, the McMillan plan was spearheaded by the United States Senate Park Commission, which was founded in 1900 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the relocation of the national capital from Philadelphia to Washington (Robinson and Associates 2004: 48). With roots in the City Beautiful Movement, the McMillan Plan, published in January of 1902, sought to realize sections of the city's original L'Enfant plan that had never been implemented and to reorient the city with an infrastructure of green spaces (http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/wash/lenfant.htm).

As part of that effort to renew the city's overlooked and undervalued areas, the plan included in its objectives a proposal to create a 28-mile parkway connecting the Civil War forts of DC as a string of public parkland. It promoted the forts not only for their history, but as a network of civic green space that would benefit the growing city:

'It is necessary to mention the chain of forts which occupied the higher summits…The views from these points are impressive in proportion to their commanding military positions, and they are well worth acquirement as future local parks, in addition to any claim their historical and military interest may afford' (Moore 1901:111).

As Fort Foote was still owned by the United State Military at this time and was not within the boundaries of Washington, it was excluded from the original plans for a 'Fort Drive.' The McMillan plan did, however, call for the establishment of a scenic drive leading from Mt. Vernon to the capital. 'Mt. Vernon Drive' was considered an important supplement to the capital park system and would inspire the creation of the George Washington Parkway, which Fort Foote was planned to be incorporated into (Moore 1901:121).

On March 29, 1930, Congress passed the Capper-Cramton Act, providing $16 million for acquisition of land, including the forts and Fort Drive. It further provided that when Fort Foote was no longer required for military purposes, the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital would receive title to it, without cost, for administration and maintenance as a part of the said George Washington Memorial Parkway (CEHP, Inc. 1998: II-III, 4).

Though the planned expansion of the George Washington Parkway (which would have had its terminus at Fort Washington) to Fort Foote was never realized, the site was surveyed for that purpose in the early 1930s. In 1931 Fort Foote was transferred to the National Park Service, who proceeded to document the existing conditions of the earthworks and extant buildings. In 1931, surveyors camped at Fort Foote, which was described as 'in good condition' (CEHP, Inc. 1998: II-III, 7-8).

At least five buildings were still standing at Fort Foote when the NPS took over control of the site in 1931. A Washington Daily News article list of remaining structures includes the guardhouse, barracks, which are described as roofless, and a building used as a weekend camp for Girl Scouts (Stayer 1931). Documents from this period also show that the wharf was partially extant (CEHP, Inc. 1998: : II-III, 7-8). Survey photos from 1933-1934 confirm the survival of the guardhouse, though it is listed as 'bunkhouse' in photographs. The hospital was also still standing in 1934 and three of its facades were photographed. No images of the barracks have been located and it is unlikely that they still stood on the site at this time, as they do not appear in the 1920 War Department map of Fort Foote. The roofless structure mentioned in the Washington Daily News article may refer to the pumphouse, which was photographed in 1934. More research is needed to determine the original location of this structure. It may be the building labeled 'Tanks' on the 1920 map which was located near the former site of the barracks. Photos of the engineer's storehouse and ice house have not been located but as they are currently extant and it is likely that they were documented along with the other remaining structures in 1934. Photos of the concrete magazine and the Rodman guns date to 1933 and show the earthworks as overgrown and partially collapsed.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) completed some 'general cleanup' work at Fort Foote during this time. It appears that the majority of the CCC's on site work was focused on shoring up areas of Rosiers Bluff that were unstable and threatened by erosion. In 1940 the CCC

placed approximately one-quarter mile of rip-rap stone to stabilize the bluff (NPS Report 1940). Note: This rip-rap stone wall, once 2-6 feet high and up to 12 feet wide has eroded into what is not essentially a rock 'beach' (Davidson 2004:100) The CCC was created at the height of the depression in 1933. Across the country, millions of young men found employment at CCC camps, where they lived and worked in exchange for uniforms, shelter, food and a stipend. In general, CCC enrollees worked with the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture, with projects that included the construction and maintenance of roads or picnic areas, the creation of athletic fields or cabin camps and the repair and reconstruction of historic resources, such as Civil War-era forts (Davidson 2004:2). Of the many fort sites in the DC area where the CCC worked, their role was most evident at Fort Stevens, where they reconstructed many of the original fort's original features. The CCC program was officially terminated in 1942 (General Report on CCC Work 1939; Davidson 2004).

With many of the forts and batteries back in Government possession, proposals for the placement of various non-park items on or around them were common. A light, as aid to navigation was mounted on the old wharf of Fort Foote, and the Aeronautics Authority wished to place a radio beam tower in the park. It is likely that the F.A.A. reservation, still located on the former site of the Fort Foote garden, dates to around the time Fort Foote was transferred to the NPS in 1931. More research is needed to determine an exact date. The F.A.A site and radio tower appears on the 1958 USGS Topo map so it dates to at least then.

1965-2014
MODERN DAY FORT FOOTE

In 1965 The Smithsonian Institution submitted a proposal to the National Park Service to purchase Fort Foote (and adjoining privately held lands) for use as the future site of a National Armed Forces Museum. The Smithsonian's plans included the construction of a museum and visitors center directly north of Rosiers Bluff. The earthworks themselves were to be preserved and rehabilitated as a site of potential Civil War-related programming. Documents show The Smithsonian remained interested in the site through the 1970s, though like the George Washington Parkway extension, these plans remained unrealized (NPS Fort Foote Briefing Book 1973).

A 1968 survey of Fort Foote conducted as part of The Smithsonian proposal mentions the presence of picnic areas and a parking lot at the site. No buildings or structures other than the earthworks are named as extant. Though more research is needed to establish the exact dates the guardhouse, hospital, pumphouse and any other buildings along the parade ground were demolished, it likely to have occurred sometime between 1934-1968.

In 1984 the National Park Service oversaw the reinstallation of the Rodman Guns to their original locations overlooking the Potomac River. An article by National Capital Parks East historian, Dr. Marilyn Nichols, describes the process of moving the 25-ton guns from the ditch where they had lay since the 1870s to gun carriages that were reconstructed by local iron works companies. In preparation to remount the canons, all five original gun mounts were cleared. It was determined that the granite, concrete and iron mounts remained in solid condition, despite a century's exposure to the elements and could be used to remount the

Rodman Guns. New carriage mounts were reconstructed. For the front-pintle carriage, molds for carriages that were reconstructed at Harpers Ferry during the bicentennial were used. No molds for a center-pintle carriage existed, so remaining parts from the original carriage, found in the ditch surrounding Fort Foote, were restored. The original side plates were used in their entirety, set on a new chassis and a combination of new and old wheels. The guns were mounted using cranes. (Nichols 1984: 4-5).

1984 was also the year that the NPS first developed a comprehensive plan for interpretation at Fort Foote. Prior to this time no waysides or interpretive signage existed. As part of the remounting of the Rodman Guns, park employees recommended the installation of signage in and around the fort (NPS on-site meeting notes 1984). In addition to interpretive signage, the immediate needs at Fort Foote included improved drainage and ground cover clearance, clearance of debris in brick tunneling, clearance of historic vistas to the river, restoration of the earthworks and choice of appropriate ground cover, installation of facilities for visitor use, including new parking and picnicking areas and rest rooms, and an archeological survey of Fort Foote to determine the current condition of the earthworks. It is unknown how many of these items were accomplished. Youth Conservation Corps workers helped to clear the thick vegetation that obscured the original southern sightline from the guns to the river (No clearing was done on the north cannon sightline because the cliffs were too steep). Interpretive signage was also installed, but more research is needed to determine what, if any, other maintenance and upkeep of the site was completed at this time.

In the early 2000s, The Defense Environmental Restoration Program required the Department of Defense to identify, investigate and cleanup contamination resulting from past practices on any property that was formerly owned, leased, possessed or operated by the Department of Defense (DoD). Such properties are known as Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Historical research confirmed the use and storage of military munitions at Fort Foote, which is classified as a FUD by the DoD. In 2006 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted a Site Inspection that included an intrusive investigation to search for ordnance and potential hazards to human health and the environment resulting from the Army's use of the site in the early twentieth century.

In coordination with the NPS, approximately six acres were intrusively investigated on the Fort Foote property in areas where munitions or explosives were most likely to be encountered based on historic munitions use. No munitions or explosives were located during the inspection and no munitions constituents were identified in the surface soil that pose a risk to human health. These investigations were archeologically monitored.

Little has changed at Fort Foote since the reinstallation of the Rodman guns in the 1980s. Like many of the other Civil War Defenses, the local community uses the site primarily for recreational purposes like hiking, dog walking and fishing. In recent years the parade ground has been blocked from motor vehicles due to frequent and extensive illegal dumping episodes and resource protection concerns. A comfort station was constructed in the 1990s and in 2000, an 8-car parking lot was constructed near the picnic area outside the parade ground, near the site of the original garden. In 2001 four additional waysides and a new bulletin board were also

installed .

Additional clearance of sightlines from the Rodman guns was completed in 2000. Vegetation has grown back since then, much of it invasive exotics. Ideas on how to treat the preservation of earthworks have changed considerably over the past twenty years and thick growth and leaf cover such as that that at Fort Foote is now considered among the best forms of preservation, serving as a deterrent to visitors who might otherwise walk on the earthworks and protecting the earthworks from further erosion.

Recently, there's been a renewal of interest in the Fort Drive concept. Another Fort Circle Parks Master Plan was developed in 2004 and called for a program similar to the 1968 proposal. Though Fort Foote was not included as a part of the 1968 Fort Drive proposal, the new plan emphasizes connections with sites, including Fort Foote, in both Maryland and Virginia. In 2009 the National Park Service Established a Civil War Defenses of Washington Program Manager position to oversee interpretation and programming at all 19 of the Civil War Defenses of Washington, which are jointly administered by National Capital Parks East and Rock Creek Park.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This section provides and evaluation of the physical integrity of the Fort Foote cultural landscape by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the periods of significance (1863-1865, 1865-1878 and 1902-1934) with existing conditions. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and comprise the property's uniqueness. Each characteristic or feature is classified as contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape characteristics are comprised of landscape features. Landscape features are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance. Non-contributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered 'compatible' when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods or design strategies of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, through their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features that are listed as undetermined, further primary research, which is outside the scope of this CLI, is necessary to determine the feature's origination date. Landscape characteristics and features, individually and as a whole, express the integrity and historic character of the landscape and contribute to the property's historic significance.

Landscape characteristics identified for Fort Foote are topography, spatial organization, land use, buildings and structures, circulation, vegetation, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeology. The buildings and structures already documented through the List of Classified Structures (LCS) are described here in the context of the landscape setting. This section also includes an evaluation of the property's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the site's historic period. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed in the National Register, a property not only must be shown to have significance under one or more criteria, but must also retain integrity.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for Fort Foote are topography, spatial organization, land use, buildings and structures, circulation, vegetation, views and vistas, small-scale features and archeology.

The site for Fort Foote was selected for its topography and position along the Potomac River. Located on a bluff 100 feet above the river, Fort Foote provided an elevated vantage of the surrounding landscape, including the river approach to Washington DC that Foote was designed to protect. The topography remains the same as it was throughout the historic period and has a high degree of integrity.

The current spatial organization of the Fort Foote cultural landscape is similar to that of the first period of significance. At that time, the main earthworks were located at the topographic crest of the bluff overlooking the Potomac River, with a road leading from the sally port down to the river and a trail running along the parade ground. The majority of the auxiliary buildings were torn down in the early twentieth century but the landscape retains partial integrity of spatial organization.

While the military land use aspect of Fort Foote officially ended in 1878 when the site was decommissioned, it was briefly used by the military during WWI and WWII. The US Government retained the land until 1930 when it was transferred to the office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital for inclusion as part of a planned extension of the George Washington National Memorial Parkway. Though the designed extension was never realized, the site has been open as a public park since 1931. Prior to its official opening as a public park the site was used for recreational purposes by local girl scouts and boy scouts. Land use at Fort Foote retains no integrity from either of the 19th Century periods of significance. It retains a high degree of integrity to the third period of significance.

The landscape has partial integrity of buildings and structures. The earthworks, though deteriorated, are relatively well preserved and remain extant as ruins. Buildings from the first and second periods of significance are partially extant and foundations from many of the buildings that were torn down in the twentieth century can be found at Fort Foote.

For Foote's Civil War circulation pattern partially survives and retains integrity from the first and second periods of significance. The original wharf road leading from the dock to the fort is deteriorated, but survives in the form of a rough trail. The parade grounds are extant but the original path leading from the northern edge of the grounds, along the bluff, past the cemetery to the river is hard to discern. Remnants of it may remain as part of the current NPS trail in this area.. Footpaths through the sallyport and around the earthworks survive, as do limited footpaths through the magazines and bombproofs. More research is needed to determine whether a new trail leading from the parade ground to the northern edge of the site, dates to the third period of significance.

Vegetation at Fort Foote retains partial integrity from the first and second periods of significance. During the historic period, brush and trees were cleared directly surrounding the fort to allow for sightlines from the guns to the Potomac and along the landward side. Vegetation was also cleared for the building of auxiliary structures, the parade ground and cemetery and for the garden. Much of this area remains clear of vegetation, particularly the parade ground. The garden is now covered with

meadow-like vegetation and trees and brush have grown up over the earthworks and sites of the barracks, hospital and other structures during the past 125 years.

Fort Foote was sited to control movement along the Potomac River and the bluff below the fort was cleared of vegetation during the first period of significance to afford direct views of the river. These views have been impacted by regrowth along the bluff since the site was abandoned by the military in 1878. Beginning in the 1980s, and as recently as 2000, the National Park Service has attempted partial clearance of vegetation to restore original views in front of the Rodman guns, but rapid regrowth obstructs nearly all of the original views for much of the year. Original views along the parade ground remain extant, especially from the former site of the officer's quarters. Fort Foote retains partial integrity of views from the first and second periods of significance.

With the exception of an 1875 culvert all other existing features, including way-finding, regulatory and interpretive signage are outside the periods of significance. Fort Foote retains partial integrity of small-scale features to the first two periods of significance.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity

1. The location aspect of integrity involves the place where the landscape was constructed. The location of Fort Foote remains unaltered since its construction and retains a high degree of integrity. The current boundaries of the site, as defined by this CLI are based on the historic boundaries of the fort complex.

2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a cultural landscape of historic property. Although the earthworks are deteriorated, they still retain their original forms from the Civil War. The site retains integrity of design from the first period of significance.

3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. During and immediately after the Civil War, Fort Foote's setting was rural, occupied by only a few local landowners, most of them farmers. During the later period of significance, the site's setting was marked by new suburban developments. The area immediately surrounding the fort was surrounded by single-family homes. Currently, Fort Foote is still a park and historic site within a suburban community, though within the boundaries of the park aspects of its original, undeveloped setting have been preserved. Fort Foote retains partial integrity to the first and second periods of significance and a high degree of integrity to the third period of significance.

4. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, paving, plants and other landscape features. Fort Foote's earthworks and building ruins retain partial integrity of materials. While some of the original elements have been removed, the materials date to the first or second periods of significance.

5. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. This

characteristic is most present in the earthworks, which display the design-work of the Army Corps of Engineers and craftsmanship of soldiers and laborers who constructed the fort. Both design and building elements are particular to the first and second periods of significance. Because certain aspects of Fort Foote were dismantled after the war and the earthworks have eroded it retains a partial degree of integrity of workmanship to the first and second periods of significance.

6. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. Because portions of the site's nineteenth century layout, design and features are extant today, historic feeling from the first two periods of significance is preserved. Moreover, Fort Foote remains a park in the midst of a suburban neighborhood, with features that contribute to the integrity of feeling from the 20th century period of significance.

7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Fort Foote is associated with the Civil War. Links to this historic event are still evident at the park. The extant earthworks and structures offer the most explicit connection between the historic significance of the site and its present day forms. Fort Foote retains integrity of association from the first period of significance.

CONCLUSIONS

After evaluation of the landscape features and characteristics within the context of the seven aspects of integrity established by the National Register this CLI finds that the Civil War-era cultural landscape and the 1865-1878 cultural landscape retain integrity from to all three periods of significance (1863-1865, 1865-1878 and 1902-1934). While the integrity to the nineteenth century periods of significance is impacted by the loss of some landscape features, the overall historic integrity of the property is high.

Aspects of Integrity:

Location

Design

Setting

Materials

Workmanship

Feeling

Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Topography

The topography of the Fort Foote cultural landscape determined its placement in the landscape. The site's elevation was a primary consideration when army officials scouted locations for Fort Foote in 1862. Its position on a high bluff, overlooking the Potomac River for three miles to the south, was the primary reason for situating the fort at its present location.

EXISTING

Fort Foote's topography has not changed since the period of significance.

EVALUATION

Fort Foote's topography contributes to the historic character of the site and retains a high degree of integrity.

Spatial Organization

HISTORIC
Fort Foote's position along the eastern bank of the Potomac River, along with its elevation and the views it provided, was the organizing principle for the site's original spatial organization. Fort Foote was sited at the southern edge of a bluff overlooking the Potomac River to the south and was designed to defend against a naval attack on Washington DC. Fort Foote was organized so that heavy artillery covered the southern face of the fort, with smaller guns positioned along the landward face in case of attack from the north or east. The sally port, or entrance, to the fort was located on its north-facing side. Auxiliary buildings, including barracks, officers' quarters and the hospital, were originally located north and northeast of the fort, along the parade grounds and wharf road. A road leading west from the sally port, down a steep bluff, connected the fort and the auxiliary buildings with a 110-foot wharf. Water was the primary means of communication during the nineteenth century periods of significance and the wharf road provided the main access to Fort Foote.

In the second period of significance many of the Civil-War buildings and structures were rebuilt, though the spatial organization remained much the same as during the first period of significance. Living quarters were located to the north of the fort and other necessary structures to the northeast, along the wharf road, which remained the main means of access to the site. A garden was planted along the east side of the fort in 1868.

By the third period of significance, the site's spatial integrity had been partially compromised, with access to the site now achieved via Fort Foote Road rather than the original water approach.

EXISTING
Fort Foote's spatial organization retains a partial degree of integrity to the first period of significance. The original water approach to the fort has been replaced by a paved road leading west, from Fort Foote Road, to a parking area east of the earthworks. The wharf road still exists as a trail but is not clearly marked but is used regularly by park visitors. The extant engineers' storehouse at the bottom of the road and the remains of the original wharf are helpful in determining the importance of the wharf road during the nineteenth century periods of significance.

The original north-facing entrance to the fort remains extant. Erosion makes it difficult to

determine the orientation of artillery on the land facing sides of the fort but extant gun platforms dating to the second period of significance and the remounted Rodman guns are useful in determining the sites primary orientation towards the Potomac River during the nineteenth century periods of significance.

Daily life at Fort Foote during the first and second periods of significance was organized around the parade ground as well as the fortification itself. During the third period of significance the area was the main site of camping and recreational use by scouting troops. Though all of the auxiliary buildings along the parade ground are no longer extant, making the original spatial organization of the area difficult to discern without historic maps, the space itself remains intact and retains a partial degree of integrity from all periods of significance.

EVALUATION
Fort Foote's current spatial organization retains partial integrity from the first and second and third periods of significance and contributes to the historic character of the site.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

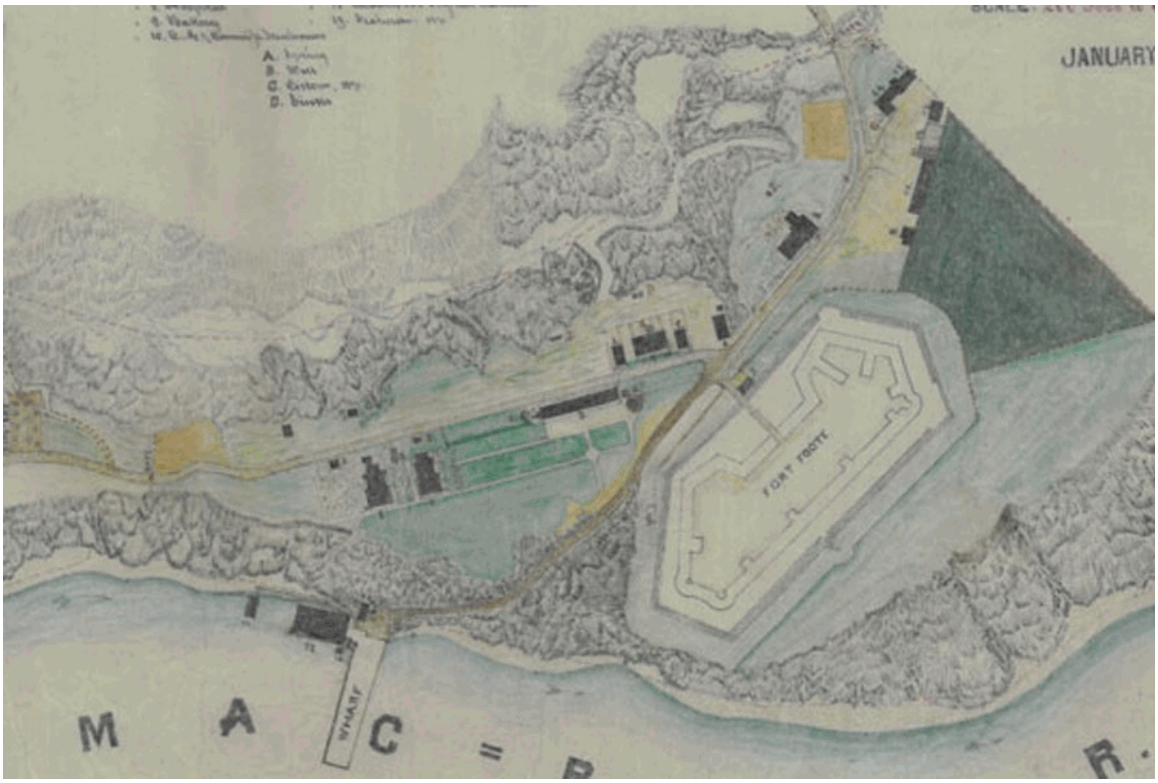

Fig 15 1872 Map of Fort Foote showing spatial organization and circulation patterns dating to the first and second periods of significance.

Fig 16 The parade ground. Much of the daily activity at Fort Foote took place around the parade ground during the first and second periods of significance (2014 CLP/NCR).

Land Use

HISTORIC

Fort Foote's periods of significance represent two distinct uses of the landscape: the nineteenth and twentieth century military use and use for recreation and interpretation in the twentieth century. Built in 1863 as one of the Civil War Defenses of Washington, Fort Foote maintained its integrity as a military site until it was abandoned by the army in 1878. For the next two decades the fort remained a military relic, while the land around it was changed from a sparsely populated rural farm land into a rapidly developing suburban community. Engineer troops were stationed at Fort Foote during WWI and carried out munitions testing at the site. Fort Foote was also used for officer training during WWII.

In the early decades of the twentieth century the site was identified for potential inclusion in the proposed George Washington Parkway, even though it was still under military ownership. In 1923 the War Department offered Fort Foote for sale. Many people who felt it should become a park succeeded in forestalling the sale until Congress could reconsider its fate. The community was already using the park for recreational purposes in the early twentieth century, and sometime before 1914 a pavilion was built on the parade ground for use by local scouting troops who regularly camped at the site. With the passage of the Capper-Cramton Act in 1930 Fort Foote was transferred to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National

Capital (later National Capital Parks) for use as a public park. One year later, in 1931, transferred to the National Park Service.

EXISTING
Today the Fort Foote cultural landscape remains public parkland, retaining its land use from the third period of significance, as a place for public recreation.

EVALUATION
Though there is some documentation that the military used Fort Foote for officer training during World War II, official military use of the site ended with the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930 and the subsequent transfer of the site to the National Park Service. Its use as a recreational landscape has not changed since the third period of significance, which begins in 1902. Land use at the site retains a high degree of integrity from the third period of significance.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Recreational Use

Feature Identification Number: 169687

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Circulation

HISTORIC
During the first and second periods of significance, Fort Foote was primarily accessed via the Potomac River. A road leading up from the Potomac to the fort was constructed in 1863, simultaneously with the fort itself. The road was approximately one quarter of a mile long and curved up along a ravine from the river to the front of the fort at the north end of the current parking area; this is about 100-feet east of the fort's sally port. At the present parking area, the wharf road joined the main access road to the fort (now overlain by the current automobile access road). In 1864 a wharf was completed, allowing boats to dock at Fort Foote while supplies or visitors were unloaded. Additional repairs to the wharf and the road were completed during the second period of significance, but the location of both remained the same. One additional road dates from the first period of significance and leads north from the wharf road and through the center of the parade ground.

More research is needed to determine whether this road extended to the Potomac River at the northern tip of Rosiers Bluff during the first period of significance, or if it was extended after the cemetery was built in the 1870s. Additional walking paths and social trails between buildings and through the garden certainly existed but are difficult to determine from existing maps of Fort Foote. An 1868 map of the site shows a road leading from the main access road into the garden and forking east towards the blacksmith’s shop. Trails running behind the hospital and connecting the barracks to a footpath leading down the bluff from the officer’s quarters are also depicted. More research is needed to determine the exact date of construction for these trails. There is evidence of an additional path leading from the postern in the center of the fort’s

river face, south to the Potomac River, and the 1902 map shows a wharf-like structure at the bottom of this path. While more research is needed to determine the date this path was constructed and whether there was, indeed, a second wharf at the bottom of the path, the appearance of these circulation routes on a map copied from an 1880 original would date their construction to the second period of significance.

Documentation from the third period of significance dates the addition of a road leading from the main access road and running south, along the eastern edge of the ditch to approximately 1918. The road is in roughly the same location as the existing gravel road leading to the F.A.A. transmitter site. The road running through the parade ground, past the cemetery and the remainder of wharf road appear intact, though the 1920 map of the site does not depict any footpaths or trails.

EXISTING

The existing entrance to Fort Foote is a partially paved, mostly gravel road leading west from Fort Foote Road and to a parking and picnic area just east of the earthworks. This driveway does not follow the historic access road, which originally crossed the creek slightly north of the modern driveway, where it connected with the main Piscataway Road. A gravel road extends south from the parking area, providing access to an F.A.A. transmitter antenna located on the former site of the Fort Foote garden. West of the parking area, a wide trail leads to the sally port, the parade ground and the historic wharf road trail down to the river. A groomed grass path leads through the sally port and west, curving south in front of the concrete and brick magazine and following along the river-face of the fort, past the two mounted Rodman guns and further, where it ends near the last of three vacant gun platforms, near the southeastern edge of the fort. Social trails running over collapsed sections of bombproofs and magazines cut through the central traverse of the fort. The ditch surrounding the earthworks is partially eroded and often full of water and debris. A wooden footbridge crosses the ditch at the northwestern edge of the fort and a path leads from the bridge to the original wharf road which is now a rough footpath leading down to the Potomac River.

While there are no visible remains of the road that once cut through the center of the parade grounds, a NPS trail leading from the northern edge of the parade grounds follows the same path of some historic maps to the Potomac River at the northern edge of Rosiers Bluff.

EVALUATION

Though altered, the existing circulation patterns through the sally port and around the earthworks retain a partial degree of integrity from the first and second periods of significance. Circulation patterns through magazines and bombproofs are inaccessible due to collapsed earth, but visitors can still walk through portions of the brick and concrete magazine at the western end of the fort. Likewise, the trail leading to the Potomac River follows the path of the original wharf road and retains partial integrity to the nineteenth century periods of significance. While the current NPS trail leading from the parade grounds to the northern edge of Rosiers Bluff follows roads depicted on historic maps, more research is needed to determine the exact

location of the original road as historic maps contradict one another as to its location. More recent circulation patterns at the site, including the current drive from Fort Foote Road and the driveway leading from the parking lot to the F.A.A. transmitter are non-contributing.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Parade Grounds

Feature Identification Number: 169695

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Wharf Road

Feature Identification Number: 169697

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 201650

LCS Structure Name: Fort Foote, Wharf Road

LCS Structure Number: 023-08

Feature: Historic Trails

Feature Identification Number: 169699

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Historic Road

Feature Identification Number: 169701

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: NPS Era Trails

Feature Identification Number: 169703

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – incompatible

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Social Trails

Feature Identification Number: 169705

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – incompatible

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: NPS Era Road

Feature Identification Number: 169707

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – incompatible

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Sanitation Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 169709

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – incompatible

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Parking Area

Feature Identification Number: 169711

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – incompatible

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

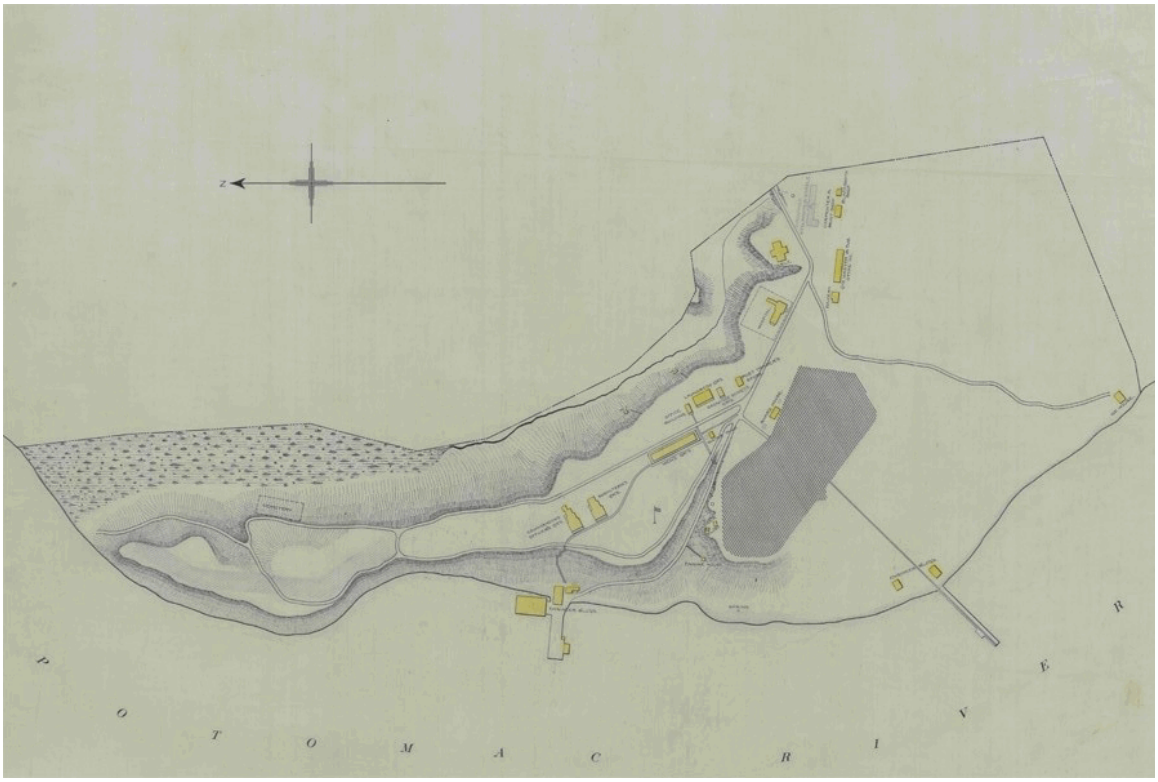

Fig 17 1904 map of Fort Foote showing path from southern face of fort to Potomac River. (NARA Geography & Map Division)

Fig 18 Upper: NPS footbridge over ditch. Path leads from footbridge to historic wharf road. Lower: Access to historic wharf road leading to Potomac River (2014 CLP/NCR).

Fig 19 Fort Foote's sally port which remains the main entrance to the fort (2014 CLP/NCR).

Vegetation

HISTORIC

The only photo of Fort Foote taken during the Civil War era is undated, but as the fort is described as 'under construction,' it likely dates to the first period of significance. The image was taken from the top of the fort's central traverse and shows that the area immediately surrounding the fort had been cleared of all trees and vegetation beginning in 1863. This would have included the clearing of large tree stands on the ridge of the bluff along the entire site to allow for clear views along the Potomac River. The entire area in front of the fort's river-face down to the river was cleared. Likewise, land was cleared for the parade grounds and for the wharf road. While no documentation of clearance at the site has been located, the army's general treatment of Defenses of Washington and period maps suggest that large vegetation was also cleared to the east and north of the site to allow for ample visibility in case of a land attack. An 1872 map shows that much of the land, with the exception of the perimeters and the steep sections of bluff was cleared and grassed. A garden measuring 600-feet on each side was planted along the eastern ditch of the fort in 1868. Land to the north of the garden and north of the parade ground was also ploughed, for unspecified purposes. Period maps indicate that the marsh and thicket at the northern tip of Rosiers Bluff were extant during the first and part of the second period of significance. The swamp was drained during the 1870s.

According to early twentieth century maps and photos, the parade grounds and garden areas appeared to have been maintained by the military for training purposes during the third period of

significance, but the remainder of the site, including the fort itself was left untended during this period. Regrowth occurred quickly along the bluff to the south of Fort Foote and over and around the fort itself.

In 1984 the NPS and Youth Conservation Corps partially cleared vegetation to restore views from the southern remounted Rodman gun, though large trees were allowed to stand. The area in front of the south cannon was cleared again in the early 2000s.

EXISTING
Many of the areas of the Fort Foote cultural landscape that were once cleared of all vegetation are now thick with ground cover and mature trees. Areas surrounding the earthworks, including the bluffs below the fort's river face and west of the parade ground, are now densely forested and thick with low, thorny invasive species. Mature trees have grown up on the parapet of the earthworks, along the central traverse and in the surrounding ditch. While no documentation of original species of vegetation from the first periods of significance were discovered during the course of research, comparison of new growth vegetation with the pre-Civil War growth that still exists along the perimeters of the site confirms that much of the more recent growth is similar to the original vegetation on the site: a mix of oaks, tulip poplars, chestnut, hickory, beech and maple. A proliferation of invasive non-native ailanthus trees is a more recent issue at Fort Foote which was largely a result of the effort to clear the viewshed. Amateur efforts at clearing were unsuccessful, there are professional efforts to remove them by the exotic plant team based upon regional program prioritization.
It is unclear whether the large oak tree along the western side of the parade ground predates the first period of significance. Its size suggests that it might, but more research is needed to determine an approximate age. The National Park Service maintains the parade ground as a mowed area and until recently the site of the former garden was also regularly mowed. It is now maintained as a meadowed area, with tall grasses covering the majority of the site. Trees were planted around the F.A.A. transmitter in the 1980s in order to block it from view.

EVALUATION
The vegetation patterns at Fort Foote have retained partial integrity to the first and second periods of significance. The parade grounds and some original circulation paths through the earthworks and around the site remain clear of vegetation. Much of the vegetation along the perimeter of the site remained untouched during the Civil War. The areas that have grown back since the site was abandoned in 1878 are a combination of native deciduous vegetation and invasive species, although there is a strong native species component to the site. The biggest problem with invasive plants is in the cleared fort areas. Much of the woods are pretty clean and include mountain laurel understory and mature oaks.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Mature Trees and Brush

Feature Identification Number: 169713

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Fig 21 Mature tree growth on magazines and bombproofs to the left and parapets to the right (2014 CLP/NCR)

Fig 22 Meadow landscape on the former site of the Fort Foote garden (2014 CLP/NCR).

Fig 23 Ground cover and growth covering concrete magazine (2014 CLP/NCR).

Buildings and Structures

HISTORIC

The Civil War-era buildings and structures at Fort Foote were comprised primarily of the earthworks, within which were also located three magazines and at least three bombproofs. The fort was constructed of rammed earth and covered in cedar log revetments. When completed, it had a perimeter of 472 yards and a river-facing front 515 ½-feet long with a return of 75-feet at an angle of 120 degrees. These two faces, which constituted the water battery, were armed with the heavy artillery—four mounted Parrotts and two giant Rodman guns, with intervening 12-foot thick traverses rising seven-feet above the crest of the parapet. The parapets on those faces were 20 to 25-feet thick in order to withstand the punishing blows of naval bombardment. A central traverse extended the length of the fort. Within it were located the magazines and bombproofs, with four passages through to facilitate movement from one side of the fort to the other. This central traverse provided protection from artillery fire from the northeast, or landward side, as well as protecting the land front from plunging reverse fire directed by enemy vessels at the heavy guns. Galleries were placed in the counterscarp to flank the ditches of the long water face and the two short faces at the southeast extremity of the work. The rear of the fort, running parallel to the long water-facing side, was armed with field and siege guns for land defense. There were eleven vacant gun platforms and a surrounding ditch, approximately 12-feet deep, on all sides of the fort. Barnard described the internal arrangements at Fort Foote as the most elaborate of all the Civil War Defenses of Washington.

Outside the fort's perimeter, Foote's Civil War-era camp was located north and northeast of the fort and included barracks, a 16x40-foot mess house and a 20x100-foot hospital building, all completed by the end of November 1863. Additional structures were hastily thrown up before the onset of winter, and included a commissary, ordnance stores, laundresses' quarters and officers' quarters. All buildings were frame construction. Northeast of the fort, approximately 150-feet from the point where the wharf road terminated stood the stables and wagon shed. An additional storehouse was located nearby, as well as a blacksmith/woodworkers shop. Other buildings onsite during the war include a large engineer's storehouse, located at the base of the wharf and an icehouse with capacity to hold 100 tons located at the base of the bluff.

More research and archeological investigation is needed to determine the original locations of all of the Civil War-era buildings and structures. Many of the buildings at Fort Foote were rebuilt or renovated during the second period of significance, and it appears they also remained in their original locations. The earthworks were also remodeled during this time though records of renovations are sparse and maps occasionally contradictory. At some point between 1872 and 1875, brick and a crude concrete mix were used to build a large, new magazine located directly behind the Rodman guns. The same concrete was used to reinforce existing bombproofs and magazines throughout the fort's central traverse. Evidence suggests that additional posterns may have been added during this time. An existing postern in the center of the fort's river face is not evident in the 1866 plans for Fort Foote and was probably a later addition.

The wharf, barracks and officers' quarters were completely rebuilt in 1868. To the southeast of the enlisted men's barracks were the quarters of the laundresses. The original quarters, built in 1863 or 1864 were reconstructed in a new location closer to the fort in the same year. The new quarters consisted of a row of five single 16x13-feet rooms in which the laundresses lived with their children. A new guardhouse was built in August 1870, replacing the one located in the fort's traverse. It was located just inside the sally port, at an angle formed by the crest of the glacis slope and the passageway to the fort. The contract for its construction describes the guardhouse as 18x39-feet, one story high, with a peaked roof and 9-foot ceiling. Like most the buildings at the fort, with the exception of those located along the river, it was of frame construction. A map dated January 1, 1872 shows sixteen buildings total surrounding Fort Foote. In addition to the barracks, officers quarters, laundress quarters and guardhouse, were offices of the adjutant and commanding officer and the quarters of the ordnance sergeant, all located approximately 300 feet northeast of the laundress quarters. The sutler's store was 80-feet south of the ordnance sergeant's quarters and 400-feet southeast of the store and 200-feet east of the fort were the bakery and quartermaster and commissary storehouses. Next to the bakery was a 110-foot long wooden storehouse, built in 1868 to replace an earlier structure. East of the storehouse were the coal bin and woodyard, both built in 1871. Next to these structures were the carpenter and blacksmith shop. The bakery, storehouse, coal bin, woodyard and combination carpenter-blacksmith shop were lined up along the northeastern side of the post garden. Located 400-feet due west of the land entrance to the fortification, the

hospital was rebuilt around 1868. The new building was two-stories, with single-story wings extending at right angles.

Other major features on the 1872 map of Fort Foote are the cemetery, engineer's storehouse, a boathouse with a capacity to hold two boats, engineer's watchman's quarters and the wharf. In the fall of 1874 a pond was constructed east of the fort, near the modern day entrance to the site, by damming the stream and dredging out an area to form a pool. The precise date that the post cemetery was established is unknown. In October of 1870, land had been set aside but not enclosed. When established, thecemetery was located 235-yards north of the officers' quarters and measured 150x100 feet. An 1877 description notes only one grave as marked, though it is thought that at least three men and three children were buried there.

Drawings and plans of nearly all the buildings on the 1872 Map of Fort Foote can be found in the National Archives Cartographic and Architectural Record file on Fort Foote.

A 1904 map, copied from an 1880 original map of Fort Foote lists a total of 22 existing buildings two years after the army abandoned the site. An 1894 Hopkins Map of Washington, DC shows most of the structures, including the two officers' quarters, barracks, laundresses' quarters, hospital, engineer's storehouse and guardhouse were still standing a decade later. 11 structures and the earthworks appear on the map, though none of them are identified and their locations are approximate, making it difficult to tell which, if any, of the original buildings had been dismantled or collapsed.

At least eight buildings were still standing at Fort Foote in 1914 and were included in the US Coast and Geodetic Survey map from that year, which shows four buildings along the parade ground, three along the wharf and one near the point where the wharf road leads into the fort. A 1920 map, traced by the War Department from a 1918 original, also shows eight buildings remaining, though their locations are slightly different than those on the 1914 map. Many of the buildings depicted on the map are mislabeled, or are labeled according to their use by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1917. The stable and guardhouse are both correctly identified on this map, but the officers' quarters, of which only one remains, is labeled as a hospital. The original hospital building is still standing, but is labeled as 'headquarters.' The engineer storehouse is the only building remaining by the dock and is labeled as a 'Powder House.' The spring near the road entering the site from present day Fort Foote Road is listed as a 'bath house.' Buildings unique to this map include: a canteen, located along the road that runs east of the fortification; two observatories along the bluff to the north of the fort; and a structure marked 'YMCA' along the ridge to the southwest of the original officers' quarters. Seven magazines, near the eastern ditch of the fort are shown on the map, as well as a structure listed as 'tanks' where the barracks once stood.

At least five buildings still stood at Fort Foote when the NPS took over control of the site in 1931. A Washington Daily News article's list of remaining structures includes the guardhouse, barracks and a building used as a weekend camp for Girl Scouts. Documents from this period

also show that the wharf was partially extant. Survey photos from 1933-1934, held at the NPS Museum Resource Center, confirm the survival of the guardhouse, though it is listed as 'bunkhouse' in photographs. There are also photos of the hospital, pumphouse, concrete magazine and Rodman guns from this period.

EXISTING

The US government has retained ownership of Fort Foote continuously since its construction in 1863 and this is largely the reason the earthworks are so well preserved today. Although erosion and vegetation growth have impacted the remains of the fort, they are substantially intact and clearly visible. The earthworks rise from the interior limit of the surrounding dry moat or ditch about 12-feet high and are approximately 20-25-feet thick. The former cedar log revetment defining the interior of the works is no longer present. Though the central traverse has collapsed, it is still evident, and bombproofs and magazines fairly legible, despite the thick tangles of thorny ground cover. One bricked magazine or bombproof entrance, listed as the 'South Magazine' in the List of Classified Structures (LCS) is still visible in the eastern section of the traverse though access to it is partially blocked by a fallen tree and the opening has been grated by the NPS. This brick and concrete structure is covered with earth to provide protection against shot and shells. Only the arched brick entrance, topped with two rows of radiating voussoirs, is visible from the exterior.

Also listed on the LCS is the 'North Magazine and Traverse'. Constructed of concrete, it is no longer earth covered and its roof has collapsed. However, it is still legible within the landscape and accessible despite thick ground cover. Traces of gun emplacements, gun ramps, embrasures and parapets are all deteriorated but evident along the land-facing side of the fort, as are the parapets along the river face and there is some evidence of the original traverses between gun platforms. A brick postern in the center of the fort's river-face was rediscovered during the course of fieldwork conducted for this CLI. Its arched brick entrance and radiating voussoirs are similar to the south magazine. The ditch surrounding the earthworks is now partially filled, and occasionally flooded. Rainfall over the last century has eroded some of the earthen fort walls back into the ditch. In some areas parts of the ditch have collapsed extensively; this is most evident along the east side of the fort.

The 15-inch Rodman cannons (often referred to as guns), officially the Model 1861 U.S. 15' Columbiad, were remounted along the river-face of Fort Foote in 1984. Both canons are original smoothbore muzzle-loaders and have been remounted on reproduction carriages. The canon tube weighs about 49,000 pounds and was capable of firing a 500-pound ball. The reproduction carriages are mounted on platforms outlined by massive cut granite blocks filled with concrete. An outer row of granite blocks bears a semicircular iron rail, which bore the weight of the gun's traversing wheels.

In addition to the two remounted Rodman cannons, Fort Foote mounted ten Parrott rifles, two 200-pounders and six 30-pounders. Three empty gun emplacements or mounts survive intact to the southeast of the Rodman canons. In the southern part of the fort and near the sally port are

some stacked and loose granite blocks from dismantled gun mounts. The three intact gun mounts consist of traverse circles on granite blocks atop cylopean concrete bases. The iron pintle and traverse rails remain intact on several. Two of the mounts are front pintle; the remaining is a center pintle, probably from one of the larger guns.

A 6-foot square concrete pintle platform with the central iron pintle ring and iron tracks for the traversing wheels are located just west of sally port, behind the fort's central traverse. This is all that remains of King's Depression Carriage Mount, which once mounted a Rodman smoothbore that made use of a unique counterweighted mount designed by US Army Maj. W. K. King. The mount allowed the gun to be loaded behind the protection of the parapet then raised to firing position in the embrasure. This counterpoise mount was designed specifically for this test; about 34 shots were fired from the cannon on February 17 and August 3, 1869 and in May 1871 before the experiment was relocated to Battery Hudson in New York. Experiments such as this eventually led to the adoption of disappearing and hydraulic recoil carriages used in the Endicott period.

The only extant buildings at Fort Foote from the 19th century are the engineer storehouse and icehouse, both located along the Potomac River. The 15x25-foot brick and concrete storehouse is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete foundation with concrete corners extending the full height. The flat roof has a plain concrete cornice. The door on the river-side is missing and the brick walls are covered with graffiti. The Fort Foote icehouse is located at the base of Rosiers Bluff approximately 200-feet south of the wharf and storehouse, just above the high water level on the river band. The icehouse is a cylindrical common bond brick structure about 12-feet in diameter with a beehive roof. It is banked into the bluff and has in interior dug about 5-feet below grade level. The structure is in poor condition; its single door is missing and a large segment of the lower front wall has collapsed. Nevertheless, it retains sufficient integrity to identify its original function.

Today, the only remnants of the wharf are wooden timber pilings extending for the most part only to the level of high tide. All of the decking is gone, and the pilings are broken off at high tide level, probably by periodic ice floes on the river. About 25-40 pilings can be observed, along with some pegged timbers in the water near the shore.

The buildings once located along the parade ground are no longer extant but brick foundations and a few remnants of various structures can be identified to the east and west of the parade ground and along the main entrance road into the fort. Brick foundations for the enlisted men's barracks and hospital were identified during CLI fieldwork conducted in the winter of 2014. Additional foundations were discovered along the bluff near where the officers' quarters would have been located. It is not clear whether these foundations were those of the officers' quarters or the later camping pavilion. Additional building remnants, mostly brick and concrete, were found in the ditch to the east of the parade ground and likely include foundations and other building materials used for the laundress's quarters and other buildings located along this portion of the site.

Supporting structures that survive at Fort Foote include a brick well located along the wharf road, a cement horse trough outside the fort's sally port and a brick structure identified as a spring or 'bathhouse' on historic maps of the fort. The well is circular, six-feet in diameter and covered with a concrete cap. It appears on the 1872 map of Fort Foote, as does the cement horse trough. The Rosendale concrete structure measures 15-feet long by 4-feet wide at the base and stands about 30-inches high; it tapers towards the top on a slight batter. A drain hole is visible on the south end. It is not clear if the trough was filled by a pipe connection or other means. A USGS benchmark has been placed in the top of the structure. The brick bathhouse is a stepped structure located just inside the reservation boundary on the road from Fort Foote to the main Piscataway Road (now Fort Foote Road). It was built in 1874.

An F.A.A. transmitter antenna was installed at Fort Foote, on the site of the garden, sometime between 1931 and 1958. The area around the transmitter is fenced off and protected with barbed wire.

The cemetery is no longer visible in the landscape. Further research may indicate whether the remains were ever removed or whether the cemetery was just abandoned

A comfort station was added in the late 1990s. It is located along the gravel park entry road and is a non-contributing feature.

EVALUATION
Fort Foote retains integrity of buildings and structures from the first and second periods of significance. At least two auxiliary buildings remain as ruins and there are supporting structures, foundations and building remnants also extant at the site. The fort earthworks also remain as ruins.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Postern

Feature Identification Number: 169715

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Icehouse

Feature Identification Number: 169717

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 210409

Feature: Wharf

Feature Identification Number: 169719

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 210436

Feature: Well

Feature Identification Number: 169721

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23457

Feature: Engineer Storehouse/Guard House

Feature Identification Number: 169723

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 100156

Feature: Horse Trough

Feature Identification Number: 169725

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 208736

Feature: Barracks and Hospital Foundations

Feature Identification Number: 169727

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23456

Feature: Unidentified Brick and Concrete Foundations

Feature Identification Number: 169729

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Fort Foote Earthworks (includes Southeast Demi-bastion, Sally Port, Parapet, Ditch, and Covered Way

Feature Identification Number: 169751

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23440

Feature: Fort Foote North Magazine

Feature Identification Number: 169753

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 100157

Feature: Fort Foote South Magazine

Feature Identification Number: 169755

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 100795

Feature: Fort Foote Bombproofs

Feature Identification Number: 169757

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Rodman Cannon North

Feature Identification Number: 169759

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23455

Feature: Rodman Cannon South

Feature Identification Number: 169761

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 12904

Feature: Reproduction Gun Carriages (North and South)

Feature Identification Number: 169763

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Empty Gun Emplacements (1-3)

Feature Identification Number: 169765

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23441

Feature: Kings Depression Carriage Mount

Feature Identification Number:	169767
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000
IDLCS Number:	208186

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Fig 24 Upper: 1872 Drawing and floor plans of hospital building. (NARA Geography &Map Division) Lower: Undated photo of hospital building. (NPS Museum Resources Center)

Fig 25 (Upper) Unidentified brick foundations found in the ditch east of the parade ground and (Lower) on the bluff overlooking the Potomac River (2014 CLP/NCR).

Fig 26 (Upper) South façade of Engineer's Storehouse showing recent graffiti. (Lower) Icehouse, located on the bluff south of the former wharf site (2014 CLP/NCR).

Fig 27 Upper: Ruins of north concrete magazine. Lower: View of interior of north magazine (2014 CLP/NCR).

Fig 29 Upper: North Rodman canon, remounted in 1984. Lower: Empty gun emplacements (2014 CLP/NCR).

Fig 30 Upper: F.A.A. transmitter Lower: Comfort station and gravel road leading to F.A.A. transmitter (2014 CLP/NCR).

Small Scale Features

HISTORIC

Post Civil War-era maps dating from the second period of significance do not depict any small scale features at Fort Foote, although documentation dates the installation of a culvert, located just inside the reservation boundary on the road from Fort Foote to the main Piscataway Road, to 1875. A 1904 map copied from an 1880 original shows a flagpole was once located along the bluff behind the officers' quarters.

It appears that there were few changes to the landscape during the 1902-1934 period of

significance and there is no documentation of small scale features at Fort Foote during this time other than a 1920 map showing a flagpole near the modern day entrance to the fort, south of the drive. Some newspaper articles from this period describe picnic areas, but do not specify where they were located and whether small scale features had been installed.

EXISTING

The only small-scale feature from the nineteenth century periods of significance that exists at the site today is the 1875 culvert near Fort Foote Road. Instructional and identifying signage at the site includes six interpretive signs, two located outside the sally port and four inside the fort. The largest sign reproduces the 1872 map of Fort Foote along with a larger map of the Civil War defenses and their locations surrounding Washington. A sign located just outside the sally port depicts an artist's drawing of Fort Foote as it would have looked at its completion in 1864. Inside the fort, signage installed near the original location explains the importance of the King's Depression Carriage. A sign to the north of the concrete magazines describes the Northwest Bastion and artillery defending the fort from land attack. The signage describing the remounted Rodman guns is difficult to decipher due to moss and other vegetative growth. A sixth sign, located near the footbridge explains the Defenses of Washington as a whole. New signage and waysides have been designed but as of the time of this report, have not been installed. Additional signs, located on the bulletin board in the parking area and at the entrance to the wharf road instruct visitors as to park closing time and rules forbidding dumping in the park. A few historic images related to the Rodman guns and other aspects of the site have been posted on the bulletin board as well. Picnic benches and a trashcan are located in a designated picnic area adjacent to the parking area and were installed in 2000.

The observation towers constructed during the WWI period are no longer extant, but there are remnants of their concrete foundations still to be found in the landscape (Pirnie 2010:2-14). These towers are noted as 'observatories' on the Army map from 1920 (War Department Map of Fort Foote, Maryland 1920).

There are also stone fireplaces located within the project area which may date to the second period of significance, but further research is needed to determine this.

EVALUATION

The small-scale features at Fort Foote retain partial integrity from the second period of significance, when the existing culvert was installed and to the WWI period of the 20th century due to the remnant observation tower foundations. Features such as interpretive signage and picnic areas were installed outside the period of significance. They are compatible with the site's recreational and interpretive uses during the third period of significance, but non-contributing

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Culvert

Feature Identification Number: 169743

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Signage

Feature Identification Number: 169745

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – incompatible

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Wayfinding SIgns

Feature Identification Number: 169747

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – incompatible

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Feature: Outdoor Fireplaces

Feature Identification Number: 169749

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	0.0000000000

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Fig 28 Upper: Culvert in the waterface of fort parapet, rediscovered during fieldwork for this CLI. Lower: Interior view of culvert (2014 CLP/NCR).

Views and Vistas

HISTORIC
During construction of Fort Foote all trees and vegetation were cleared from the river face of the fort to the Potomac River and along the western ridge of the parade ground in order to clear sightlines to the river below. The fort was positioned along the southern facing crest of Rosiers bluff to allow views of the Potomac River for up to three miles south and defend Washington, DC against naval attack. The views from Fort Foote were essential to the design and function of the fort.

Vegetation slowly returned to the bluffs below Fort Foote after it was abandoned by the army

in 1878. There is no evidence of any clearing at the site for the next 100 years. When the Rodman guns were remounted, the NPS and Youth Conservation Corps cleared much of the vegetation in front of the south cannon, revealing the original views from the two canons to the Potomac River. Some larger trees were allowed to remain, and continue to partially block the original sightlines from the Rodman's. The NPS undertook additional view clearance in front of the south Rodman canon circa 2000.

EXISITING
The views from Fort Foote dating to the first and second periods of significance are partially and sometimes entirely obscured. Remaining views dating to these periods can be found along the parade ground, where trees have not grown back as thickly as the have elsewhere. Original views from the officer's quarters across the river are described by Seward's wife and are still visible from the parade ground for the entire year. Original views from the Rodman guns are only partially visible during the winter months, though even then large trees obstruct the Civil War-era sightlines. Views from the remaining three gun platforms, southeast of the Rodman guns are completely obstructed by vegetation.

EVALUATION
The views at Fort Foote retain partial integrity to the nineteenth century periods of significance. Partial historic views from the remounted Rodman guns and along the parade ground survive, though they are obstructed by trees and not entirely intact.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Views from Rodman guns to the river

Feature Identification Number: 169769

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Fig 31 Upper: View from north Rodman canon Lower: View from south Rodman canon (2014 CLP/NCR).

Archeological Sites

HISTORIC

Fort Foote was garrisoned by hundreds of men from 1863-1878 and such a concentration of humanity generally leaves architectural signatures. In 2007 The Louis Berger Group published the results of limited archeological monitoring at Fort Foote during the. Excavations were conducted in 236 test locations in the ditches to the west, northeast and east sections of the fort, along the parade ground, picnic area and east of the fort, where the garden once was. Phase I of the site inspection was conducted in 2006. This archaeology was a result of the FUD work and done at the park's request.

A total of 15 artifacts were recovered that can be associated with the first period of significance, including a brass button and a canon fuse. Most historical materials discovered were from the second period of significance and include machine cut nails, bottle glass and window glass fragments. Two test locations in the parade ground intersected a collapsed wall of a demolished structure that dated to the post-Civil War military occupation of the fort.

Further research should be conducted to determine if the burials from the post cemetery have been moved. The cemetery is a potentially important archeological site.

Evidence of prehistoric occupation of Fort Foote Park was also found during the 2007 monitoring. Two prehistoric artifacts, a quartzite Holmes point and a quartzite flake, were found on the surface of the earthworks. These finds, along with the two quartz flakes recovered during Phase I of the archeological site inspection in 2006 and suggest that a late Archaic period occupation once existed at Fort Foote Park. While these artifacts were not found in situ but in back dirt generated from earthworks construction, it can be assumed that the presence of prehistoric populations predated historic occupation at this site to some indeterminate extent.

EXISTING
Existing condition in and around Fort Foote are conducive to further archeological explorations.

EVALUATION
It is likely that future archeological study of the area around Fort Foote will locate additional resources from the Civil War-era of significance. Additional resources dating to the second and third periods of significance are also likely to be recovered along with further evidence of prehistoric occupation/use of the site. Fort Foote retains a high degree of archeological integrity.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/21/2014

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Condition Assessment Date refers to the date the park superintendent concurred with the findings of this CLI. This determination takes into account both the landscape and the buildings situated therein. In order to maintain the condition of the property as 'good' the park should maintain vegetation cover of the earthworks in order to prevent further erosion and damage caused by the impacts discussed below.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Evidence of damage caused by erosion is noticeable throughout much of the parapet, magazines, bombproofs and ditch. All of the bombproofs and magazines have collapsed and eroded and some have social trails leading over or through them. An NPS trail leads over the southeast parapet and through the ditch. Thick leaf cover, thorny ground cover and mature tree growth on top of the earthworks and in the ditch protects much of the fort including the concrete magazine.

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Visitation

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Visitors impact the site by exacerbating the damage caused by erosion as they climb on the parapets, magazines, bombproofs the ditch. Dogs are sometimes let off leash to run through the fort.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: A proliferation of invasive non-native ailanthus trees has occurred largely as a result of the work done to clear one of the viewsheds. Efforts are underway to address this issue.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

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