National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2022



Fort Necessity NB Landscape

Fort Necessity National Battlefield

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

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

Scope of the CLI

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

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

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

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

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

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

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

Use

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

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

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Fort Necessity NB Landscape

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 300002

Parent Landscape: 300002

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Alpha Code: FONE

Park Organization Code: 4160

Park District: FONE

Region: Northeast

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

The Fort Necessity National Battlefield (NB) Landscape is located in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The park was established in 1931 to commemorate the Battle of Fort Necessity (also known as the Battle of Great Meadows) and George Washington's progression as a military officer and leader. Together, the park's three units capture the story of the opening engagements of the French and Indian War, each of which George Washington played a role in. Additionally, the park interprets the development and operation of the National Road, the first federally-constructed interstate highway in the United States.

The Fort Necessity NB Landscape project area includes the entirety of the 26-acre Jumonville Glen unit, which sits along the crest of Chestnut Ridge, seven miles northwest of the main park unit. A secluded rocky bluff, hidden under the forest canopy, is the main feature of this unit. In May 1754, this secluded spot was the scene of George Washington's first military engagement, a dawn skirmish with a French force encamped at the base of the cliff. Today, a dense forest canopy covers the remote site, standing over the cliffs as well as two memorials and remnants of circulation features from the early 1930s.

The main park unit comprises 902.80 acres, of which 692.67 acres fall within the Fort Necessity NB Landscape project area. The area includes the remains of Fort Necessity, where Lieutenant Colonel George Washington had his first test as a commander in battle. Washington's men built Fort Necessity shortly after combat at Jumonville Glen, as they anticipated a French counterattack. On July 3, 1754, Washington and his men were surrounded by a force of French and Indians nearly double their number. The Battle of Great Meadows ensued, and George Washington's force sustained nearly 100 casualties, equaling a quarter of their total number. On the evening of July 3, Washington surrendered Fort Necessity to the French. It was the first and only time Washington surrendered in his military career. Today, the reconstructed fort stands solitary in Great Meadows, where efforts are underway to reestablish the forest surrounding the meadow and to restore the vegetation to approximate the historic frontier scene of 1754. Nearby is the trace of the Braddock Road, the military road built and used by Washington in 1754 and improved by Major General Edward Braddock in 1755. The site also includes three commemorative monuments and other structures built in the 1920s and 1930s, and several stands of conifers planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The Fort Necessity NB Landscape project area also encompasses the 24-acre Braddock's Gravesite unit, located about one mile northwest from the main park unit. The site contains the original grave of Major General Edward Braddock, who led a 2,400 man army on a failed campaign against the French in response to the Battle of Great Meadows. On July 9, 1755, the campaign ended at the Battle of the Monongahela, where Braddock was mortally wounded and his army decimated. Five days later Braddock was hastily buried as his remaining troops retreated after the battle. Today the landscape is focused on the trace Braddock Road, and commemorative memorials built in 1913-1931. These features are located amongst lawns and trees adjacent to US 40, but the remainder of the site is wooded.

A portion of the National Road, now US 40, tracks through the east side of the Main Unit and alongside the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. With the rapid westward expansion of the country underway at the turn of the nineteenth century, new resources and a growing population required new transportation infrastructure. Construction of the road began in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1811, and reached the Ohio River at Wheeling, West Virginia, by 1818. The National Road was the principal American highway into the 1850s, and many inns sprang up along the thoroughfare to provide food and lodging for travelers. Built in the 1830s, the brick, three-story Mount Washington Tavern was one of those inns and today has been restored to interpret travel along the National Road in its heyday.

In addition to its historic resources, the Fort Necessity NB Landscape project area includes the Fort Necessity–National Road Interpretive and Education Center, administrative and maintenance facilities, park roads and walkways, and hiking and cross-country trails. A picnic area built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935-1937, and its associated picnic shelters, fireplaces, water fountains, and other infrastructure, is located in the western portion of the Main Unit and evaluated in a separate CLI (see CCC Picnic Grounds CLI).

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and B. It is significant at the national level under Criterion A in the areas of Military History and Exploration/Settlement for its associations with the Battle of Jumonville Glen and Battle of Great Meadows in 1754 that were the first battles of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), for the gravesite of Major General Edward Braddock who was mortally wounded during the 1755 Battle of Monongahela River, and for the associations of Braddock Road with Washington and Braddock and its use as a major route to the West until around 1818. The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is significant at the national level under Criterion A in the area of Commemoration for efforts from 1913 to 1954 to erect a reconstructed fort and other monuments and structures that memorialize the military events of 1754-1755 and local veterans who fought in all wars. The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Transportation for its association with the National Road and the role of the Mount Washington Tavern in serving travelers along what once was a major route to the West. Lastly, the Fort Necessity NB Landscape is significant at the national level under Criterion B as the site of 22-year-old George Washington's first military victory and his only military defeat, which occurred during the French and Indian War.

The overall period of significance for the Fort Necessity NB Landscape is 1754-1954. The period begins with the Battle of Jumonville Glen and the Battle of Great Meadows and ends when accurate reconstructions of the Fort Necessity stockade, storehouse, and earthworks were completed. Within this 200 year period of significance is the original interment of General Braddock in 1755 and monumentation of his relocated grave in 1913, the construction of the Mount Washington Tavern ca. 1830-1840 along the recently built National Road and its closure in 1856 when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad supplanted the National Road as a major interstate artery, and the erection of commemorative monuments and structures beginning in 1920.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the 1754-1954 period of significance, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2022. Great Meadows and its streams and surrounding tree line, and the cliffs and forest at Jumonville Glen, still characterize the two 1754 battle sites. Traces of the 1755 Braddock Road still track through the park, representing the march to Fort Duquesne and later migration of settlers to the West. The reconstructed storehouse, stockade, and earthworks of Fort Necessity accurately convey the British fortifications of 1754. The 1830s Mount Washington Tavern, now operated as a museum, still enjoys its prominent position along the former National Road (now US 40), although the outbuildings and orchard that once stood by it are gone. Two stone spring structures, a stone retaining wall, and remnants of a park road and culverts also convey commemorative development from the 1930s. Conifer plantations planted in the 1930s

by the Civilian Conservation Corps represent efforts to reforest the landscape that had been cleared by mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century agricultural land uses. The park's eight memorials acknowledge the battles of 1754, Lieutenant Colonel George Washington's first and last military defeat, the original and relocated gravesites of Major General Edward Braddock, the Braddock Road, and the military service of local residents who fought in all wars.

Since 1954, some landscape characteristics and features at Fort Necessity NB Landscape have changed. Parking areas built near the fort in the 1930s and a visitor center at the edge of the Great Meadows in the 1960s have been removed, allowing the park to restore the historic landscape character of the Great Meadows. Visitor, administrative, and maintenance facilities at the Main Unit are now located well beyond the viewshed of the fort and meadow. Although the conifer plantations fulfilled their intent of reforesting the denuded landscape, they have matured and are now considered an intrusion within the tree line that was historically comprised of deciduous species. Circulation features at Braddock's Gravesite and Jumonville Glen have been modified to enhance the historic character and improve interpretation.

Condition:
The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is overall in "good" condition. There is no evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property'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.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Fort Necessity National Battlefield is comprised of one landscape, which includes most of the Main Unit as well as Braddock's Gravesite Unit and Jumonville Glen Unit. The CCC Picnic Grounds is a component landscape within the Main Unit.

Landscape Type:

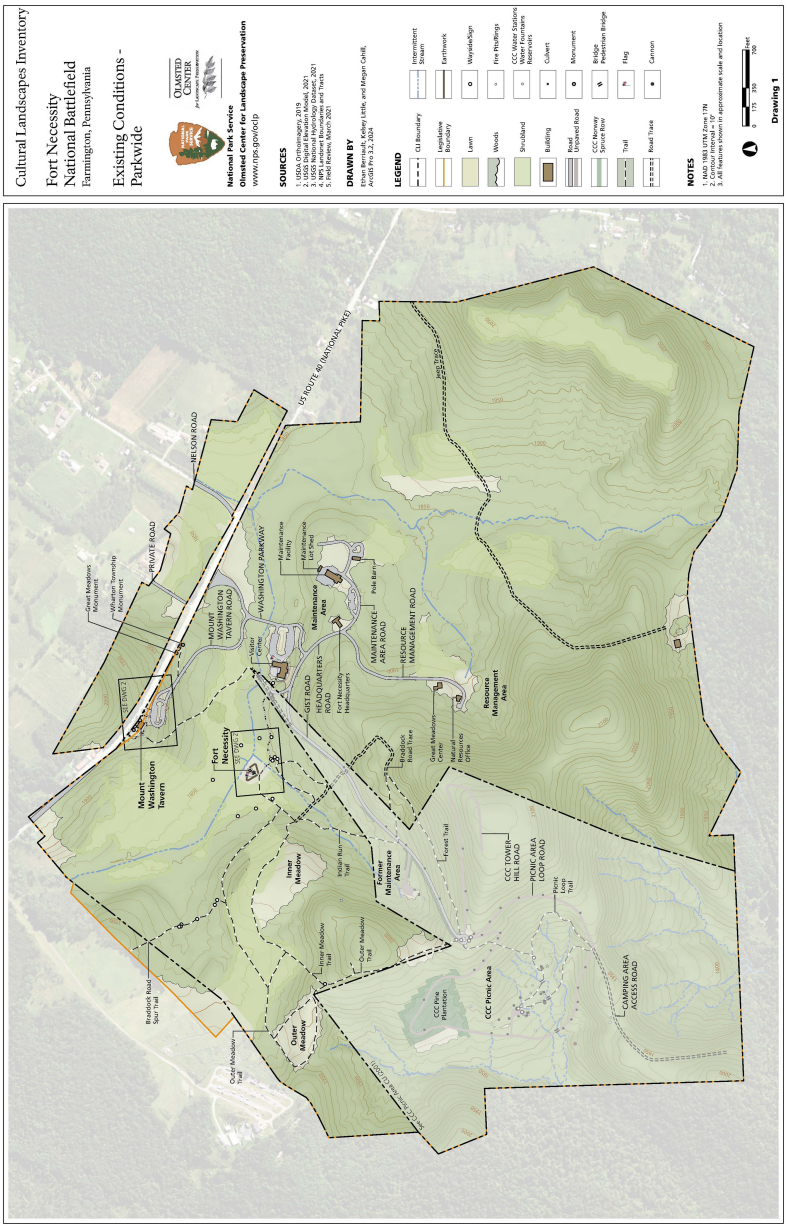
Historic Site

Historic Designed Landscape

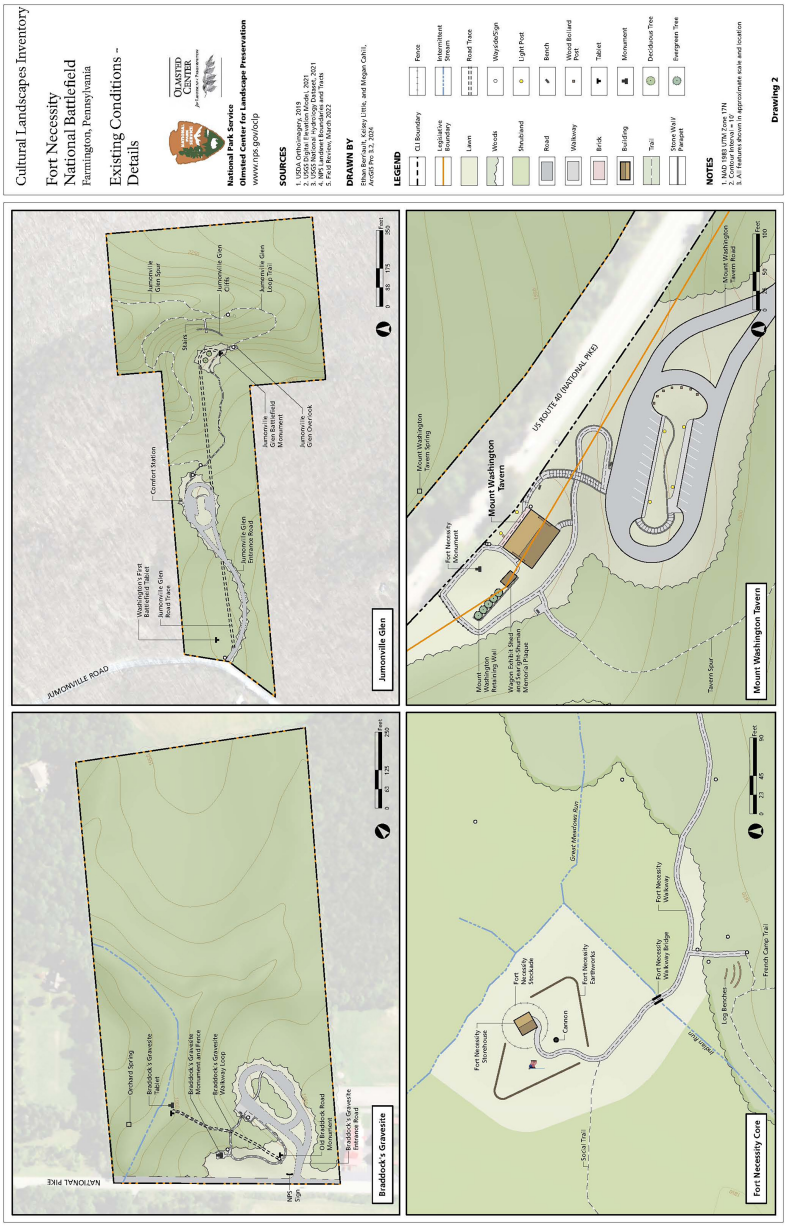
Other Names:

Other Name:	Braddock's Grave	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Braddock's Gravesite	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Fort Necessity National Battlefield	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Fort Necessity State Park	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Jumonville Glen	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Mount Washington	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

Site Plan



Site map for Fort Necessity NB, 1 of 2.



Site map for Fort Necessity NB, 2 of 2.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/01/2022

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Review and evaluation of secondary sources was initiated in April 2022 by Jeff Killion, Historic Landscape Architect, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Boston, Massachusetts. Field work was undertaken in May 2022 by Jeff Killion; Lauren Laham, Architectural Historian; and Ethan Berriault, Cartographer, Olmsted Center. Editing was completed by Killion and Kelsey Little, Cartographer, Olmsted Center. The park contact for cultural resources is Colleen E. Curry, Chief, Resource Management Division, National Parks of Western Pennsylvania (WEPA).

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Fort Necessity NB Landscape
Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Fort Necessity National Battlefield concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Fort Necessity NB Landscape, 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 Landscape Inventory for the Fort Necessity NB Landscape is hereby approved and accepted.

STEPHEN CLARK Digitally signed by STEPHEN CLARK
Date: 2022.09.01 12:25:35 -04'00'

Superintendent, Fort Necessity National Battlefield Date

Park Concurrence Form, September 1, 2022.

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

September 21, 2022

Jonathan Meade
Associate Regional Director
Resource Stewardship and Science
National Park Service
1234 Market Street
20th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Re: Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Landscape at Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Dear Mr. Meade:

Thank you for providing the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO) the opportunity to comment on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Fort Necessity National Battlefield. The PA SHPO concurs with the National Park Service categorizations of the landscape resources and features for the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Landscape, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined as documented in the Fort Necessity NB Landscape at Fort Necessity National Battlefield CLI, 2022.

We appreciate the National Park Service's stewardship of this significant landscape and partnership with the PA SHPO.

Sincerely,

Andrea L. MacDonald,
Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Superintendent, Fort Necessity National Battlefield
Jeff Killion, Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, Interior Region 1

Commonwealth Keystone Building | 400 North Street | 2nd Floor | Harrisburg, PA 17120 | 717.783.8947

Pennsylvania SHPO consultation, September 21, 2022, page 1 of 8.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Interior Region 1
North Atlantic-Appalachian
1234 Market Street, 20th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

1.A.2.(IR1-RSS)

Andrea Lowery
Executive Director / State Historic Preservation Officer
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
State Historic Preservation Office
Commonwealth Keystone Building, Second Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Dear Ms. Lowery:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Landscape at Fort Necessity National Battlefield. We seek to reconfirm our agreement on previously evaluated resources and your concurrence on the status of previously unevaluated resources identified in this CLI for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The report has been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and staff at Fort Necessity National Battlefield. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

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

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

Pennsylvania SHPO consultation, September 21, 2022, page 2 of 8.

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

Previous Historic Property Evaluation:

Fort Necessity National Battlefield was established by enabling legislation in March 1931 to commemorate the Battle of Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. In 1932 two acres of land surrounding the fort site was donated to the US War Department, and 1933 the parcel was transferred to the Department of the Interior under the name Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site. In 1931 lands surrounding the two-acre site became Fort Necessity State Park, and in 1962 all state park lands were donated to the federal government, at which time the park became Fort Necessity National Battlefield. Additional park acreage was acquired in the 1960s and 1970s.

On October 15, 1966, Fort Necessity NB was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. The listing was not accompanied with documentation of the park's resources. A Registration Form was completed for the park in May 1996, but it was not submitted to your office or the Keeper of the National Register for review or concurrence. The NRIS database currently identifies national-level significance under Criteria A and B in the areas of Military and Exploration/Settlement, and brackets 1750-1799 as the period of significance.

On November 27, 1995, a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), "Historic Resources of the National Road in Pennsylvania" was accepted by the Keeper. The MPDF identified historic contexts, property types, and registration requirements with which to evaluate resources. Under the historic context, "Growth and Development of the National Road, 1811-1945," the MFDF identified two property types: historic districts consisting of pike towns and bypassed sections of the original route, and tavern buildings. The Mount Washington Tavern was assigned local-level significance under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Commerce for its association with travel and commerce along the National Road. To date, no individual nomination has been completed for the tavern.

On July 22, 2004, resources associated with the park's picnic grounds were determined eligible for listing in the National Register by your office, as part of a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Fort Necessity's CCC Picnic Area. The CLI identified state-level significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation, Politics/Government, and Architecture, for the site's association with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) at the site. The period of significance was identified as 1935-1937, the dates during which the picnic grounds was developed by the CCC. The CLI identified 17 contributing resources, including the entirely of Gist Road and its stone arch bridge, and a portion of the Braddock Road Trace.

On September 28, 2009, other resources in the park were determined eligible for listing in the National Register by your office as part of a List of Classified Structures (LCS) project. The Determination of Eligibility (DOE) identified national-level significance under Criterion A for the park's association the French and Indian War in 1754-1755 and/or commemoration efforts in the twentieth century. Three periods of significance were identified: 1754-1755, for the battles of Jumonville Glen and Great Meadows, and construction of Braddock Road; 1830-1856, for construction of Mount Washington Tavern to its closure when the railroad supplanted the National Road as a major interstate artery; and 1920 (sic)-1954, for erection of monuments and structures associated with commemoration of the site's military events. For reasons unknown, the Great Meadows Monument (1920) was omitted from the LCS project.

Pennsylvania SHPO consultation, September 21, 2022, page 3 of 8.

Current Findings:

The enclosed CLI for the Fort Necessity NB Landscape fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the site's landscape retains integrity to the areas of Military, Exploration/Settlement, Other (Commemoration), Commerce, and Transportation. As noted previously, 20 of the property's features compiled on the attached list have already been evaluated in the 2009 List of Classified Structures Determination of Eligibility. This CLI identifies an additional 10 resources related to natural systems and features, views and vistas, and small-scale features that contribute to the significance and historic character of the property. An additional 35 features have been evaluated as noncontributing because they are not historically significant. A total of six features have been evaluated as undetermined because future research is needed to determine their significance.

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

Based on the CLI, we seek to reconfirm our agreement on previously evaluated resources and your concurrence on the status of resources and features identified in this CLI:

- The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Military History and Exploration/Settlement for its associations with the Battle of Jumonville Glen and Battle of Great Meadows in 1754 that were the first battles of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), for the gravesite of Major General Edward Braddock who was mortally wounded during the 1755 Battle of Monongahela River, and for the associations of Braddock Road with Washington and Braddock and its use as a major route to the West until around 1818.
- The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Other (Commemoration) for efforts from 1913-1954 to memorialize the military events of 1754-1755 and honor local veterans who fought in all wars.
- The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Transportation for the Mount Washington Tavern's association with the National Road.
- The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is nationally significant under Criterion B as the site of 22-year-old George Washington's first military victory and his only military defeat during the French and Indian War.
- The Great Meadows Monument meets Criterion Consideration F: Commemorative Properties, because it is significant, under Criterion A, for its commemoration of the battle at Fort Necessity and the significance it had on the life of George Washington and development of his military skills and leadership.
- The overall period of significance for the Fort Necessity NB Landscape is 1754-1954. The period begins with the Battle of Jumonville Glen and the Battle of Great Meadows and ends when accurate reconstructions of the Fort Necessity stockade, storehouse, and earthworks were completed.
- The categorization of contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined landscape characteristics and features (see attached list).

If you concur with these findings, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Jeff Killion, Interior Region 1 CLI Coordinator, by email: jeff_killion@nps.gov.

Pennsylvania SHPO consultation, September 21, 2022, page 4 of 8.

We would appreciate your response in **45 days**, if possible. Thank you for your attention to this inventory. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Killion at 508-455-8540 (telework cell).

Sincerely,

JONATHAN MEADE Digitally signed by JONATHAN MEADE Date: 2022.08.01 10:34:39 -04'00'

Jonathan Meade
Associate Regional Director
Resource Stewardship and Science

Enclosure/Attachment

cc:
Superintendent, Fort Necessity National Battlefield

I concur with the National Park Service categorizations of the landscape resources and features for the Fort Necessity National Battlefield (NB) Landscape, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined.

_____ _____
Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Pennsylvania SHPO consultation, September 21, 2022, page 5 of 8.

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Fort Necessity NB Landscape
Fort Necessity National Battlefield
List of Contributing, Non-Contributing, and Undetermined Landscape Features
July 2022

Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the property's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places. Features marked with a (*) were evaluated in the 2009 Determination of Eligibility.

Natural Systems and Features
Main Unit
- Great Meadows
- Surrounding Forest at Great Meadows
- Great Meadows Run
- Indian Run

Braddock's Gravesite Unit
- Braddock Run

Jumonville Glen Unit
- Jumonville Glen Cliffs
- Forest at Jumonville Glen

Topography
Main Unit
- * Fort Necessity Earthworks

Circulation
Main Unit
- * Braddock Road Trace – Fort Necessity

Braddock's Gravesite Unit
- * Braddock Road Trace – Braddock's Gravesite

Jumonville Glen Unit
- * Jumonville Glen Road Trace
- * Jumonville Glen Stairs

Buildings and Structures
Fort Necessity Unit
- * Fort Necessity Stockade
- * Fort Necessity Storehouse
- * Mount Washington Retaining Wall
- * Mount Washington Tavern

Jumonville Glen Unit
- * Jumonville Glen Road Culverts

Constructed Water Features
Main Unit
- * Mount Washington Tavern Spring

Braddock's Gravesite Unit
- * Orchard Spring

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Views and Vistas
Main Unit
Views to and from Fort Necessity and Great Meadows
Jumonville Glen Unit
View of Cliff from Overlook

Small-Scale Features
Main Unit
* Fort Necessity Monument
Great Meadows Monument
* Wharton Township Monument
Braddock's Gravesite Unit
* Braddock's Grave Monument
* Braddock's Grave Monument Fence
* Braddock's Grave Tablet
* Old Braddock Road Monument
Jumonville Glen Unit
* Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument
* Washington's First Battlefield Tablet

Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Vegetation
Main Unit
CCC Plantations
NPS Plantings and Turf Areas
NPS Turf Areas at Fort
Braddock's Gravesite Unit
NPS Plantings and Turf Areas
Jumonville Glen Unit
NPS Plantings and Turf Areas

Circulation
Main Unit
Fort Necessity Walkway
Maintenance Area Road and Parking Lots
Mount Washington Tavern Road and Parking Lot
Washington Parkway
Visitor Center Parking Lot
Braddock's Gravesite Unit
Braddock's Gravesite Entrance Road and Parking Lot
Braddock's Gravesite Walkway Loop
Jumonville Glen Unit
Jumonville Glen Entrance Road and Parking Lot
Jumonville Glen Overlook
Jumonville Glen Walkways

Buildings and Structures
Fort Necessity Unit
Fort Necessity Walkway Bridge

Pennsylvania SHPO consultation, September 21, 2022, page 7 of 8.

Great Meadows Center
Headquarters and Maintenance Buildings
Visitor Center (Fort Necessity–National Road Interpretive and Education Center)
Washington Parkway Bridge
Braddock's Gravesite Unit
Braddock's Gravesite Kiosk and Walls
Braddock's Gravesite Seating Area Wall
Jumonville Glen Unit
Jumonville Glen Kiosk and Wall
Jumonville Glen Comfort Station

Small Scale Features
Main Unit
Fort Necessity Entrance Sign
Fort Necessity Flagpole
Fort Necessity Walkway Benches
Fort Necessity Waysides
Swivel Gun
Braddock's Gravesite Unit
Braddock's Gravesite Entrance Sign and Gates
Braddock's Gravesite Loop Walkway Benches
Braddock's Gravesite Waysides
Jumonville Glen Unit
Jumonville Glen Entrance Sign, Fences, and Gates
Jumonville Glen Loop Trail Benches
Jumonville Glen Waysides

Undetermined Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Circulation
Main Unit
Fort Necessity Trails
Headquarters Road
Resource Management Road
Jumonville Glen Unit
Jumonville Glen Loop Trail

Buildings and Structures
Main Unit
Natural Resources Office
Wagon Exhibit Shed and Searight-Shuman Memorial Plaque
bcc:
Susan Hollister, Region 1 Historic Architecture Program
Jo Holt, (Acting) Region 1 History Program
Robert Page, Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

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Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Pennsylvania	Fayette County

Size (Acres): 743

Land Tract Number(s)

01-101, 7.80 acres
01-102, 8.16 acres
01-103, 2.77 acres
01-104, 1.51 acres
01-105, 0.70 acres
01-106, 4.55 acres
01-107, 0.30 acres
01-108, 2.60 acres
01-109, 8.82 acres
01-110, 1.25 acres
01-111, 265.81 acres
01-112, 11.53 acres
01-113, 89.67 acres
01-114, 334.57 acres, parcel acreage includes Braddock's Gravesite Unit
01-115, 2.00 acres
01-116, 126.00 acres
01-117, 8.33 acres
01-118, 5.68 acres, Jumonville Glen Unit
01-119, 10.04 acres, Jumonville Glen Unit
01-120, 6.74 acres, Jumonville Glen Unit
01-121, 3.95 acres,Jumonville Glen Unit
01-125, 0.02 acres

Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Fort Necessity NB Landscape CLI is coterminous with the current park boundary encompassed in three discontiguous units: Main Unit, Braddock's Gravesite, and Jumonville Glen. The NB Landscape does not include the picnic grounds area, located within the Main Unit, which is addressed as a separate landscape in the CCC Picnic Grounds CLI.

The Fort Necessity NB Landscape project area includes a portion of the park's Main Unit (693 acres) and the entirety of the Braddock's Gravesite (24 acres) and Jumonville Glen (26 acres) Units. The Main Unit includes the battlefield, reconstructed fort, Mount Washington Tavern, visitor center, and administrative and maintenance facilities; it is between Uniontown and Farmington, and it is directly accessible from US 40, also known as the National Road. The two other units lie northwest of the main unit. The Braddock's Gravesite Unit is about 1 mile northwest on US 40 and contains both the original site where the general was buried and the current grave with its granite monument, as well as two other memorials. The Jumonville Glen Unit is about 7 miles northwest from the Main Unit along the crest of Chestnut Ridge and contains the site of George Washington's first military combat, and two monuments.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.820682	-79.590214	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.818341	-79.588197	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.819948	-79.588122	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.817279	-79.582897	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.817039	-79.582966	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.816803	-79.582569	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.816427	-79.58135	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.816572	-79.581222	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.816169	-79.580706	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.815878	-79.579879	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.815732	-79.580009	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.815078	-79.577832	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.814461	-79.577979	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.813955	-79.577023	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.81316	-79.577806	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.813324	-79.578255	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.811362	-79.578381	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.81106	-79.5751	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.810594	-79.574523	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.810604	-79.574523	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.808631	-79.574798	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.805111	-79.574098	

Aerial Photograph	Area	39.801293	-79.577282	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.801832	-79.579367	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.802048	-79.581162	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.802568	-79.582675	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.803337	-79.583797	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.803632	-79.585172	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.803521	-79.589253	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.802721	-79.591168	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.803651	-79.593058	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.803099	-79.59314	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.803446	-79.601155	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.810002	-79.60052	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.810062	-79.602013	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.81133	-79.602513	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.811782	-79.601729	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.81403	-79.601624	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.814446	-79.600219	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.815136	-79.59962	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.816108	-79.597365	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.816563	-79.597916	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.819872	-79.59275	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.819776	-79.592441	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.820559	-79.591013	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.82038	-79.590809	

Aerial Photograph	Area	39.831509	-79.600395	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.832988	-79.602147	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.835685	-79.598952	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.834528	-79.596981	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.881274	-79.640383	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.879631	-79.639833	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.879244	-79.641891	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.879528	-79.641861	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.878917	-79.645983	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.879481	-79.645444	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.879903	-79.645321	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.880563	-79.642049	
Aerial Photograph	Area	39.881075	-79.642158	

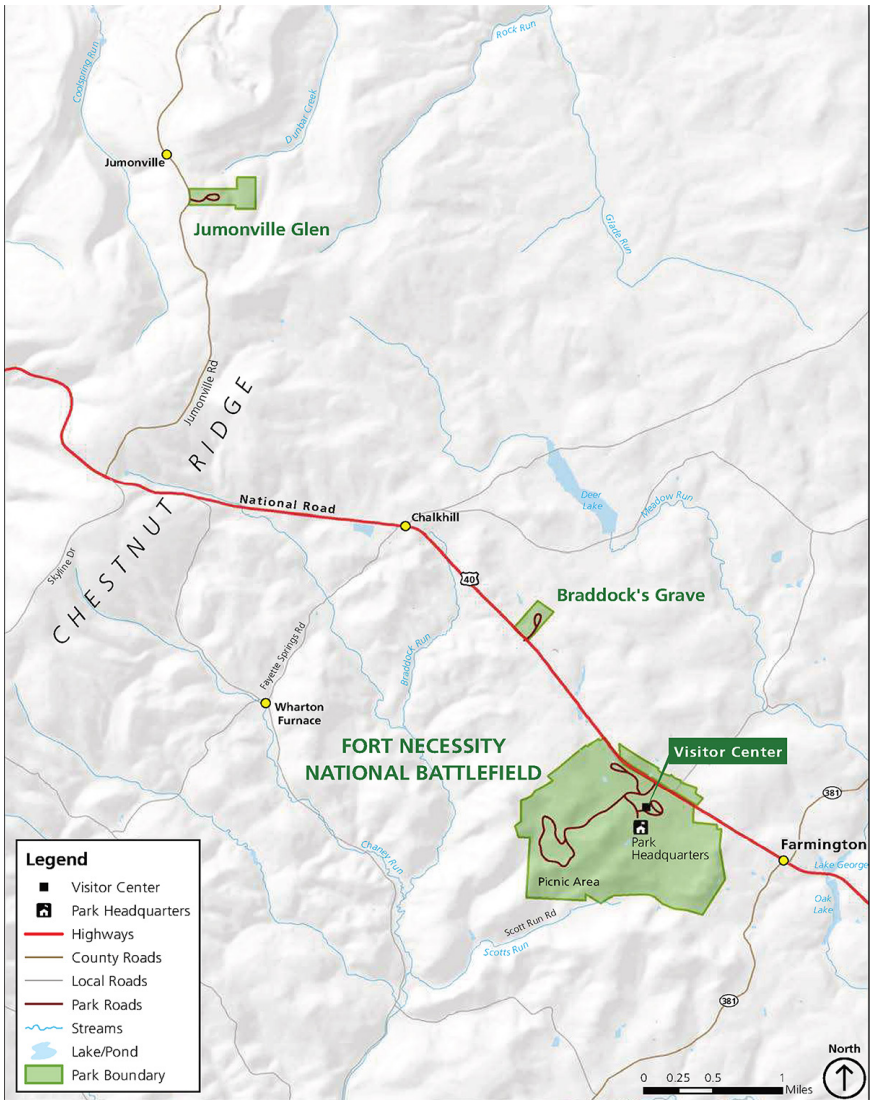
Location Map:



Regional map showing the location of Fort Necessity National Battlefield. (National Park Service, Land Resources Progra Center, "Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Fayette County, Pennsylvania," 2010)



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Map of the three units at Fort Necessity NB. (National Park Service, Land Resources Program Center, "Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Fayette County, Pennsylvania," 2010)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

This context concerns the general human overlay on the physical form on the landscape. The region is generally rural and not highly populated, with mixed land use of forest, agriculture, and small towns.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

This context concerns the large scale physical forms and patterns of the landscape such as hill, plateau, ravine,
drumlin, etc. Fort Necessity NB is situated in the Allegheny Mountain section within the Appalachian Plateau physiographic region, and is positioned between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers. Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge are the most conspicuous geologic features of the park.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

This context describes the overlay imposed on the landscape through general land use, zoning, legal restrictions,
transportation, utilities, population, and political jurisdiction. Fort Necessity National Battlefield is in the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania and is located about 11 miles from Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania along the historic National Road, now known as US 40. The park consists of three management units: the main unit, Braddock's Gravesite, and Jumonville Glen.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/01/2022

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Management category is based on its significance, use, condition, and location, and is representative of a compilation of legislative mandates, policy considerations, and planning. The Fort Necessity NB Landscape meets the category “Must be Preserved and Maintained” because the preservation of the property is specifically legislated. Fort Necessity was established in 1931 (46 Stat. 1522) to commemorate the Battle of Great Meadows on July 3, 1754. The original legislative record shows that the intent was to commemorate the early events that helped shape George Washington's character and abilities as a military leader, as well as to preserve the setting of the opening engagement of the French and Indian War. (GMP 1991: 3)

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: None

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple Reservation

Narrative: The Rush Life Estate includes rights to subsurface minerals and allows hunting.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. The Braddock's Gravesite Unit was the site of Braddock's 1755 encampment, which may have occupied lands beyond the current unit boundaries. The Jumonville Glen Unit does not include all of the land that is believed be associated with the skirmish in 1754. Future research is recommended for both of these sites.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: SHPO Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Fort Necessity National Battlefield was established by enabling legislation in March 1931 to commemorate the Battle of Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. In 1932 two acres of land surrounding the fort site was donated to the US War Department, and 1933 the parcel was transferred to the Department of the Interior under the name Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site. In 1931 lands surrounding the two-acre site became Fort Necessity State Park, and in 1962 all state park lands were donated to the federal government, at which time the park became Fort Necessity National Battlefield. Additional park acreage was acquired in the 1960s and 1970s.

On October 15, 1966, Fort Necessity NB was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. The listing was not accompanied with documentation of the park's resources. A Registration Form was completed for the park in May 1996, but it was not submitted to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (SHPO) or the Keeper of the National Register for review or concurrence. The NRIS database currently identifies national-level significance under Criteria A and B in the areas of Military and Exploration/Settlement, and brackets 1750-1799 as the period of significance.

On November 27, 1995, a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), "Historic Resources of the National Road in Pennsylvania" was accepted by the Keeper. The MPDF identified historic contexts, property types, and registration requirements with which to evaluate resources. Under the historic context, "Growth and Development of the National Road, 1811-1945," the MFDF identified two property types: historic districts consisting of pike towns and bypassed sections of the original route, and tavern buildings. The Mount Washington Tavern was identified as locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Commerce for its association with travel and commerce along the National Road. To date, no individual nomination has been completed for the tavern.

On July 22, 2004, resources associated with the park's picnic grounds were determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the Pennsylvania SHPO, as part of a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Fort Necessity's CCC Picnic Area. The CLI identified state-level significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation, Politics/Government, and Architecture, for the site's association with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) at the site. The period of significance was identified as 1935-1937, the dates during which the picnic grounds was developed by the CCC. The CLI identified 17 contributing resources, including the entirely of Gist Road and its stone arch bridge, and a portion of the Braddock Road Trace.

On September 28, 2009, other resources in the park were determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the Pennsylvania SHPO as part of a List of Classified Structures (LCS) project. The LCS identified national-level significance under Criterion A for the park's association the French and Indian War in 1754-1755 and/or commemoration efforts in the twentieth century. Three periods of significance were identified: 1754-1755, for the battles of Jumonville Glen and Great Meadows, and construction of Braddock Road; 1830-1856, for construction of Mount Washington Tavern to its closure when the railroad supplanted the National Road as a major interstate artery; and 1920 (sic)-1954, for erection of monuments and structures associated with commemoration of the site's military events. For reasons unknown, the Great Meadows Monument (1920) was omitted from the LCS project. Additionally, two monuments were installed in 1913.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the areas and periods of significance for the Fort Necessity NB Landscape have not been described in National Register documentation. Although the 2009 Determination of Eligibility adequately describes the site's numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance, several important resources are not addressed. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Fort Necessity NB Landscape is considered "Entered-Inadequately Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 09/21/2022

Concurrence Narrative:

The Pennsylvania SHPO concurred with the findings of this CLI on September 21, 2022. The SHPO had no comments.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The Fort Necessity National Battlefield Landscape is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and B in the areas of Military History, Exploration/Settlement, Other (Commemoration), Commerce, Transportation, and for George Washington. The NB Landscape possesses national significance for its associations with the Battle of Jumonville Glen and Battle of Great Meadows in 1754 that were the first battles of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), for the gravesite of Major General Edward Braddock who was mortally wounded during the 1755 Battle of Monongahela River, and for the associations of Braddock Road with Washington and Braddock and its use as a major route to the West until around 1818. The NB Landscape possesses national significance for efforts from 1913-1954 to erect monuments and structures commemorating the military events of 1754-1755 and honoring the local veterans who fought in all wars. The NB Landscape possesses local significance for its association with the National Road and the role of the Mount Washington Tavern in serving travelers along what was a major route to the West after 1818. Lastly, the NB Landscape possesses national significance as the site of 22-year-old George Washington's first military victory and his only military defeat, which occurred during the French and Indian War.

The overall period of significance for the Fort Necessity NB Landscape is 1754-1954. The period begins with the Battle of Jumonville Glen and the Battle of Great Meadows and ends when faithful reconstructions of the Fort Necessity stockade, storehouse, and earthworks were completed. Within this 200 year period of significance is the original interment of General Braddock in 1755 and monumentation of his relocated grave in 1913, the construction of the Mount Washington Tavern ca. 1830-1840 along the National Road and the tavern's closure in 1856 when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad supplanted the road as a major interstate artery, and the erection of commemorative monuments and structures in the area beginning in 1913.

Significance in the areas of Architecture and Archeology are beyond the scope of this CLI. The Mount Washington Tavern may be significant for its recognizable tavern house form, often influenced by early to mid-nineteenth century southwestern Pennsylvania vernacular architecture or period styles. Artifacts recovered through archeological investigations at Great Meadows have been dated to the Battle of Great Meadows, as well as other historic activities such as transportation and agriculture. The National Road Trace, now beneath brick and asphalt paving in front of the Mount Washington Tavern may have potential archeological significance.

CRITERION A

Military History and Exploration/Settlement:
The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Military History and Exploration/Settlement for its associations with the Battle of Jumonville Glen and Battle of Great Meadows in 1754 that were the first battles of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), for the gravesite of Major General Edward Braddock who was mortally wounded during the 1755 Battle of Monongahela River, and for the associations of Braddock Road with Washington and Braddock and its use as a major route to the West until around 1818. The contributing features associated with these areas of significance include the reconstructed Fort Necessity stockade, storehouse, and earthworks; the Great Meadows and the cliffs

at Jumonville Glen; and traces of Braddock Road.

Battles of Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity, 1754.
On July 3, 1754, in the Great Meadows at a small encampment named Fort Necessity, a contingent of 400 British and Colonial troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George Washington, was attacked by a force of 600 French and 100 Indians under the command of Captain Louis Coulon de Villiers. The attack was prompted by an incident that occurred five weeks earlier seven miles northwest of Fort Necessity, in an area now called Jumonville Glen.

On May 28, Washington, with a group of forty Virginia frontiersmen and Seneca Indians, marched to Jumonville Glen to investigate and determine the intentions of a force of French soldiers camping in the region. It is unsure who fired the first shot, but within fifteen minutes Washington's troops overwhelmed the smaller French force encamped at the bottom of a rocky cliff, killing ten, wounding one, and taking twenty-one prisoners. One man did escape the encounter and brought news of the attack to Fort Duquesne, a French post in present-day Pittsburgh. The French commander Joseph Coulon de Villiers, Sieur de Jumonville, brother to Captain Louis Coulon de Villiers, was one of the men killed in the attack. It is believed that he was only wounded in the original assault but was later killed by the Indians accompanying Washington.

The Battle of Great Meadows, as the battle at Fort Necessity was later called, was fought on July 3. Casualties were sustained on both sides but there were greater British and Colonial losses. After 8:00 pm Villiers requested a truce. Following hours of negotiations, Washington and Captain James Mackay, leader of the British troops, signed the surrender documents handing over the fort to the French. The document allowed the Colonial and British troops to withdraw from the fort with the honors of war including baggage and all weapons except the fort's swivel guns. The Colonial and British troops departed Fort Necessity on the morning of July 4, after which the French burned Fort Necessity to the ground and returned to Fort Duquesne. The reconstructions of storehouse, stockade, and earthworks at Fort Necessity, and ongoing restoration of the Great Meadows, interpret this battle.

The attack at Jumonville Glen and then the battle at Great Meadows had wide reaching consequences on world events. The two skirmishes marked the beginnings of the French and Indian War, as it became known in the United States, and the Seven Years' War, as known elsewhere. The two battles were also the beginning of the military career of George Washington and marked the only time he ever surrendered to an enemy.

Braddock's Gravesite, 1755
Following George Washington's surrender at Fort Necessity and due to the French threat to British interests in the Ohio Valley, the British government sent two regiments under the command of Major General Edward Braddock to push the French out of the Ohio Valley, and ideally off the continent. The British plan was to mount four simultaneous attacks against the French forces in four strategic locations stretching from Fort Duquesne to Nova Scotia. Braddock was named commander-in-chief of all British forces in America and personally led the expedition against Fort Duquesne.

Following the road constructed by Washington the year before, Braddock and 2,200 British troops, colonial militia, and Indian allies marched the 120 miles from what is today Cumberland, Maryland, to southwestern Pennsylvania. The road had to be widened as the British force marched in order to allow the passage of the large wagons and siege artillery, making the march a slow endeavor. After only 35 miles Braddock, taking Washington's advice, split his force and marched with 1,400 men and a few smaller artillery pieces to Fort Duquesne, leaving the remainder of his force, under the command of Colonel Thomas Dunbar, to continue widening the road and to follow with the supplies and siege weapons. Braddock never made it to Fort Duquesne, and soon after crossing the Monongahela River was attacked by French troops from Fort Duquesne and their Indian allies.

Monsieur de Contrecoeur, the captain of infantry commanding Fort Duquesne had learned of Braddock's march and with his Indian allies launched a preemptive strike against the British forces. Contrecoeur attacked the larger British force with only 250 French troops and 650 Indian allies, but was able to defeat the British by attacking from the cover of the surrounding woods and by catching the British in the open. The British were not familiar with fighting an enemy who fought from the concealment of the wilderness,

and due to their confusion and disorganization were forced to retreat after hours of fighting with over 1,000 troops killed or wounded, including General Braddock. Braddock died five days later and was buried just over a mile from Great Meadows, where Washington had surrendered Fort Necessity the previous year. Braddock was buried in the road named after him, and following the burial his troops marched over his grave to hide its exact location from the enemy. In 1804 workmen discovered human remains along the road in the area where General Braddock was supposed to have been buried. The remains were reinterred nearby.

Braddock Road, 1754-1755.
Originally known as the Nemacolin Trail, after the Lenape Indian who helped to blaze it in 1752, the Braddock Road was envisioned by the Ohio Company as a route from Fort Cumberland in Maryland to the Ohio Valley. In 1754 George Washington and his Virginia Regiment improved the road before their defeat at Fort Necessity. In 1755 Major General Edward Braddock made additional road improvements and used it to march his troops to Fort Duquesne, though he made it only to the Monongahela River where he was attacked by French troops from Fort Duquesne and their Indian allies. Mortally injured in the battle, Braddock succumbed to his wounds and was buried in the roadbed, around a mile away from Fort Necessity.

Following the French and Indian War the Braddock Road was one of the main roads to the Ohio Valley. In 1804 the remains of Braddock were discovered by road workers, and were reinterred nearby. Portions of the road became part of the National Road beginning in 1818, but other sections were bypassed. Two such sections of Braddock Road survive as traces in the park. Over one mile of the trace tracks through the Main Unit, including a quarter-mile section that is now part of the park's trail system. A 450-foot remnant of the road is located at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. Braddock Road also passed through the Jumonville Glen Unit, but the trace is not visible.

Other – Commemoration:
The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Other (Commemoration) for efforts in the 1920s through 1950s to memorialize the military events of 1754-1755 and honor local veterans who fought in all wars. Contributing features associated with this area of significance include: Fort Necessity Stockade, Fort Necessity Storehouse, Fort Necessity Earthworks, Mount Washington Retaining Wall, Mount Washington Tavern Spring, Great Meadows Monument, Fort Necessity Monument, Wharton Township Monument, Braddock's Grave Monument, Braddock's Grave Monument Fence, Braddock's Grave Tablet, The Old Braddock Road Monument, Orchard Spring, Jumonville Glen Road, Jumonville Glen Culverts, Jumonville Glen Stairs, Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument, and Washington's First Battlefield Tablet.

As part of the bicentennial of George Washington's birth and to commemorate the importance of Fort Necessity in American history, Fort Necessity was reconstructed in 1931 on the site of the original fort at Great Meadows. The reconstruction was based on data gathered in an archeological excavation that incorrectly identified the outline of the fort. The reconstructed stockade was significantly larger than the stockade erected by George Washington's troops in 1754. In 1954, after uncovering the remains of Fort Necessity's original burnt timbers, the Fort Necessity Stockade, Fort Necessity Storehouse, and Fort Necessity Earthworks were constructed based on the new archeological information and personal correspondences and diaries of Washington and his men.

The Mount Washington Tavern complex retains structures associated with the tavern's use as a museum for the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site. The Mount Washington Tavern Spring is a stone structure believed to have supplied water to Mount Washington Tavern. Verbal tradition indicates that a pipe ran from the spring under the road up to the northwest corner of the tavern's foundation. A 1937 account states that in the 1930s, when the National Road was improved, the spring was excavated and set back some distance from its original location. The spring found today on the north side of US 40 is believed to be the spring built in the 1930s. The Mount Washington Tavern Retaining Wall was built in the 1930s and is near the site of carriage shed and barn that once stood to the west of the tavern. The wall is documented in a 1937 photograph of the rear view of tavern.

Three commemorative monuments located along US 40 in the vicinity of the Mount Washington Tavern date to the 1920s. The Great Meadows Monument was erected in 1920 by the Great Meadows Chapter of

the Daughters of the American Revolution, Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The monolithic sandstone monument highlights the significance of the battle at Fort Necessity in the life and in the development of military skill of George Washington. The Fort Necessity Monument was erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Citizens of Fayette County in 1926. The monolithic rough-cut, native sandstone boulder acknowledges the nearby site of Fort Necessity. The Wharton Township Monument was erected ca.1920-1930. The rough-cut sandstone/brownstone monolith honors the veterans of Wharton Township who fought in all wars.

The remains of General Braddock were reinterred from Braddock Road to the base of a tree nearby in 1804. In 1913 the Braddock Memorial Park Association of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, erected the Braddock's Grave Monument to the memory of Major General Edward Braddock. The monolithic granite monument was surrounded by an iron fence to protect the monument from the public. That same year the Braddock's Grave Tablet was erected at the location on Braddock Road where the remains were buried in 1755. In 1931 the Fort Necessity Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution erected The Old Braddock Road Monument to commemorate the history associated with the Braddock Road, including the 1754 Washington Trail/Road, the Battle at Jumonville Glen, the surrender of Fort Necessity, and the National Road. Just northwest of the Braddock's Grave Monument is Orchard Spring, a development by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Bureau of Parks dating to 1931, the same year Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site was established. The stone structure was constructed over a spring used by Braddock's troops following the Battle of Monongahela River and later used by travelers along the nearby Braddock Road and later the National Road.

In 1932 the Sons of the American Revolution installed several features at the Jumonville Glen Battlefield site to commemorate George Washington's 200th birthday and his first battle and military victory. The Jumonville Glen Road Trace, Jumonville Glen Culverts, and the Jumonville Glen Stairs were built to provide access to Washington's first engagement site. The road and culverts were abandoned when the NPS constructed a new entrance road, but the road trace and culverts remain visible today despite the return of vegetation. Access to the actual battlefield site was provided by the path and stone stairs built into a cleft in the cliff. The stairs and path were determined to be a safety hazard when they were wet and were also abandoned. Washington's First Battlefield Tablet was erected at the entrance to the Jumonville Glen area to commemorate the Braddock Road and the Jumonville Glen Battle. The Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument was erected on the opposite side of Jumonville Glen Road and overlooked the site of the engagement. The original stone monument with a bronze plaque was installed in 1932. The monument was later vandalized and the bronze plaque was replaced with a fiberglass replica in 1982.

Commerce and Transportation:
The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Transportation for its association with the National Road. The contributing feature associated with these areas of significance is the Mount Washington Tavern.

The National Road was the only internal improvement project financed, constructed, and maintained by the federal government in the antebellum era. The road was to provide reliable transportation and communication between the Atlantic seaboard and the rapidly developing trans-Appalachian west. Construction of the first segment of the road from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, Virginia (today West Virginia), began during the Jefferson administration in 1811 but was stalled during the War of 1812. Following the war, construction of the National Road continued and in 1818 reached Wheeling. The road was not fully completed until 1838 when it reached Vandalia, Illinois, the capital of Illinois at that time.

Construction of the National Road near the future Fort Necessity NB was completed in 1818, with some sections utilizing portions of the old Braddock Road. Today most of the National Road is part of US 40 although a small section of the original National Road, an 8 foot to 13 foot curve, called the National Road Trace, passes directly in front of the steps of the Mount Washington Tavern, but is now hidden beneath brick and asphalt paving and no longer retains integrity.

The Mount Washington Tavern was a product of the initial success of the National Road. With the creation of the new road settlers began to move into all of the Ohio Valley. Conestoga wagons regularly traveled the road carrying settlers to the west and later carrying goods to the new settlements. Stagecoaches soon followed, allowing merchants, businessmen, politicians and even leisure travelers' easy access across the

Appalachian Mountains. Taverns, such as the Mount Washington Tavern, were created to cater to this new clientele. From 1818 to 1856 there were over 90 taverns located between Cumberland, Maryland and Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Mount Washington Tavern was built sometime between 1830 and 1840 on the land once owned by President Washington (Washington purchased Great Meadows and the surrounding landscape in 1770). Nathaniel Ewing, a Uniontown lawyer, was the first owner and builder of the tavern. It is unsure if Ewing built Mount Washington Tavern to be used as a tavern or as a private residence, but evidence suggests that Ewing never actually resided at Mount Washington.

Mount Washington operated as a tavern during the heyday of the National Road until the 1850s when the railroad replaced the trans-Appalachian roads as the primary mode of travel to the west. In 1856 the Mount Washington Tavern was sold to Godfrey Fazenbaker, whose family owned the land and tavern for three generations. The Fazenbakers farmed the land surrounding the tavern and used the tavern building as their private residence. The tavern building is the only structure remaining at this site from the National Road period, but it is known that a number of other outbuildings once occupied the site. In 1932 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased the tavern building and converted it into a museum for the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site; and the National Park Service accepted title for the tavern in 1962.

CRITERION B

George Washington:
The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is nationally significant under Criterion B as the site of 22-year-old George Washington's first military victory and his only military defeat, which occurred during the French and Indian War. Beginning with Jumonville Glen and the Battle of Great Meadows, the 22-year old Washington gained valuable field experience throughout the conflict. By the end of the French and Indian War, he had a reputation as a skilled military leader. This reputation served him well in 1775 when the Continental Congress sought a commander for its new army. Washington was selected and brought his battlefield instinct to the command. In essence, Washington's hard won lessons from the French and Indian War helped him to overcome incredible odds in his victory over the British during the American Revolution.

The French and Indian War also had profound effects on the American Colonies and the American Indian people. The British were victorious, and the French were expelled from the continent as a colonial power, which cleared the way for westward expansion. British colonists seized the opportunity and streamed into the Ohio River Valley, causing conflict with and the displacement of American Indians who lived on these lands. Managing this vast new empire was costly for England, so the crown imposed taxes on the colonists to defray the expenses. These taxes were resented by the colonists, and led to a series of disputes that culminated in the American Revolution.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION F: COMMEMORATIVE PROPERTIES
The Great Meadows Monument is significant, under Criterion A, for its commemoration of the battle at Fort Necessity and the significance it had on the life of George Washington and development of his military skills and leadership.

National Register Significance Criteria:

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

B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

National Register Criteria Consideration:

F -- A commemorative property

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

Time Period: CE 1754 - CE 1954

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Recreation	General Recreation	
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Recreation	Tourism	
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Social and Humanitarian Movements	Historic Preservation Movement	
Developing the American Economy	Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763 -1898	Early Pathfinders	
Developing the American Economy	Trails and Travelers	Exploration Trails (Spanish, French, Russian, British, American)	
Developing the American Economy	Transportation by Land and Air	Early Turnpikes, Roads, And Taverns East Of The Mississippi	
Developing the American Economy	Transportation by Land and Air	Planned Roads, Highways and Freeways	
Peopling Places	Colonial Exploration and Settlement	American Exploration and Settlement	
Shaping the Political Landscape	Early Military Landscapes (pre-1776)	Early Military Landscapes (pre-1776)	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Exploration - Settlement

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

Area of Significance Category: Commerce

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Transportation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Fort Necessity National Battlefield
NRIS ID:	66000664
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	1966RE00031
Name:	Fort Necessity National Battlefield

National Historic Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1600 - 1699	Inhabited	During the late seventeenth century, a period of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) warfare known as the Beaver Wars largely depopulates the region known as the Ohio country. The Iroquois claim to the region is strengthened with establishment of Seneca settlements.
CE 1700 - 1750	Inhabited	By the mid-eighteenth century, the various Native populations of the Ohio country are involved in the frontier trade of animal pelts and furs for European goods.
CE 1747	Established	The Ohio Company is organized for the settlement by Virginians of the Ohio country and to trade with Native Americans.
CE 1752	Built	Thomas Cresap, Christopher Gist, and a Delaware Indian named Chief Nemacolin mark a trail for the Ohio Company, from Wills Creek and over the mountains to the Monongahela River (near Pittsburgh).
CE 1754	Military Operation	The French built Fort Duquesne (present day Pittsburgh) after destroying an earlier British fort.
CE 1754	Built	On May 24, 1754, Lieutenant Colonel George Washington and his force improve what would become Braddock Road and arrive at the Great Meadows where they set up an encampment.
CE 1754	Military Operation	May 28, 1754, Battle of Jumonville Glen. Washington and his troops launch a surprise attack on a French encampment a few miles from the Great Meadows. The French leader, Ensign Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville, is killed.
CE 1754	Military Operation	July 3, 1754, Battle of Fort Necessity (also known as Battle of Great Meadows). Washington and his troops build “Fort Necessity,” comprised of a storehouse, stockade, and earthworks to defend against a probable French attack. Facing defeat, Washington is forced to surrender to the French on July 4.
CE 1755	Built	Braddock Road is built in 1755 along the Indian path known as Nemacolin’s path, which had been improved the previous year by Washington’s troops to improve access into the Ohio country.
CE 1770	Purchased/Sold	George Washington buys what would be known as the Mount Washington tract. The tract is 234.5 acres and includes the site of Fort Necessity.
CE 1804	Established	The remains of Major General Edward Braddock are discovered on Braddock Road, about 1.25 miles from Fort Necessity, and reinterred nearby.
CE 1818 - 1819	Built	The National Road is built through Fayette County. The first segment from Cumberland to Wheeling Virginia is completed connecting rivers on the east and west sides of the Appalachian watershed. Use of the Braddock Road begins to decline.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1830 - 1839	Built	In the 1830s the Mount Washington Tavern and associated outbuildings are built on the south side of the National Road.
CE 1840 - 1849	Farmed/Harvested	In the 1840s the owner of the tavern farms portions of the battlefield, but the earthworks and ditches at the fort are apparently left untouched.
CE 1856	Purchased/Sold	Godfrey Fazenbaker purchases the Mount Washington Tavern and surrounding 306 acres, which includes the fort site. He converts the tavern to a residence and engages in a diversified farming and stock-raising operation.
CE 1909	Purchased/Sold	At the future Braddock's Gravesite Unit, deed of 23.56 acres (Tract 01-116) from [unknown] to General Braddock Memorial Park Association, July 14, 1909. The Association is formed to preserve the site of Major General Edward Braddock's grave and raise funds to erect a memorial.
CE 1913	Memorialized	The Braddock's Grave Monument is built and enclosed within an iron fence.
CE 1913	Memorialized	General Braddock Memorial Park Association erects a tablet to identify the original site along Braddock Road where Braddock's men buried him in the roadbed.
CE 1920 - 1930	Memorialized	In 1920-1930 the Wharton Township Monument is erected to honor Sons and Daughters of Wharton Township who participated in the wars fought for the establishment and preservation of liberty at home and overseas. It is located west of the park entrance along the National Road (Route 40).
CE 1920	Memorialized	The Great Meadows Monument is erected by the Great Meadows Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Uniontown, Pa. It is located west of the park entrance along the National Road (Route 40).
CE 1926	Memorialized	The Fort Necessity Monument is erected west of Mount Washington Tavern by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Citizens of Fayette County.
CE 1930 - 1937	Built	In 1930-1937 the Mount Washington Tavern Spring structure is built into the hillside west of Mount Washington Tavern, on the north side of National Road/US 40.
CE 1930 - 1939	Built	The Orchard Spring structure is developed in the 1930s by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Bureau of Parks. It is built over a spring used by travelers along the historic Braddock Road/National Road/US 40.
CE 1930	Purchased/Sold	At the future Braddock's Gravesite Unit, deed of 23.56 acres (Tract 01-116) from General Braddock Memorial Park Association to Fort Necessity Chapter, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, September 24, 1930.
CE 1930 - 1937	Built	A stone retaining wall is built west of the Mount Washington Tavern.
CE 1930 - 1937	Built	A stone structure is built around the Mount Washington Tavern Spring, located on the hillside west of the tavern, on the north side of US 40.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1931	Built	The Orchard Spring structure is built by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Bureau of Parks. Located 100 yards north-northwest of Braddock's Grave Monument.
CE 1931 - 1932	Built	Jumonville Glen Road is built by the Sons of the American Revolution.
CE 1931 - 1932	Built	The Sons of the American Revolution construct stairs in the rock outcropping to facilitate visitation and interpretation in at Jumonville Glen.
CE 1931	Memorialized	The Old Braddock Road Monument is erected by the Fort Necessity Chapter, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at the future Braddock's Gravesite Unit.
CE 1932	Built	The first reconstruction of the fort is completed, based on archeological work in 1931. Considerably larger than the 1754 fort, it features a stockade, gable-roofed "log cabin" (storehouse), curvilinear earthen walks and wood steps, and a flagpole.
CE 1932	Built	A parking lot is built immediately northeast of the reconstructed fort site, accessed from a loop road that connects to US 40.
CE 1932	Memorialized	The local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution erects the Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument. It is located above the battle site, just south of the Jumonville Glen Road's east end.
CE 1932	Memorialized	The local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution erect the Washington's First Battlefield Tablet. It is placed at the west end of the Jumonville Glen Road.
CE 1932	Land Transfer	At the future Main Unit, donation of 2 acres (site of fort) (Tract 01-115) from Walter and Donna Fazenbaker to United States, March 21, 1932. The site is administered under the US War Department.
CE 1932	Purchased/Sold	At the future Main Unit, deed of 313 acres (Tract 01-114) from Walter and Donna Fazenbaker to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters, March 21, 1932.
CE 1933	Established	The 2-acre property is transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Proclaimed the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, the grounds are administered by the superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park.
CE 1933	Established	The 313-acre state property is dedicated as Fort Necessity State Park.
CE 1933	Altered	Mount Washington Tavern is converted into a museum. Outbuildings are removed at this time.
CE 1935 - 1937	Established	In 1935-1937 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp SP-12 operates at Fort Necessity for two years, completing reforestation and infrastructure projects in the state park.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1935 - 1937	Built	The CCC builds a picnic area, accessed by a loop road, entrance road, and bridge. Three picnic shelters, stone fireplaces and drinking fountains, and trails are built. Plantations of pine and rows of spruce are planted.
CE 1936	Altered	The old National Road is renamed US 40. In the vicinity of the Mount Washington Tavern, the alignment is shifted northward 30 feet from the tavern, and lowered around 12 feet.
CE 1938	Built	A second, and larger, parking lot is built south of the reconstructed fort site. The CCC had completed grading for it prior to closure of the camp.
CE 1940 - 1949	Built	In the 1940s a hunting lodge is built adjacent to park lands (now called the Great Meadow Center).
CE 1950 - 1956	Built	Between 1950-1956, approximately 500 yards northwest of the tavern, a horse track, stable, and two barns are built. (NETR aerial 1956)
CE 1952	Purchased/Sold	At the future Braddock's Gravesite Unit, deed of 23.56 acres (Tract 01-116) from Fort Necessity Chapter, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters, April 30, 1952.
CE 1954	Reconstructed	The second, and more historically accurate, reconstruction of Fort Necessity is built, based on archeology conducted in 1952-1953. The storehouse features a gable roof design.
CE 1956	Built	By 1956 a residence, souvenir shop, and parking area are built northwest of the tavern, along the south side of US 40, just beyond the state park boundary. To the west of this is a horse track, stables, and barn.
CE 1956 - 1962	Built	Between 1956-1962 a residence is built 300 feet southwest of the former tavern and adjacent to the park boundary.
CE 1962	Land Transfer	At the future Main Unit, donation of 313.01 acres (Tract 01 -114) from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters, to United States, August 10, 1962. The property includes the Mount Washington Tavern.
CE 1962	Purchased/Sold	At the future Braddock's Gravesite Unit, donation of 23.56 acres (Tract 01-114) from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters to United States, August 10, 1962.
CE 1963 - 1965	Purchased/Sold	Between 1963-1965, the NPS acquires parcels on the north side of US 40, totaling 13.69 acres (Tracts 01-102, 01-103, 01-104, 01-110).
CE 1965	Built	NPS builds a visitor center around 200 yards northeast of the fort, at the edge of the Great Meadows. It includes a reconfigured loop road and a new parking lot east of the building. The park entrance road connection to US 40 is reconfigured and shifted eastward.
CE 1965	Demolished	The western portion of the visitor center loop road, and the 1932 and 1938 parking lots, are removed.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1976 - 1978	Purchased/Sold	Between 1976-1978 park acreage is increased around the original state park property with five parcels totaling 492.73 acres (Tracts 01-111, 01-112, 01-113, 01-116, 01-125).
CE 1976 - 1986	Demolished	Between 1976-1986 the NPS removes the souvenir shop and residence on the south side of US 40, and the horse track complex, but retains the parking area and road/path to the former horse track area.
CE 1976 - 1980	Purchased/Sold	Between 1976-1980, five additional parcels totaling 17.97 acres (tracts 01-105, 01-106, 01-107, 01-108, 01-109) are acquired on the north side of US 40. One of these tracts includes a house built by 1956 that is retained for use as a park headquarters building.
CE 1977	Purchased/Sold	At the future Jumonville Glen Unit, deed of 6.74 acres (Tract 01-120) from Fort Necessity Chapter, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to United States, October 13, 1977.
CE 1977	Purchased/Sold	At the future Jumonville Glen Unit, deed of 9.63 acres (Tracts 01-118, 01-121) from Jumonville Training Center, Inc, formerly The Pittsburg Annual Conference Training Center of the Methodist Church, to United States, October 13, 1977.
CE 1979	Purchased/Sold	At the future Jumonville Glen Unit, deed (condemnation) of 10,04 acres (Tract 01-119) from Samuel Rosenik, Jr. and Elsie J. Rosenik) to United States, June 22, 1979.
CE 1981 - 1996	Reconstructed	Reconstructions of the stockade at Fort Necessity are completed in 1981, 1989, 1993, and 1996.
CE 1993 - 2004	Demolished	Shipley House is razed sometime between 1993-2004.
CE 1995	Built	The NPS constructs a new park headquarters building and maintenance facilities at the former CCC camp site. These structures are located around one-third mile southeast of the fort.
CE 1998	Removed	For safety reasons, the NPS closes the steps at Jumonville Glen for safety reasons. The adjacent trail, landings, walls, and railings are also removed.
CE 1998	Moved	The NPS relocates the Old Braddock Road Monument 60 feet eastward to align it with the south end of the maintained Braddock Road Trace.
CE 2004	Built	An access road, parking lot, and walkways are built southeast of the Mount Washington Tavern, replacing the parking area along US 40.
CE 2005	Built	The NPS constructs an entrance road, parking lot, walkways, and kiosk at Braddock’s Grave and Jumonville Glen.
CE 2006 - 2015	Removed	From 2006-2015 projects to treat and/or remove invasive plants in the Great Meadows are completed.
CE 2008	Built	A new visitor center complex is completed around 300 yards southeast of the fort, beyond the edge of the Great Meadow. It includes a new access road and parking lot.
CE 2008	Altered	The portion of Gist Road proximate to the CCC stone arch bridge is converted to a trail.
CE 2008	Reconstructed	Fort Necessity Storehouse is reconstructed.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2009 - 2018	Planted	In 2009-2018 hundreds of new trees and shrubs are planted along edges of the Great Meadows to restore the historic tree line.
CE 2012	Altered	The roof of the reconstructed storehouse is changed from a gable design to a shed design.
CE 2016	Demolished	The park residence southwest of the tavern is removed.
CE 2016	Demolished	The headquarters building north of US 40 is razed.
CE 2019 - 2020	Altered	The park replaces the fort's stockade.
CE 2019 - 2020	Altered	The walkway from the earthworks to the fort is replaced with a concrete sidewalk, and a new trail bridge is built over Indian Run.
CE 2021	Altered	Drainage on the Braddock Road trace at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit is improved with a new in-road inlet at the asphalt walkway crossing.

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. Information is extracted primarily from the "Historic Resource Study, Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pennsylvania" (Thomas et.al., 1996) and the "Cultural Landscape Report, Great Meadows, Fort Necessity National Battlefield" (NPS draft, 1997).

NATIVE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, to 1754

During the late seventeenth century, a period of Iroquois warfare known as the Beaver Wars had largely depopulated the region known as the Ohio country, which comprised all of the land located between the western edge of the Appalachians to the Illinois country, bounded to the north by the Great Lakes and to the south by the Ohio River. With their conquest of the Ohio country, the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) viewed the land and its inhabitants as being under their authority. The Iroquois claim to the region was further cemented through the establishment of Seneca settlements to provide leadership to, and control over, non-Iroquoian groups in the Ohio country. (AOA 2017: 10)

In addition to these western Seneca populations, the Ohio country was also inhabited by a variety of displaced Native groups including Delaware and Shawnee, who had been pushed westward from their traditional lands through colonial encroachment and Iroquois political maneuvering. Other Native populations included Twightwee and Wyandot peoples who entered the region from the west and northwest in order to exploit British and French trading networks. By the mid-18th century, the various Native populations of the Ohio country were heavily involved in the frontier trade of animal pelts and furs for European goods. Furs and pelts were highly lucrative materials used to manufacture fashionable products sold in European markets. Participation in this exchange by Native American groups in the Ohio country brought these groups closer to either the British or French, depending upon the nationality of the traders they favored. Competition between British and French traders operating in the Ohio country therefore led to this region being considered of great economic and diplomatic importance. (AOA 2017: 10)

Prelude to War:
In the century and half before the American Revolution, France and England intermittently engaged in warfare for empire wherever they met - in Europe, in Asia, and in North America. As France and England increasingly vied for territory and trade in the New World, North America became a battleground for two countries already at odds. The French and British clashed over the lands in the great drainage basins of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and ultimately over the whole of North America. Both powers expanded their colonial aspirations while directing them increasingly toward the same region: the headwaters of the Ohio River, on the west side of the Appalachian watershed. (CLR 1997: 5)

In 1747 a land speculation company known as the Ohio Company was organized for the settlement by Virginians of the Ohio country and to trade with Native Americans. The company had a land grant from Britain and a treaty with Indians, but France also claimed the area. The creation of the Ohio Company posed a threat to French interests in the valley. The company's investors, which included Robert Dinwiddie and George Washington, sought to appropriate huge tracts of land and create permanent settlements on what were Native American hunting grounds. If successful, the company's settlers eventually would have displaced the Native American tribes of the region, who were among the trading partners of the French. The company's presence also potentially could sever connections between the French settlements on the St. Lawrence riverway and those in the Mississippi Valley. (CLR 1997: 5; Wikipedia, "Ohio Company")

France's presence in the Ohio country challenged the resolve of the British crown. As a result, British foreign policy became centered on a strategy of firmly countering French advances wherever they occurred. Virginia's leaders, including the colony's lieutenant-governor Robert Dinwiddie, reacted most vigorously to the French fortifications along the Allegheny River. Dinwiddie pressed strongly for the introduction of British forces in the Ohio country, and his warnings dovetailed with the increasingly assertive inclinations of the British cabinet. The Crown authorized Dinwiddie to "repel any attempt by force of arms; and ... defend to the utmost of your power, all his possessions within your government, against any invader." (CLR 1997: 5-6, citing Holderness to Dinwiddie, 28 August 1753, from Anderson nd: 36)

Dinwiddie sent an emissary to the French in the fall of 1753 to inform the French of the king's wishes that they withdraw from the Ohio Valley. He chose for the mission George Washington, a young Virginia landholder. This newly commissioned officer in the Virginia militia spoke no French, had no

diplomatic experience, and was only 21 years old. His youth and ambition were important qualities that would help see him through the difficult journey ahead. (CLR 1997: 6)

Washington arrived at Fort LeBoeuf, the French outpost located on French Creek a few miles south of Lake Erie, on December 11, 1753. The French commander greeted Washington and his party with courtesy but showed no inclination to withdraw his forces from the contested area. His reply to the official letter ordering the French to vacate stated that the French king's rights to the lands of the Ohio Valley were unquestionable. He promised to forward Dinwiddie's letter to his superiors so that they could make a proper decision concerning the claims of Great Britain's king, but his forces would withdraw only by orders from Louis XV of France, not George II of Great Britain. (CLR 1997: 6)

Washington left Fort LeBoeuf on December 16 to begin a return trip to Williamsburg. He arrived a month later with the news of French intentions and resolve that convinced the Dinwiddie that war in the west was imminent. Dinwiddie issued orders for the creation of a 200-man militia force, which would proceed under Washington's command to the Forks of the Ohio (present-day Pittsburgh). He also awarded commissions to traders and Ohio Company officials already established on the periphery of the Ohio Valley and ordered them to begin construction of a fort at the Forks of the Ohio. Dinwiddie had interpreted the French response to his letter as a hostile action and felt justified in taking steps to resist them by force. (CLR 1997: 6)

While construction of what was called Fort Prince George at the Forks proceeded, Washington's small force was making its way to the site. He and his troops had not advanced to the crest of the Alleghenies when they received news on April 20 (1754) that the fort-building party had vacated the site. A large, heavily armed, and well-equipped French force had arrived at the Forks three days earlier. The French commander ordered the Virginians to surrender or face immediate assault. The small command under Captain William Trent surrendered and retreated to Wills Creek (later Fort Cumberland and now Cumberland, Maryland). The French destroyed the British fort and built their own, naming it Fort Duquesne. (CLR 1997: 6; Wikipedia, "Fort Duquesne")

This disheartening news compounded Washington's own problems. His troops were undertrained, poorly equipped, and ill-supplied. With the French now in possession of the Forks, Washington's mission seemed less tenable. Washington continued his march, realizing the importance of improving the Ohio Company's road from Wills Creek and over the mountains to the Monongahela River (near Pittsburgh) that had been marked a few years earlier by Thomas Cresap, Christopher Gist, and a Delaware Indian named Chief Nemacolin. Around May 24, 1754, he and his force arrived at the Great Meadows, a well-known natural landmark. Washington had first encountered the Great Meadows in the previous year during his journey to Fort LeBoeuf. (CLR 1997: 6)

GREAT MEADOWS, JUMONVILLE GLEN, AND FORT NECESSITY, 1754

Great Meadows was conspicuous as the only large clearing within the heavily forested area of oak, hickory, and chestnut between the Laurel and Chestnut Ridges of the Allegheny Mountains. A dry meadow of plants such as ironweed and goldenrod transitioned to a wet meadow of grass, sedges and cattails. Though etched with narrow watercourses now known as Great Meadows Run and Indian Run, the low-lying area was poorly drained, and its frequently swampy character prevented any appreciable tree growth. The traders who passed through the area knew it as a grazing place for pack animals. (CLR 1997: 6-7)

Washington planned to use the meadow as a base of operations to store supplies and headquarter his expedition. However, with rumors of French and Indian activities reaching him, he could not ignore the possibility of attack. Washington's men cleared shrubs out of the field and used natural features in the meadow as entrenchments. Washington deemed the site "a charming field for an encounter." (CLR 1997: 6-7, citing Fitzpatrick 1931, Vol. 1: 54; FONE website)

Battle of Jumonville Glen:
After setting up camp, Washington received word that the French were camped only a few miles away from the Great Meadows. Washington's troops, with the assistance of a small band of Native Americans led by the Iroquois half-king, Tanacharison, surprised the French on May 28 at their campsite in a small, remote glen. The French were decisively defeated and their leader, Ensign Joseph Coulon de Villiers de Jumonville, was killed. One Frenchman escaped and the rest were taken prisoner or killed. (CLR 1997: 5,7)

When Washington and his troops returned to the Great Meadows, he forwarded a report of the clash to Dinwiddie. Rightfully fearing French and Indian retaliation for his attack on Jumonville's force, Washington ordered his men to erect a stockade in their camp and a storehouse to protect supplies. He continued his road building activities, but his efforts to clear a route through the dense forests succeeded only in further exhausting the troops and their meager supplies. Worse, he soon learned that a large French force had left Fort Duquesne to repel his advance. Washington then fell back to camp in the Great Meadows. With his men too exhausted to continue the retreat, he took refuge in the meager structure and continued to build the trenches and fortifications. Two V-shaped embankments five feet wide and three feet high made a redoubt to protect the stockade and storehouse. Complementing the back and front edge of each earthwork was a ditch two feet deep. (CLR 1997: 7; NPS 2009)

On June 3, 1754, Washington wrote to Dinwiddie, "we have just finish'd a small palisadod Fort in which with my small Number's I shall not fear the attack of 500 Men." However, the young Washington confronted an almost impossible situation. Many of his troops were sick, physically exhausted, or otherwise unfit for duty. Reinforcements of one hundred British regulars from South Carolina had earlier supplemented his force. (CLR 1997: 7; NPS 2009, source not cited)

Battle of Great Meadows:
The oncoming French force was led by Captain Louis Coulon de Villiers, the brother of Ensign Jumonville. The Sieur de Villiers commanded a force of 600 French regulars and Canadian militia, accompanied by over 100 Indian allies. This overwhelming force encountered Washington's sick, disheartened, and outnumbered men on July 3, 1754, who stood in a line of battle appropriate for a European style engagement. (CLR 1997: 7)

At about 11:00 a.m. the French fired at a distance of 600 yards as they descended from a slope to the northwest of the fort. The French advanced irregularly to the edge of the woods, favoring those west and south of the fort that were only about 60 yards away from the fort, then fired a second discharge. At this point, the colonials realized that the French had no intention of attacking them in the open and retreated to their fortifications. An all-day firefight commenced, one in which every advantage rested with the attacking French, Canadian, and Native American forces (fig. 1). (CLR 1997: 7)

The fort could only hold about 50 men, forcing the remainder of the troops into the trenches around the palisade and the natural cover formed by the two streams in the meadow. The French and Native Americans could fire with impunity from the cover of the dense woods fringing the open area throughout the day, inflicting a number of casualties. As the day wore on, a steady rain began to fall. The woods sheltered the French attackers, helping them to keep their powder and muskets dry. The arms and ammunition of the exposed British defenders, on the other hand, gradually became soaked and useless. Their trenches quickly filled with water. (CLR 1997: 7)

By evening over one-quarter of the defending troops had been killed or wounded. Effectively disarmed, their morale shattered, and their fortifications a quagmire, the British and colonials faced an increasingly desperate situation. After dark, a number of troops broke into the rum stores. Assuming that they sooner or later would be massacred by the Native American allies of the French, they quickly drank themselves into a drunken state. Around eight o'clock the French commander Villiers hailed the colonial and British lines, asking for a parley. To their astonishment, Washington and his officers realized that they were being offered the possibility of averting a complete catastrophe. Washington dispatched two officers to negotiate with the French (fig. 2). (CLR 1997: 8)

The terms of the agreement were favorable. The British and colonial forces would be allowed to withdraw with the honors of war, meaning that they would retain their arms - with the exception of their small swivel gun at the fort. The colonials also agreed not to return to the Ohio country for a year. Unbeknownst to Washington at the time, his signature on the surrender document included an explicit acceptance of responsibility for the death of Ensign Jumonville. The next day, after the British troops retreated from the Great Meadows, the French troops and their Indian allies plundered what was left of the Virginians' stores. They then dismantled and burned the circle of logs that had been Fort Necessity. (CLR 1997: 8)

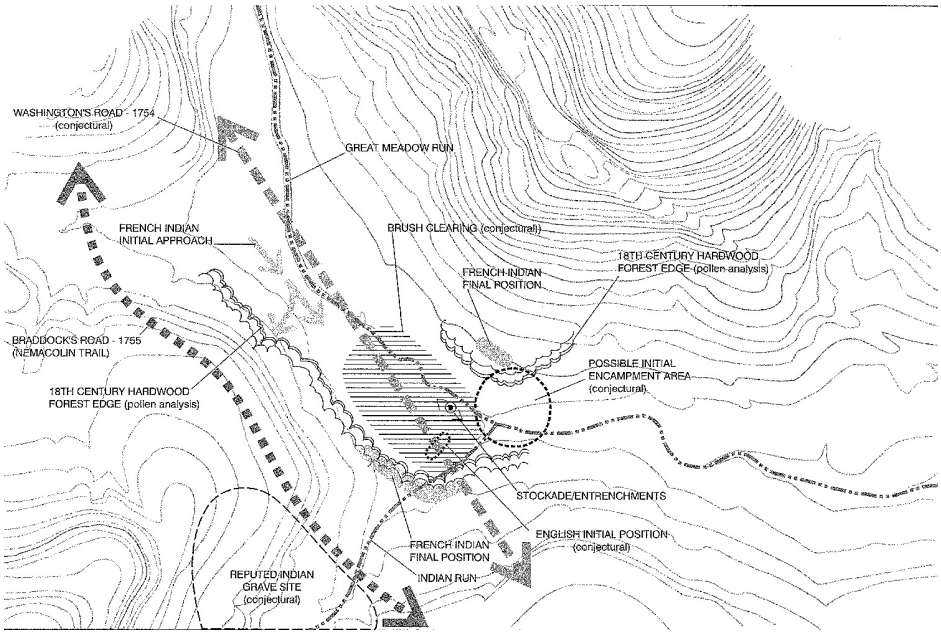


Figure 1. Map of Great Meadows and Fort Necessity, 1754-1755. (Denver Service Center, eTIC2, Drawing #336-20078, 1997)

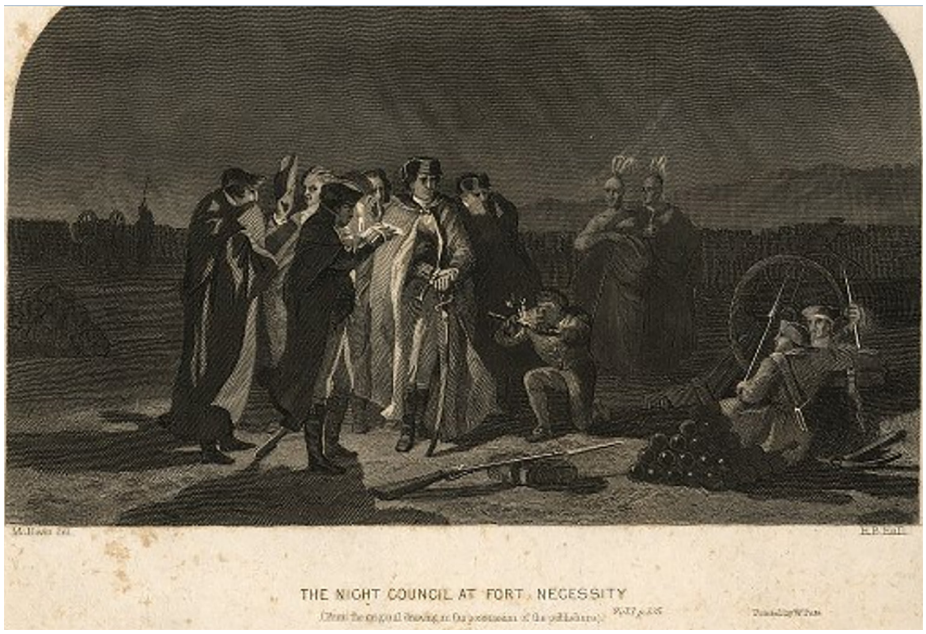


Figure 2. "The Night Council at Fort Necessity," by Henry Bryan, Hall, 1856. (The Darlington Collection of Engravings, University of Pittsburgh)

BRADDOCK'S GRAVESITE, 1755

After the defeat at Fort Necessity, the British sent two regiments to America under the command of Major General Edward Braddock with the instructions to move against French strongholds in the Ohio country, to attack French fortifications on Lake Champlain, and to secure the isthmus connecting Nova Scotia with the Canadian mainland. France quickly understood Great Britain's new and aggressive posture regarding North America. The French reinforced their own colonial forces to counter the anticipated British offensives in the spring and summer of 1755. Escalating tensions and several modest backcountry clashes had set in motion a chain of events that would unleash one of the most devastating wars of the eighteenth century. (CLR 1997: 8)

General Braddock's assault force advanced over the road Washington's troops had begun to improve in 1754, widening and improving it to accommodate men and supplies. On June 25, 1755, the column passed through the Great Meadows, where the remains of Fort Necessity were still visible, and continued another 1.25 miles to a stream named Braddock Run, where they set up their ninth encampment, later known as Old Orchard Camp and now part of the park's Braddock's Gravesite Unit. By July 9 Braddock's troops were within 10 miles of the Forks of the Ohio and Fort Duquesne, where his troops clashed with French and Indian forces. Braddock's offensive ended in a bloody debacle. Of the more than 1,400 men who had followed Braddock on the march to Fort Duquesne, two-thirds, almost 1,000 regular and colonial troops, were killed or wounded. The General himself was also wounded. (CLR 1997: 8; NPS 2002)

What remained of Braddock's forces returned from battle on the road they had constructed. On this journey Braddock succumbed to his wounds and died, and was buried in the road at the earlier encampment around 1.25 miles from old Fort Necessity. Washington wrote that "to guard against a savage triumph, if the place should be discovered, they (Braddock's remains) were deposited in the Road over which the Anny, Waggons, &ca. passed to hide every trace by which the entombment could be discovered." (CLR 1997: 8, citing Cleland 1955: 147)

Washington's long and frustrating campaign in the Ohio country ended only after the destruction of Fort Duquesne in November of 1758. Retreating French forces destroyed the fortress in the face of an overwhelming offensive led by British General John Forbes. Washington commanded the Virginia troops attached to Forbes' column. (CLR 1997: 8)

FORT NECESSITY AFTER THE BATTLE, 1756-1799

George Washington did not return to southwestern Pennsylvania until 1770. Since 1767, however, he had been actively engaged in acquiring lands there through a partnership with Captain William Crawford, a native Virginian and trusted boyhood friend of Washington. On December 16, 1770, Crawford wrote to Washington that "agreeable to your desire I have bought the Great Meadows…" (CLR 1997: 9, 26, citing Prussing 1927: 302)

An "improvement" noted in the bill of sale may have been a structure of some kind, though there is no reference to it in the deed accompanying the sale. In a letter written in September 1784, Washington mentioned a "house on the premises ..." but it is unknown if this house was the improvement alluded to in the bill of sale. This tract of land, called Mount Washington in the deed, totaled 234.5 acres and included the site of Fort Necessity (fig. 3). (CLR 1997: 9, citing Fitzpatrick 1931, Vol. XXVII: 467-469)

Washington returned to southwestern Pennsylvania for the final time during September 1784. Washington sought not only to inspect lands he currently owned, but also to ascertain, at the behest of Virginia's then congressional delegate, Thomas Jefferson, the best line for a road between the headwaters of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers in order to open a trade route to the West for Virginia. Passing through Great Meadows on September 12, Washington recorded in his diary the desirable qualities of Mount Washington:
"stopped a while at the Great Meadows and viewed a tenement I have there which appears to have been but little improved, tho capable of being turned to great advantage as the whole of the ground called the Meadows may be reclaimed at an easy comparative expense & is a very good stand for a Tavern. (CLR 1997: 9, citing Jackson 1976: 18)

Washington was correct in thinking the site had excellent potential as a tavern stand, but he never succeeded in developing it as a profitable holding. Even though he had tried to sell the tract of land for the last few years of his life, Washington died on December 14, 1799, still in possession of Mount Washington. His last will and testament directed that the land be sold by the executors of his estate. (CLR 1997: 9)

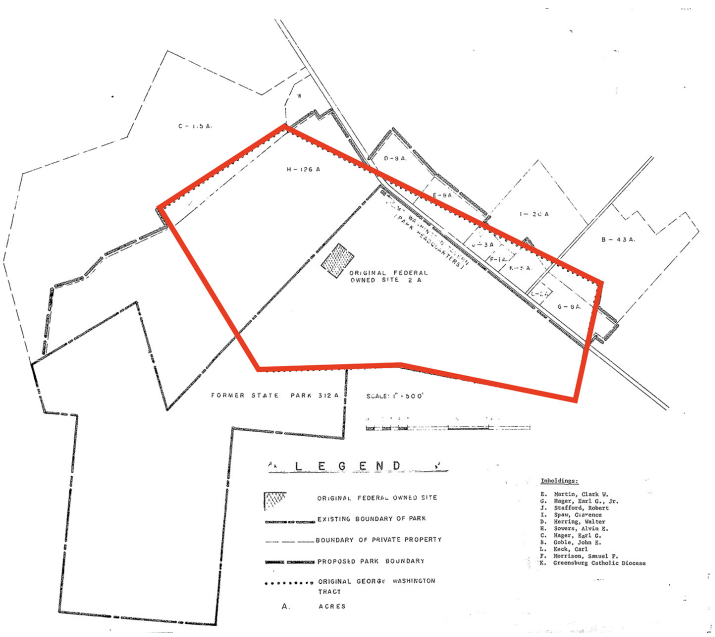


Figure 3. Map showing the extents of the 234.5-acre Mount Washington Tract, overlaid on a Fort Neccessity NB map. (Denver Service Center, Drawing # #NB-FN-2017, 1962, annotated OCLP 2022)

THE NATIONAL ROAD AND GREAT MEADOWS, 1799–1932

Throughout the last years of his life, George Washington recognized the importance of creating stronger transportation and communication links with the lands west of the Alleghenies. Other American leaders shared his concern and, after his death, continued to press for transportation improvements. Foremost among these was Albert Gallatin, a western Pennsylvanian who served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Thomas Jefferson. In 1802 Gallatin revised a law on land sales in the Northwest Territories to provide for the construction of a road between the Atlantic seaboard and the trans-Appalachian west. When Ohio was admitted as a state in 1803, Congress mandated that 5% of the proceeds of land sales should be set aside for the construction of new roads, both intrastate and interstate. In 1806 the US House of Representatives passed into law a bill for the creation of a road "from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the State of Ohio." (CLR 1997: 9; citing HRS 1996: 43)

At the direction of President Jefferson, Gallatin set to work to prepare a comprehensive plan for the creation of an integrated transportation system of roads, as well as canals and navigational improvements on rivers. The following year, he produced his "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Subject of Public Roads and Canals." Gallatin called for a long-range, federally funded program of transportation improvements that focused on creating practical communication between east and west throughout the nation. It would be known as the Cumberland Road, and more commonly, the National Road. (CLR 1997: 9)

Construction of the first segment of the National Road began in 1811, but the outbreak of the War of 1812 slowed progress until the end of the war when work continued. The first section from Cumberland to Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), was completed in 1818, connecting rivers on the east side (the Potomac) and west sides (the Ohio) of the Appalachian watershed. The road replaced the wagon and foot paths of the Braddock Road, following roughly the same alignment until just east of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. From there, where the Braddock Road turned north towards Pittsburgh, the new road continued west to Wheeling. The National Road was eventually extended to

Illinois, where funding for it stopped. (CLR 1997: 10; Wikipedia: “National Road”)

The construction of the National Road through Fayette County occurred in 1817-1818. A portion of the new road followed the old Braddock Road corridor, which had continued to serve as one of the few routes to Pittsburgh and the Ohio River. Scattered inns and taverns emerged along the new road to serve the travelers who braved the difficult journey over the Alleghenies. A few of these, like the Rue England (later Freeman’s) tavern and Cornelius Lynch’s tavern, operated very close to George Washington’s former property at the Great Meadows. Construction of the National Road returned the lands around Fort Necessity to the mainstream of American history and put the Great Meadows on the most important overland route between the Atlantic seaboard and the rapidly developing trans-Appalachian west (fig. 4). (CLR 1997: 10)

After George Washington’s death in 1799, the land remained part of his estate for another eight years, after which Andrew Parks of Baltimore purchased the property. It then passed through the hands of a number of owners until 1824, when Nathaniel Ewing of Uniontown acquired it. Ewing was a prominent judge and entrepreneur who, like Washington, recognized the location’s potential as a tavern stand. Within a few years, Ewing financed and built a structure on a parcel fronting the National Road, which by this time was a bustling thoroughfare (see fig. 4). (CLR 1997: 10)

Mount Washington Tavern:
Sometime in the 1830s Nathaniel Ewing constructed the Mount Washington Tavern. The 3-story brick building was sited around 1,000 feet northeast from the fort site and 75 feet above the Great Meadows. The tavern faced the National Road, positioned directly adjacent to it (fig. 5). Like other inns of the day, the tavern included other structures to support its operations: a stable and shed were located to the west, a privy to the south, and smokehouse to the east. A large orchard occupied the hillside to the south. Approximately 40 yards west of the tavern and adjacent to the National Road was a spring-fed, wooden horse trough that was freely used by all passersby. Except for the spring, none of these structures or the orchard are extant today. (CLR 1997: 19)

In 1840 James Sampey purchased the property from Ewing and operated the Mount Washington Tavern until his death in 1844. Under his proprietorship, the tavern was known variously as Sampey’s, Sampey’s at Great Meadows, and Mount Washington Tavern. It is unknown if the Sampeys lived in the tavern, but James Sampey’s will, written in 1844, suggests that the family was residing on the Mount Washington tract - either in the tavern or in another building. The tavern flourished as an inn on one of the most important overland routes of antebellum America, providing meals and overnight accommodations to travelers. It also served as a stage stop, through an arrangement with the Good Intent Stagecoach Line. (CLR 1997: 10)

Decline of the National Road:
The country’s quickly evolving transportation technology would lead to the demise of the National Road. Within a few decades of their introduction to this country, steam-driven railroads completely displaced horsepower as the means of transporting passengers and freight over any significant distance. The Pennsylvania Railroad reached Pittsburgh in 1852 and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reached the Ohio River at Wheeling, Virginia, in 1853. These two railroads connected the eastern seaboard with the river systems west of the Alleghenies. The National Road, once the premier overland route to the trans-Appalachian west, quickly declined into a rutted country road used mainly for local traffic. The many establishments that had served its travelers closed, their structures either abandoned or converted to other uses. By the late 1850s the once omnipresent stagecoach had virtually disappeared from the National Road, as the two railroads supplanted the roadway as the region’s interstate artery. (CLR 1997: 10-11)

Ruins of Fort Necessity:
According to the remarks of a visitor to the site of Fort Necessity in 1854, the Sampeys apparently farmed the land near the site of the historic battle, but remnants of the fort’s earthworks were yet visible:
“[a] faint out-line of the breast-work, and a trace of the ditch are yet visible, and now will remain so, for the rude hand which held the plow that aided during many years to level them, was stayed at the intercession of a lover of the memories of these old places.” (CLR 1997: 11, quoting Townsend Ward,

in Montgomery 1916: 33-34)

Fazenbaker Ownership:
In 1856 Godfrey Fazenbaker purchased the Mount Washington Tavern and surrounding 306 acres, which included the fort site. Fazenbaker converted the tavern to a residence and engaged in a diversified farming and stock-raising operation. From time to time he apparently took in paying guests, but the former tavern's days as a hostelry servicing a great national migration were over. A two-story frame addition along the tavern's west facade was probably erected sometime after 1870 to house the expanding family of Godfrey's son, Edward. The Fazenbaker family would hold the Mount Washington property for generations. (CLR 1997: 11)

The Fazenbakers planted apple orchards along the hillsides above Great Meadows, and cultivated wheat and corn. Livestock on the farm included small numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, housed in various barns. The site of Fort Necessity, however, was apparently never farmed. According to nineteenth-century historian Franklin Ellis: "Mr. Facenbaker (sic) says no plow shall ever turn a sod on the site of the old stockade while he owns the land…" However, he did farm areas directly adjacent to it, modifying and straightening the stream courses of Great Meadow Run and Indian Run to facilitate drainage in the area (fig. 6). (CLR 1997: 11,20, citing Ellis n.d.: 830)

By 1905 two roads extended into the property from the National Road: Fazenbaker Lane, which originated around 300 feet east of the tavern, and Bischoff Lane, which began around 1,600 feet east of the tavern (approximate location of the current park entrance road) (fig. 7). Both roads intersected with Braddock Road, which was used as a farm lane (see fig. 6).

On December 4, 1876, Edward Fazenbaker purchased approximately 80.25 acres of land adjoining his father's farm from his older brother Jackson for $700. The acreage was part of the Freeman Farm that Jackson acquired from Rebecca Sampey a decade earlier. Godfrey Fazenbaker and his wife Anna both died during 1884, on April 7 and October 7, respectively. Godfrey's will, dated April 3, 1871 and probated on April 26, 1884, conveyed the bulk of his estate to Edward through his wife Anna, once all legacies and bequests were met, as stipulated in the will. A quitclaim deed dated June 18, 1885, confirms that Edward complied with the stipulations of his father's will, and the approximately 306-acre Fazenbaker farm was conveyed to him. Combined with the approximately 80.25 acres previously purchased from his brother Jackson, Edward now owned around 386 contiguous acres of land. (CLR 1997: 11)

Edward Fazenbaker and his wife, Martha, died in 1918 and 1925, respectively. Approximately 75 acres comprising the western most section of the approximately 386-acre Fazenbaker farmstead was to be conveyed to her grandson, William. The remaining 311 acres passed to their son Walter. Until the fall of 1930, Walter Fazenbaker leased the former tavern and its frame addition to tenants and the nearby fields to cattle breeders. (CLR 1997: 12)

Early Monuments and Memorials:
Aside from leaving the actual site of Fort Necessity mostly untouched, if not preserved or stabilized, one of the first efforts to commemorate the events of 1754-1755 was by the General Braddock Memorial Park Association, established in 1909. The association was formed to preserve the site of Major General Edward Braddock's grave, which had been relocated in 1804 when workmen repairing Braddock Road discovered his remains. The new grave site was around 250 feet southwest of the original site, at the base of large tree. Upon purchasing 23.5 acres land, the association raise funds to erect Braddock's Grave Monument in 1919. That same year, they placed an iron tablet at the original gravesite on Braddock Road, where Braddock's men had buried him in the roadbed.

In the 1920s three monuments were installed near the Mount Washington Tavern, all on the south side of the National Road. The Great Meadows Monument was erected east of the tavern in 1920 by the Great Meadows Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Uniontown. The Fort Necessity Monument was erected west of the tavern by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Citizens of Fayette County in 1926. The Wharton Township Monument was erected in the 1920s east of the tavern to honor Sons and Daughters of Wharton Township who participated in the wars fought for the establishment and preservation of liberty at home and overseas.

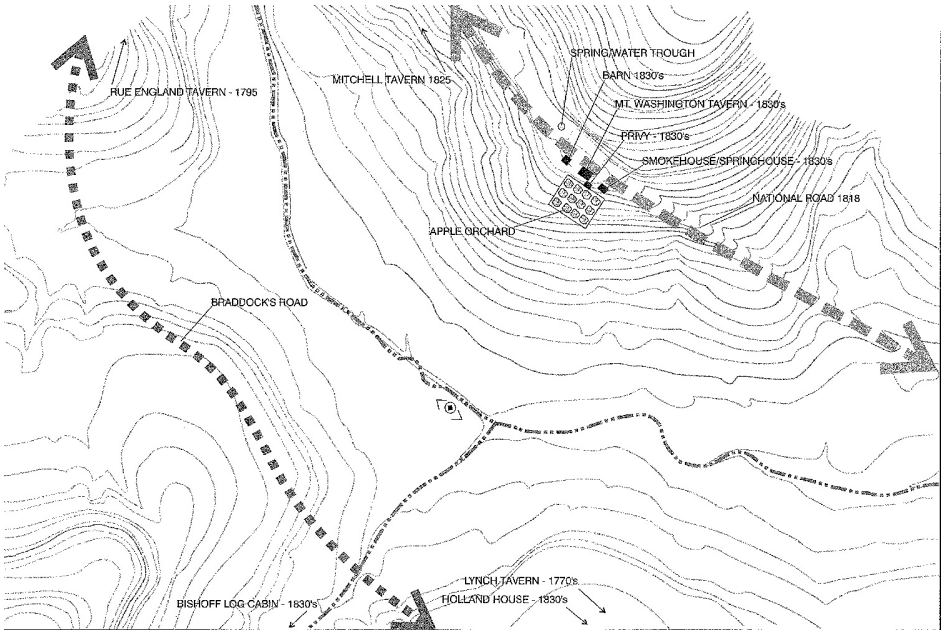


Figure 4. Map showing the National Road northeast of the Great Meadows and former site of the fort. The Mount Washington Tavern was built in ther 1830s. (Denver Service Center, eTIC2, Drawing #336-20076, 1997)



Figure 5. View looking south at the Mount Washington Tavern, before 1936, showing the original alignment National Road directly alongside the building. By the time of this photograph, the addition on the tavern and surrounding outbuildings are gone. Note the treeless hills in the background. (Historic American Building Survey, PA-5587)

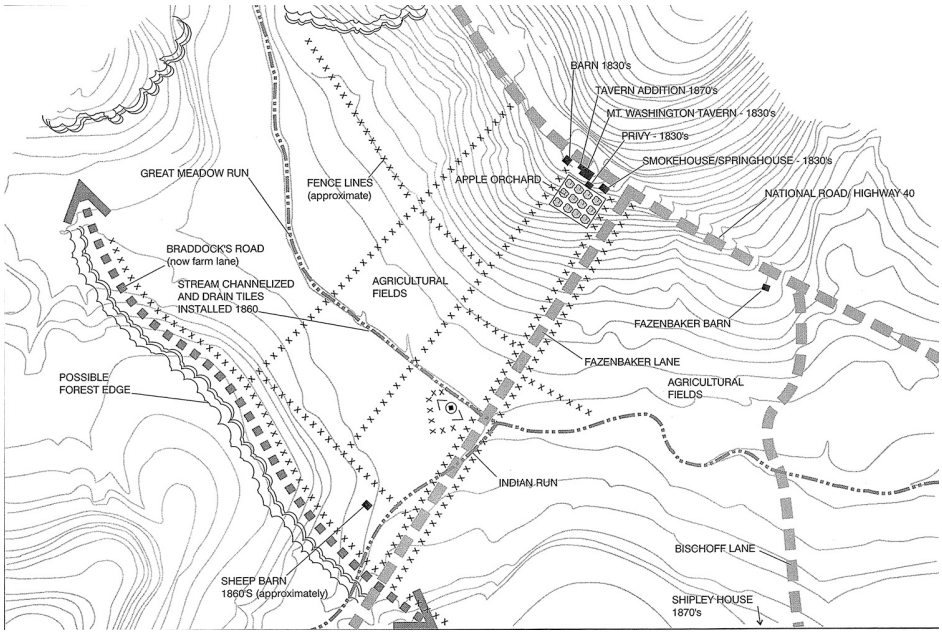


Figure 6. Map showing agricultural fields and fences in the Great Meadows during the Fazenbaker ownership. (Denver Service Center, eTIC2, Drawing #336-20077, 1997)

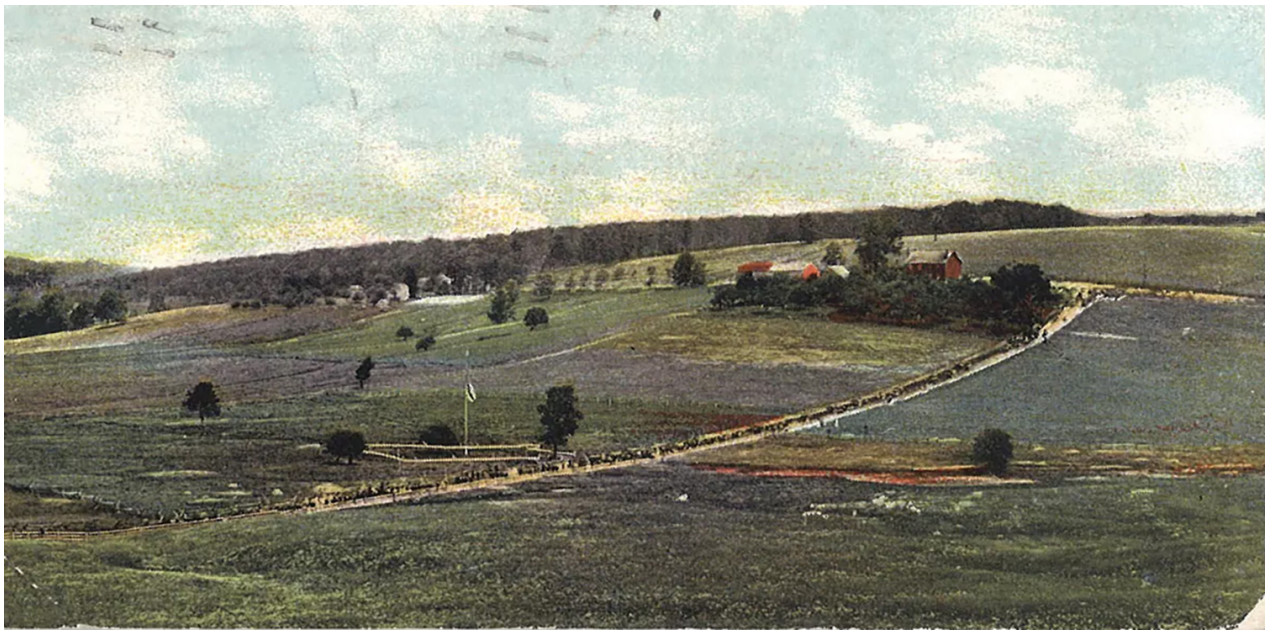


Figure 7. Postcard view looking northwest to the fort, 1904. Fazenbaker Lane passes next to the fort. Mount Washington Tavern (image center right) stands next to the National Road. (Fort Necessity National Battlefield website)

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE AND STATE PARK, 1932–1962

With the 1932 bicentennial of George Washington's birth approaching, the Fort Necessity Chapter, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution passed a resolution on May 22, 1929, entreating "the Government of the United States to protect and preserve historic Fort Necessity and to erect and maintain there [an] appropriate memorial ...." To expedite the realization of their vision, the chapter obtained an option from Walter Fazenbaker to purchase 234 acres of land surrounding the site of Fort Necessity, which was George Washington's original (Mount Washington) patent. The option to purchase the land was renewable yearly through July 1, 1932, and Fazenbaker was to receive $25,000 in exchange for the property. In addition to granting the Sons of the American Revolution an option to purchase this acreage, Fazenbaker also offered to donate the site of Fort Necessity to the federal government. (CLR 1997: 12, citing Whaley n.d.: 16, from Crosby and Cody 1996: 92)

Land Transfers:
The Sons of the American Revolution was unable to raise the money necessary to purchase the land, but the upcoming bicentennial of George Washington's birth kindled enthusiasm for venerating Fort Necessity in both the US Congress and the Pennsylvania Assembly. On March 4, 1931, the 71st Congress passed a bill authorizing the acquisition of the site of Fort Necessity and the erection of a monument commemorating the battle. On March 22, 1932, Walter Fazenbaker deeded two acres of land around the fort site to the US War Department (fig. 8). In 1933 the two-acre parcel was transferred to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, to be administered by the superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park as Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site. (CLR 1997: 12,22)

On June 23, 1931, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an Act of Assembly authorizing the Commonwealth's Department of Forests and Waters to acquire the 234 acres of land previously optioned to the Sons of the American Revolution by Walter Fazenbaker. However, rather than just the 234 acres, Fazenbaker conveyed a 311-acre area of the farm to the state, who dedicated it as Fort Necessity State Park (fig. 9). Included in the transfer was the Mount Washington Tavern, which was converted into a museum for the National Battlefield Site. (CLR 1997: 12,22)

Improvements at Jumonville Glen and Braddock's Gravesite:
The local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution was also involved in improving the Jumonville Glen and Braddock's Gravesite areas, neither of which were included in the state park at this time. In 1931-1932, apparently through an arrangement with the property owner, the Methodist Church, the chapter built a 500-yard long road from Jumonville Road eastward to the cliffs and glen. Named Jumonville Glen Road, it ended as a small parking area adjacent to the top of the cliffs. A set of stairs was built in a natural cleft in the cliff, which was accessed above and below by a trail and a series of steps and landings. In 1932, the chapter erected two markers: the Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument south of the parking area and Washington's First Battlefield Tablet at the west end of the new road.

At the future Braddock's Gravesite, the Sons of the American Revolution had purchased the 23.56-acre property from the General Braddock Memorial Park Association in 1930. In 1931 they erected the Old Braddock Road Monument near the trace of the old road. That same year, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Bureau of Parks built a stone structure around the Orchard Spring, located 100 yards north-northwest of Braddock's Grave Monument. The spring was used by travelers along the historic Braddock Road, and was likely used during Braddock's encampment here on June 25, 1755. (HRS 1996: 94)

Fort Necessity State Park:
Groundbreaking ceremonies dedicating the former Fazenbaker farmstead as Fort Necessity State Park occurred on September 29, 1931, to ensure that a reconstructed stockade would be erected in time for the Washington bicentennial ceremonies scheduled for the site on July 3-4, 1932. Though the federal government appropriated $25,000 for the erection of a monument commemorating the battle and the state government appropriated $25,000 to acquire the acreage surrounding the site, no funds were released to either reconstruct the stockade or improve the site. Ultimately, all work on the fort site was funded through donations, and work proceeded only as fast as the money could be raised. (CLR 1997: 12)

Included among the state and regional chapters of both the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorating Fort Necessity was the Fort Necessity Memorial Association, a nonprofit organization established to raise funds for the development of Fort Necessity State Park. In a pamphlet expressly prepared by the association to solicit donations, it was estimated that $150,000 would be required to:
"improve the property, reconstruct the Fort, make the Mansion House [the former tavern) into a Museum, build Roads, erect Gates, Landscape the Grounds, Plant Trees, Etc. in a manner as to make this a shrine which we fittingly dedicate to the memory of George Washington…"

The association fell short of their goal, receiving approximately $40,000 in donations by the spring of 1933. This was not, however, an inconsiderable sum to a nation in the depths of the Great Depression and was enough to build a loop road into the park, with two connections to the National Road, approximately 1,000 and 1,600 feet east of the tavern. A parking lot was built at the east end of the loop, in the Great Meadows around 300 feet northeast of the fort site. The association also opened and partially renovated the museum in the Mount Washington Tavern, and razed its surrounding outbuildings, including the 1870s addition (see fig. 5). (CLR 1997: 13, citing Fort Necessity Memorial Association 1931: 4)

Using data gathered in an archeological excavation conducted in 1931, the Fort Necessity Memorial Association reconstructed the fort in 1932. The new stockade measured 95 x 115 feet, significantly larger than the one erected in 1754, and included a gable-roofed "log cabin" (storehouse), curvilinear earthen walks and wood steps, and a flagpole (figs. 10, 11, and 12). During the reconstruction 2 acres of ground surrounding the site of the fort was raised around 2 feet with fill dirt to improve drainage. The reconstructed fort was dedicated on July 4, 1932, as part of Washington's bicentennial ceremonies, attended by over 20,000 people. In later years, however, the reconstruction was found to have incorrectly identified the outline of the fort. (CLR 1997: 13,22; MPDF 1995, Sec.E: 15)

Civilian Conservation Corps:
To expedite both the continued development of Fort Necessity State Park and the further renovation of the museum at the tavern, the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters began lobbying in April 1934 for the establishment of a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in the park. Created in March 1933, shortly after Franklin D. Roosevelt became the country's 32nd President, the CCC was the first New Deal measure to provide assistance to the unemployed during the Great Depression. The CCC was conceived both to alleviate unemployment and initiate a national conservation program, recruited men from throughout the nation. The recruits, or enrollees, were sent to camps built by the War Department for training and then put to work on reforestation, fire prevention, road and dam construction, and similar tasks. (CLR 1997: 13)

An influential Pittsburgh democrat, Judge Michael Musmanno, believed Fort Necessity to be historically significant as a battlefield and proposed that historical places in America should be glorified. With his recommendation, Camp SP-12 at Fort Necessity, Farmington, Pennsylvania, opened in June 1935 and operated until December 1937. The camp was located in park lands around one-third mile east of the fort, at the location of the park's current headquarters and maintenance facilities. The camp contained several structures of standard design and measurement: seven barracks, a mess hall, Army officers' quarters, civilian supervisors' quarters, food storage building, a pump house, a blacksmith shop, and a garage. (fig. 13). (CLR 1997: 13; NPS, June 2008)

Work by the first company stationed at Fort Necessity in 1935 focused primarily on reforestation. The land around the Great Meadows, once an imposing climax hardwood forest, had been virtually deforested (see figs. 5 and 7). The CCC set out to reforest abandoned fields with plantings of spruce and pine. Other work projects included clearing fire trails and underbrush and building roads and trails. In May 1936 another company arrived to focus on soil conservation and park improvement. In the camp's two and one-half years of operation, CCC members planted 60,000 trees on the hillsides surrounding the Great Meadows, cut a firebreak around the perimeter of the park, and built 2.5 miles of trails. They also built two underground reservoirs to supply water to the park (in the Picnic Grounds, see below). In contrast, the CCC company undertook little, if any, work at the museum in the tavern. The few renovations to the building's interior made during the mid-1930s were probably

undertaken by local volunteers. (CLR 1997: 13-14,22)

The CCC's most long-lasting accomplishment at Fort Necessity State Park was a picnic area, built in 1935-1937. Situated in a steep forested valley around a half-mile southeast of the fort, it featured three wood picnic shelters, and numerous stone fireplaces and stone water fountains clustered in several clearings along trails (fig. 14). These facilities were accessed from a gravel loop road that originated from a roundabout that connected to a road to the reservoir and to an entrance road. Named Gist Road, the entrance road connected to the recently-built loop road accessing the fort area from the National Road. As they did in the Great Meadows area, the CCC planted red and Scotch pine plantations along the picnic loop road and rows of Norway spruce at various points along Gist Road. They also built surface water drainage systems, constructed a stone-arched bridge over Great Meadows Run on Gist Road, and graded a space for a second parking lot southwest of the fort site (which was completed in 1938) (fig. 15). (For more information, see the CCC Picnic Grounds CLI).

Reconstruction of National Road:
The increasing popularity of automobiles precipitated the Federal Highway Act of 1921, resulting in a flurry of highway traffic that would once again return to the National Road. By the mid-1920s, the grid system of numbering highways was in place, thus creating US 40 out of the National Road. New businesses emerged to aid the 20th-century traveler; hotels, motels, restaurants, and diners replaced the stage taverns and wagon stands, while service stations replaced the livery stables and blacksmith shops. Some of the National Road-era buildings regained new life as restaurants, tourist homes, antique shops, and museums. (CLR 1997: 14; NPS, 2008/2009)

During 1936 there were widespread rumors that the former Mount Washington Tavern would be razed to make way for a new museum building. The rumors proved to be only a variant of plans under consideration to move the building 50 feet to the southeast, to facilitate the regrading and widening of the old National Road, which as originally built passed within a few yards of the building's front door (see fig. 5). When US 40 was reconstructed later that year, the path of the road was shifted rather than the building. (CLR 1997: 14)

The National Road was reconstructed under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), another New Deal program designed to create public jobs for the unemployed. Established in April 1935, the WPA undertook projects on public property at federal expense, including the construction or repair of public buildings, roads, bridges, parks, and reservoirs. The WPA regraded the highway, and in front of the tavern shifted the alignment approximately 30 feet to the north and lowered the grade about 12 feet. The new alignment thus created a buffer between the building and the road that was later landscaped with trees and shrubs (fig. 16). The abandoned road segment fronting the tavern was retained as a walkway while to the east it was converted to a roadside parking area. US 40 would serve as one of the nation's primary transcontinental highways before the creation of the interstate highway system in 1956, after which traffic was again diverted away. (CLR 1997: 14,22; NPS, 2008/2009)

Second Reconstruction of the Fort:
To improve interpretation of the site to the visiting public, the National Park Service conducted a comprehensive archeological investigation at their 2-acre fort site in 1952-1953. The recovery of relatively complete information on the original fort, including both the stockade and the outer entrenchments, revealed errors in the 1932 reconstruction's location, size, and shape. This new information allowed the NPS to build a historically accurate reconstruction on the exact original fort site in 1954, which resulted in the circular stockade and earthworks present today (figs. 17 and 18). Like the 1932 reconstruction, the storehouse within the stockade was built with a gable-roof. The fill that was added to this area in 1932 was not removed in an effort to keep the ground drier. (Harrington 1957: 5; CLR 1997: 22-23)

State Park Land Acquisitions and Land Use Changes, 1950s:
In 1952 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania increased the size of Fort Necessity State Park with the addition of the 24.5-acre Braddock's Gravesite parcel (Tract 01-116). Closer to the main park area, development was occurring adjacent to its boundaries. By 1956 a souvenir shop, parking area, and residence had been built on the south side of US 40, just beyond the park boundary. Farther away

from the road, and approximately 500 yards northwest of the tavern, was a horse track, stable, and two barns linked by paths and surrounded by pastures. (NETR aerial 1956)

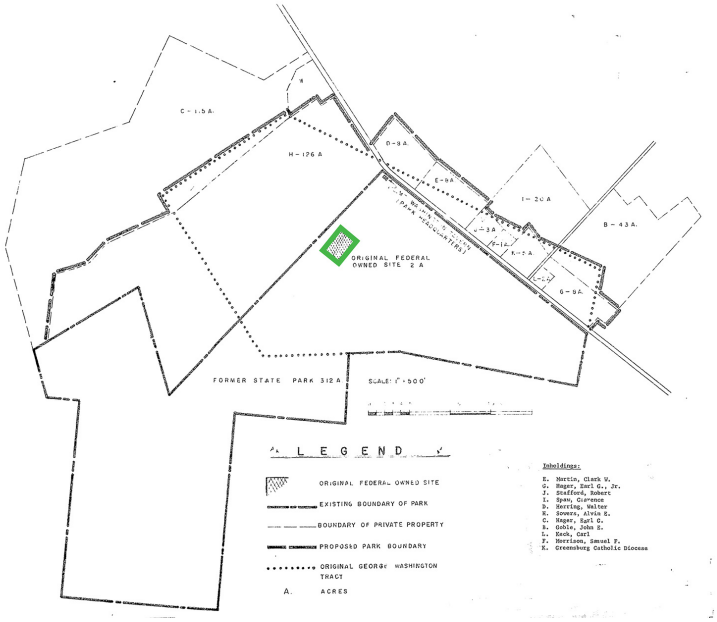


Figure 8. Map showing the extents of the 2-acre Fort Neccessity National Battlefield Site (green), overlaid on a Fort Neccessity NB map. (Denver Service Center, Drawing #NB-FN-2017, 1962, annotated OCLP 2022)

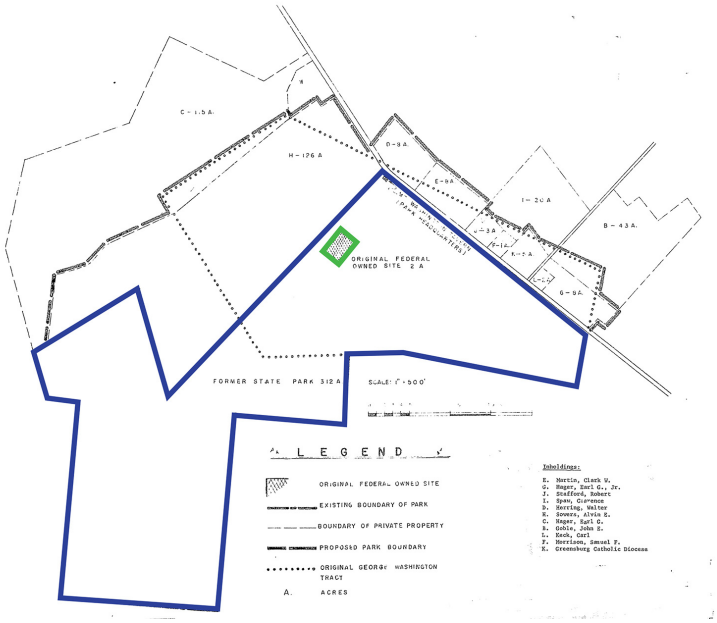


Figure 9. Map showing the extents of the 2-acre Fort Neccessity National Battlefield Site (green) and the 312-acre Fort Necessity State Park (blue), overlaid on a Fort Neccessity NB map. (Denver Service Center, Drawing #NB-FN-2017, 1962, annotated OCLP 2022)

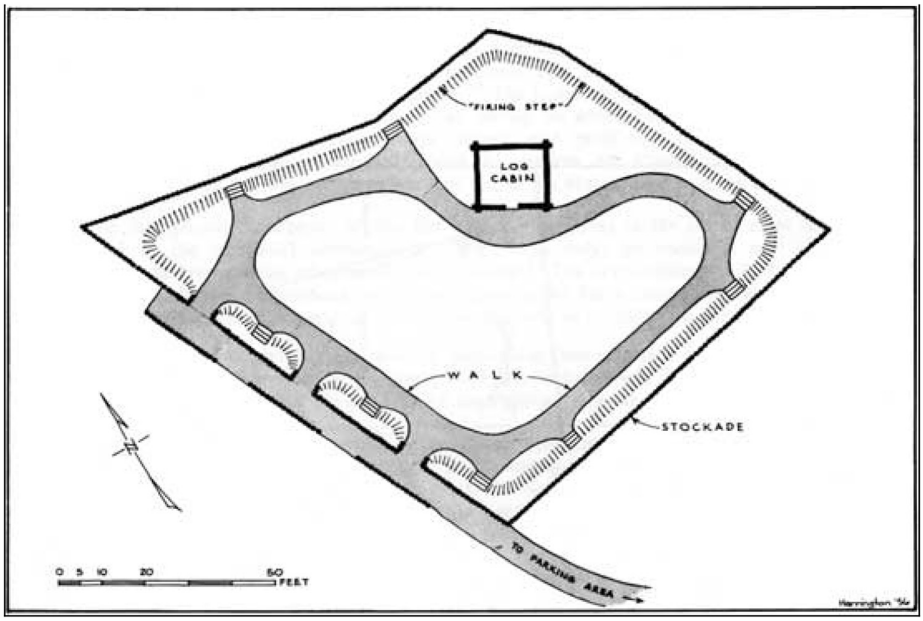


Figure 10. Plan of the fort reconstruction as developed in 1932. (J.C. Harrington, "New Light on Washington's Fort Necessity: A Report on the Archeological Explorations at Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site," 1957: 15)

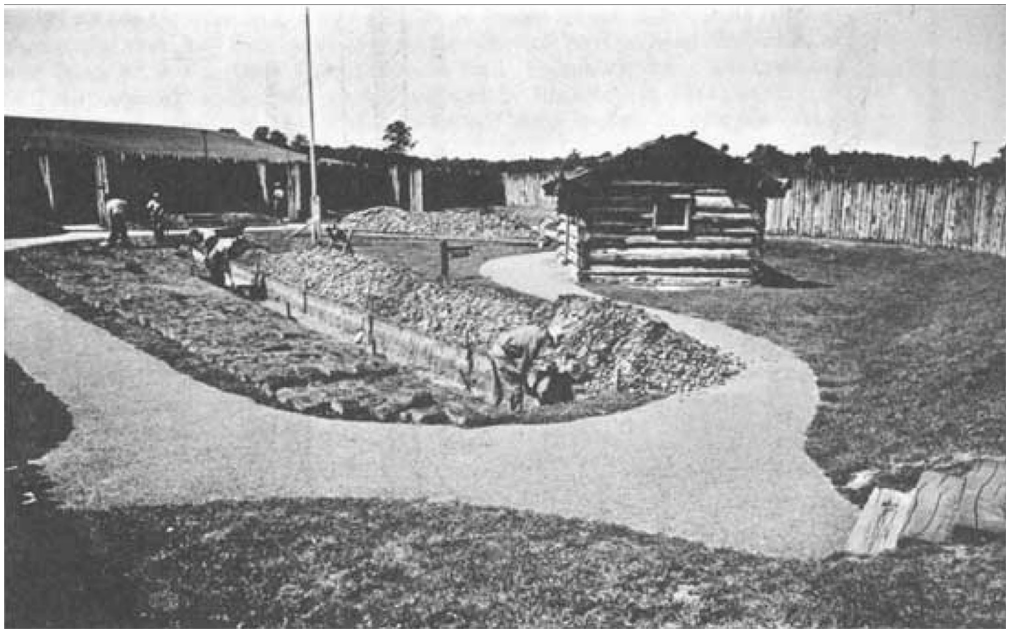


Figure 11. View looking north within the 1932 reconstruction of the fort, during archeological investigations in 1952. (Harrington 1957: 34)



Figure 12. View looking southeast from within the 1932 reconstruction of the fort, during archeological investigations in 1952. (Harrington 1957: 35)



Figure 13. View looking east at the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp SP-12, at Fort Necessity State Park, ca.1935-1937. (Larry N. Sypolt,"Fort Necessity, Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp SP-12, 1935-1937," 1988: 13)

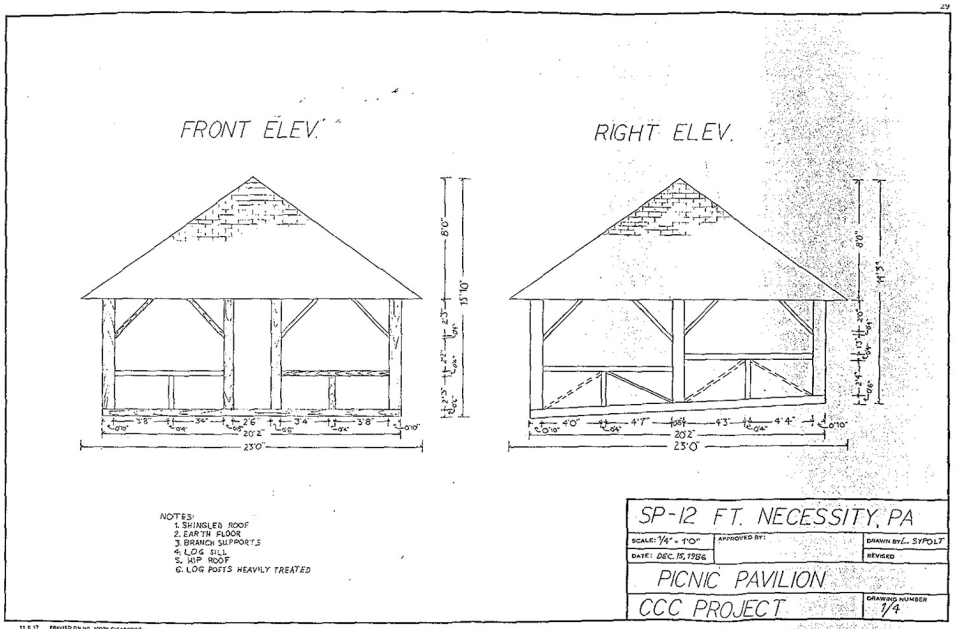


Figure 14. Drawing of a CCC picnic shelter at Fort Necessity State Park. (Sypolt 1988: 30)



Figure 15. View looking souteast at the masonry bridge along Gist Road that spans Gread Meadwos Run. In the background are newly planted conifers and a portion of the CCC camp. (NPS, "Fort Necessity: Civilian Conservation Corps 75th Anniversary," June 2008)



Figure 16. View looking southwest at the Mount Washington Tavern, after the 1936 realignment of the highway. The Fort Necessity Monument and the wagon shelter are seen at far image right.

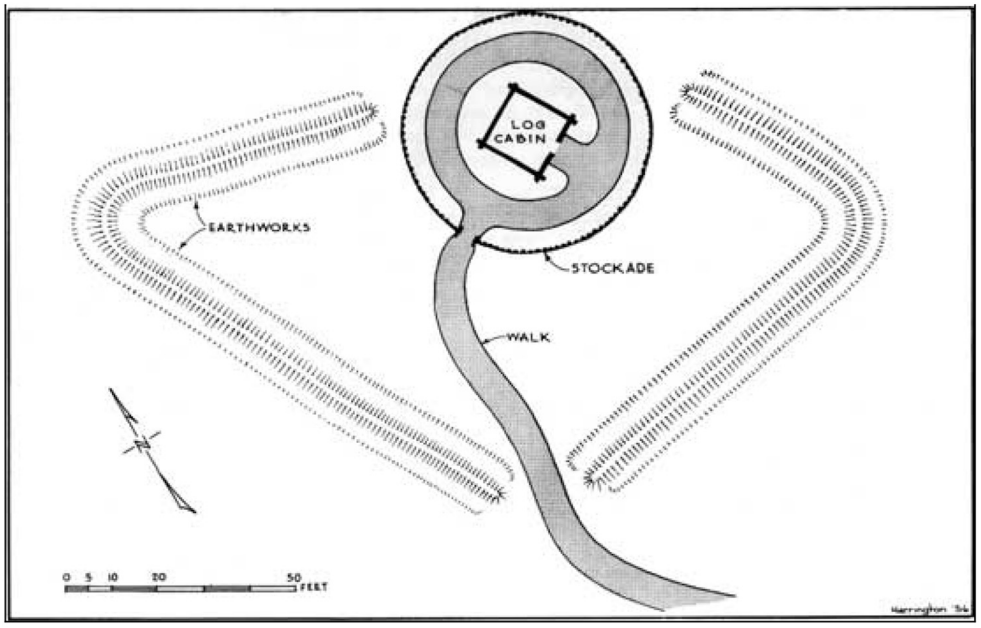


Figure 17. Plan of Fort Necessity as developed in 1954. (Harrington 1957: 23)



Figure 18. View of reconstructed fort, looking north, 1954. The Mount Washington Tavern is in background. Like the 1932 reconstruction, the storehouse was built with a gable-roof storehouse. (Harrington 1957: 66)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STEWARDSHIP, 1962–2022

In December 1959 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed an Act of Assembly conveying "to the government of the United States of America for use as a National Park for a consideration of one dollar ($1) the…tracts of land…commonly referred to as Fort Necessity Park." However, it was not until an Act of Congress on August 10, 1961 (P.L. 87-134, 75 Stat. 336) that the acquisition of the 311-acre Fazenbaker farm and 23.5-acre Braddock's Gravesite parcel took place. On August 10, 1962, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania donated these two parcels (combined as tract 01-114) to the federal government. The new 336.5-acre park, which included the 2-acre site at the fort, was named Fort Necessity National Battlefield. (CLR 1997: 14, citing Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1959)

Though the former Mount Washington Tavern was not referenced in the enabling legislation for Fort Necessity National Battlefield, the building was included in the transfer of land. The former tavern and that segment of the old National Road lying within the park's boundaries were considered to be coincidental to the story to be told at the park, as the broader story of westward migration along the National Road was not mandated at this time. (CLR 1997: 14)

According to an aerial photograph, by 1962 a second residence was built adjacent to the national park boundary, in the vicinity of the Mount Washington Tavern. Located 300 feet southwest of the tavern, it was accessed by a road or path from the souvenir shop. This path continued northwest to the horse track complex, which by this time featured improved roads and paths around the track, buildings, and pastures. The new residence was later converted to park housing at an unknown date. (NETR aerial 1956)

National Park Land Acquisitions, 1960s:
The Act of August 10, 1961, authorized addition of lands to the park. Between 1963-1965, the NPS began acquiring parcels on the north side of US 40 to serve as a buffer for the park and prevent further incompatible development. The four parcels totaled 13.69 acres (Tracts 01-102, 01-103, 01-104, 01-110), all of which fronted the highway.

Construction of Visitor Center, 1965:
In 1965 the NPS constructed a visitor center at the northeastern edge of the Great Meadows, around

200 yards northeast of the fort. Located atop a graded mound, the building offered a direct view of the fort site to the southwest. To reflect the size and shape of the historic stockade, the building featured a round floor plan 50 feet in diameter. The building was wood-finished and framed with oversized exposed concrete posts and beams that radiated from the center of the roof and extended to the walls of the structure. (CLR 1997: 36)

A new parking lot for 50 cars was laid out east of the visitor center and accessed from a shortened version of the earlier 1930s loop road. The reconfiguration of the loop road eliminated its western portions and the 1932 and 1938 parking lots. The park entrance road connection to US 40 was also reconfigured, and shifted eastward approximately 300 feet. Asphalt pedestrian trails connected the visitor center and the Mount Washington Tavern to the fort site. Traces of Braddock Road were visible southwest of the fort site and continued southeast across Gist Road. (CLR 1997: 35; NETR aerials 1962,1966)

National Park Land Acquisitions and Land Use Changes, 1970s-1980s:
An Act of Congress on October 26, 1974 (P.L. 93-477, 88 Stat. 1445), authorized acquisition of additional lands at the park, which resulted in creating the park boundary present today. Between 1976-1978 park acreage was increased substantially around the original state park property with five parcels totaling 492.73 acres (tracts 01-111, 01-112, 01-113, 01-116, 01-125). This land included the souvenir shop, residence on the south side of US 40, and the horse track complex, all of which were removed by 1986. It also included a house that would become the superintendent's residence (now Great Meadows Center) and the Shipley House (razed between 1993-2004). Between 1976-1980, five additional parcels totaling 17.97 acres (tracts 01-105, 01-106, 01-107, 01-108, 01-109) were acquired on the north side of US 40. One of these tracts included a house built by 1956 that was retained for use as a park headquarters building (razed 2016). Lastly, between 1977-1979, four parcels totaling 26.41 acres (tracts 01-118-, 01-119, 01-120, 01-121) were acquired at Jumonville Glen. (GMP 1991: 8; NETR aerials 1956,1962,1966,1986,1991,1993,2004)

General Management Plan and New Facilities:
In 1991 the park completed a General Management Plan to accomplish management objectives and resolve a wide range of issues affecting the park, namely protection of critical historic resources, substantial upgrades to the interpretive program, improvements to visitor accessibility and safety, and making operations more efficient. (GMP 1991: iii)
• To provide additional interpretive facility space and to remove the intrusion of the existing visitor center from the battlefield landscape, a larger facility will be constructed out of view of the fort.
• Park operations will be consolidated to improve management efficiency. A new combined maintenance and headquarters complex will be constructed southeast of the new visitor center, and activities now split between four locations will be moved to the new facility, thereby improving communications, reducing travel, and providing better quality working conditions.
• A new parking area and access road for Mount Washington Tavern will improve visitor circulation and safety. Direct access from US 40 and the existing parking lot will be eliminated.
• The forest that previously surrounded the Great Meadows will be reestablished to improve the cultural landscape and interpretive experience.
• Approximately 150 acres of land adjacent to Jumonville Glen will be protected to maintain the integrity of the wilderness-like setting of the historical landscape, to protect the historic site of the skirmish and resources associated with Dunbar's camp, and to provide greater interpretive opportunities. A variety of land protection methods are available, and the park will work with adjacent landowners to secure protection using one or more of these methods. In addition, vehicle parking, with its associated noise and visual intrusion, will be moved away from the immediate glen area. A new interpretive shelter and restroom will be built at the relocated parking area to serve visitor needs.
• Access and parking at Braddock's Gravesite will be improved, and an interpretive shelter will be provided.
• A trail corridor to link the three park units and to protect segments of the historic Braddock Road will be established, pending further study of feasible alignments and negotiations with landowners.

The NPS completed many of the projects proposed in the GMP. In 1995 a new park headquarters building and maintenance facilities, with associated parking areas, were built at the site of the former CCC camp site. The 1-story headquarters replaced offices located in a former residence on park

lands north of US 40 (razed in 2016), while multiple maintenance buildings and structures replaced the state facility located along Gist Road on the way to the picnic area. By 2004 a new parking lot and access road was constructed southeast of the Mount Washington Tavern. Steep topography in the area required numerous retaining walls and stairs, as well as an accessible walkway. The park residence southwest of the tavern was removed in ca.2016. By 2005, new entrance roads and parking lots were constructed at Braddock's Gravesite and Jumonville Glen. Both sites included information kiosks set on ashlar-faced stone piers and asphalt walkways (figs. 19 and 20). (GMP 1991: 4,49,51,55,57; CLR 1997: 15,23; PEPC 19327, PEPC 49469)

Several projects proposed in the GMP were revised. The plan proposed a new visitor center east of the 1965 building and north of Great Meadows Run. However, by 1997 a new location for the "Fort Necessity-National Road Interpretive and Education Center" was selected southeast of the 1965 building and south of Great Meadows Run. Construction of the 2-story, L-shaped building commenced in 2004 and was completed in 2008 (fig. 21). The project also included a new parking lot east of the building, and a new access road and bridge across Great Meadows Run from the park entrance road. An overflow parking area was identified east of this new road, but has not been developed. The portion of Gist Road proximate to the stone arch bridge was converted to a trail, which connected to a new trail to the fort site, a trail to the Mount Washington Tavern, and other trails in the park, including a route along the Braddock Road Trace.

Management of Great Meadows and Turf Areas:
The 1991 GMP also articulated desired conditions of the Great Meadows:
"The historical setting at the Great Meadows and Fort Necessity will be reestablished to recreate the ambience of the natural environment and general appearance of the frontier fort in 1754. Except for provisions to accommodate visitor use - for example, limited paved walkways, interpretive media, and a new access road to the tavern - other modern intrusions (utility structures in the field, park housing, or development along the National Road) will not be allowed within immediate view of the fort or Mount Washington Tavern." (GMP 1991: 36)

Despite park efforts to restore the historic landscape and improve public understanding of the battle, the Great Meadow was in poor condition at the time of the GMP. In the 1980s the long-standing practice of mowing grass outside of the immediate fort area was suspended to encourage forest regeneration. However, the hillsides became covered in invasive Japanese honeysuckle while the meadow grew into a solid expanse of goldenrod, crowding out the native grasses that would have originally occupied the meadow. (FONE website)

In the 1990s the park began efforts to determine the location of the historic tree line around the meadow. Using the rapidly advancing field of palynology, which studies pollen grains, a project lead by Dr. Gerald Kelso determined that the hillsides were covered with dense forest, from which the plant community changed to a brushy ecotone and then to dry meadow, and then closest to the fort became wet meadow. The interface where the amount of oak pollen from the dense forest decreased and the grass pollen from the meadow increased, became the proposed tree line. (FONE website)

The palynology report also identified the type of trees and plants growing on the battlefield. The mature forest was dominated by oaks, with hickory and chestnut being the next most prominent trees. The pollen showed the dry meadow was dominated by plants such as ironweed and goldenrod. The wet meadow was mostly grass, with other plants such as sedges and cattails. (FONE website)

From 2006-2015 projects to treat and/or remove invasive plants in the Great Meadows were completed. Concurrently, in May-June 2009 the park transplanted over 500 sapling size native hardwood trees from the park's nursery to the hillside southwest of the fort, as well 80 sapling size trees from park land north of US 40. In September-November of the same year, 424 small native shrubs and hardwood trees were also planted in this area. In 2010 over 50 native hardwood tree seedlings were planted in memory of US Forest Service employees Rod Whiteman and Dan Snider along the forest meadow border, using Kelso's pollen study as guide. In 2013, fifteen 20-foot tall native hardwood trees were planted on east side of meadow in memory of Connie Ranson. In 2018 the remnants of the 1932 parking lot were removed and replanted with grass. That same year 50

trees were planted along the historic tree line. Restoration of the Great Meadows is still underway. (FONE website; NPS 2016; PMIS 96748; PEPC 55361/PMIS 192727)

Recent Projects:
In 2012 the roof of the reconstructed storehouse at Fort Necessity was changed from a gable design to a shed design, consistent with a 1950s sketch by J.C. Harrington. The high-maintenance natural bark roof material was replaced with a low-maintenance artificial bark material. Also in 2012, the park constructed a 20 x 44-foot picnic pavilion on the abandoned trace of Gist Road west of the visitor center (see CCC Picnic Grounds CLI). The roof of the structure matched the design and color of the visitor center. (PEPC 40633; PEPC 33644/PMIS 144132)

In 2019-2020, the park replaced the fort's stockade. Around the same time, the asphalt walkway from the earthworks to the fort was replaced with a concrete sidewalk, and a new trail bridge was built over Indian Run. In 2021 drainage on the Braddock Road trace at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit was improved with a new in-road inlet at the asphalt walkway crossing. To improve stormwater runoff on the gravel section of the trace, soil and crushed limestone was added to reform the crown and PVC drain pipes were installed in the stone drainage ditches. Future projects proposed at Fort Necessity NB include replacing the playground at the visitor center with an amphitheatre and staging area for ranger programs and other events. (PEPC 88692; PEPC 91527; PEPC 86652; PEPC 102972; PEPC 56990)

In 2010 a series of congressional hearings were held to initiate a possible boundary increase for Fort Necessity National Battlefield, namely 157 acres of land southeast of the current park boundary with historical and landscape resources relating to the purpose of the park. If acquired, approximately 500 feet of the historic Braddock Road trace would be added to the park and would adjoin the existing portion of the trace within the current boundary. An archeological site with remains of a former tavern structure and associated outbuildings and landscape dating to the 1770s-1810s is also located on the new property. To date, this property has not been acquired. (Whitesell 2010: np)

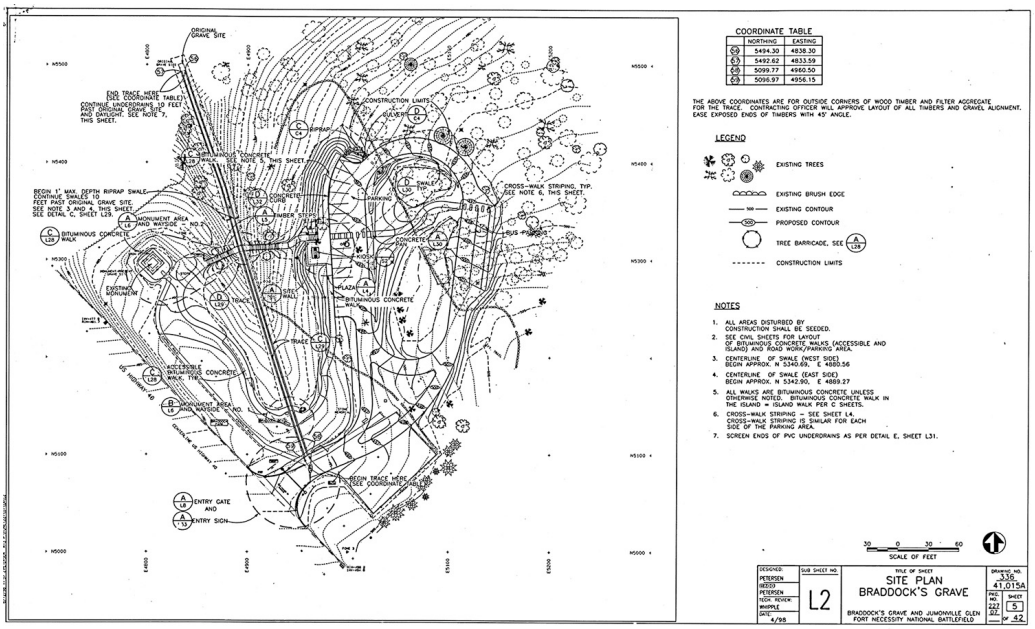


Figure 19. Plan of improvements at Braddock's Gravesite. (Denver Service Center, Drawing #336-41015A, July 1998)

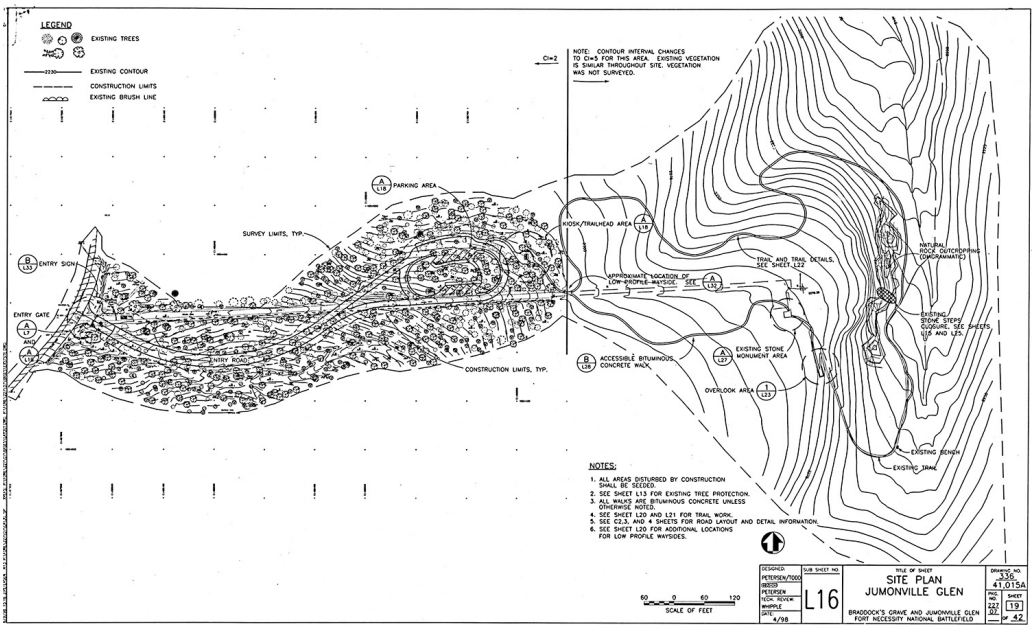


Figure 20. Plan of improvements at Jumonville Glen. (Denver Service Center, Drawing #336-41015A, July 1998)

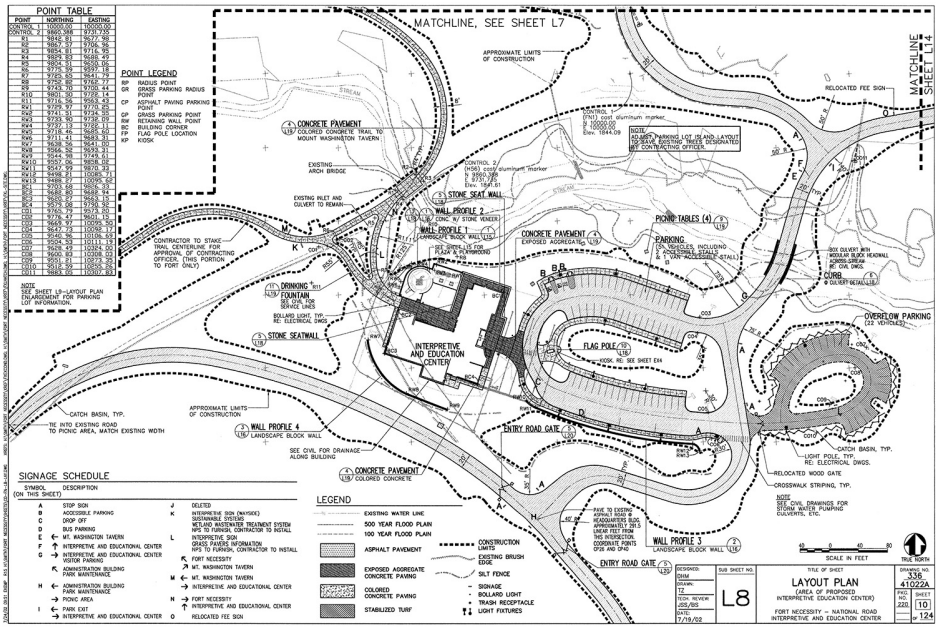


Figure 21. Plan of visitor center and surrounding infrastructure, 2002. (Denver Service Center, Drawing #336-41022A, 2002)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	No	Yes	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Barn	Yes	No	No
Defense	Fortification	Battery (Defense)	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Camp	Camp	Yes	No	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Hiking Trail	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Interpretive Trail	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Hotel (Boarding House)	Lodge (Inn, Cabin)	Yes	No	No
Government	Government Office	Maintenance Facility	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	No
Government	Government Office	Ranger Station	Yes	Yes	No
Commerce/Trade	Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)	Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Government	Government Office	Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Public use of Fort Necessity NB is allowed from sunrise until sunset throughout the year. The park visitor center and Mount Washington Tavern museum have specific hours. Braddock's Gravesite is open sunrise to sunset all year, while Jumonville Glen is open sunrise to sunset from May 1 through October 31. Cross-country skiing is allowed on the park's hiking trails with a permit obtained at the visitor center.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

According to the NPS Region 1 Ethnography Program, and staff at Fort Necessity NB, no ethnographic study has been completed for the park to date (2022). For more information contact David Goldstein (Tribal and Cultural Affairs, Lead, Cultural Resources Division) or Colleen E. Curry (Chief, Resource Management Division, National Parks of Western Pennsylvania).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The historic integrity of the Fort Necessity NB Landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1754-1954, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2022. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. Great Meadows and its streams and surrounding tree line, and the cliffs and forest at Jumonville Glen, still characterize the two 1754 battle sites. Traces of the 1755 Braddock Road still track through the park, representing the march to Fort Duquesne and later migration of settlers to the West. The reconstructed storehouse, stockade, and earthworks of Fort Necessity accurately convey the British fortifications of 1754. The 1830s Mount Washington Tavern, now operated as a museum, still enjoys its prominent position along the former National Road (now US 40), although the outbuildings and orchard that once stood by it are gone. Two stone spring structures, a stone retaining wall, and remnants of a park road and culverts also convey commemorative development from the 1930s. Conifer plantations planted in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps represent efforts to reforest the landscape that had been cleared by mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century agricultural land uses. The park's eight memorials acknowledge the battles of 1754, Lieutenant Colonel George Washington's first and last military defeat, the original and relocated gravesites of Major General Edward Braddock, the Braddock Road, and the military service of local residents who fought in all wars.

Since 1954, some landscape characteristics and features at Fort Necessity NB Landscape have changed. Parking areas built near the fort in the 1930s and a visitor center at the edge of the Great Meadows in the 1960s have been removed, allowing the park to restore the historic landscape character of the Great Meadows. Visitor, administrative, and maintenance facilities at the Main Unit are now located well beyond the viewshed of the fort and meadow. Although the conifer plantations fulfilled their intent of reforesting the denuded landscape, they have matured and are now considered an intrusion within the tree line that was historically comprised of deciduous species. Circulation features at Braddock's Gravesite and Jumonville Glen have been modified to enhance the historic character and improve interpretation.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present to retain integrity. The following evaluation is based on an 1754-1954 period of significance for Fort Necessity NB. Overall, the Fort Necessity NB Landscape possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting has been diminished.

Location:
Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The core areas associated with the Battle of Jumonville Glen and the Battle of Great Meadows are included in the park's boundaries. The location of General Braddock's original and relocated gravesites are also unchanged and part of the park.

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Archeological research has informed an accurate reconstruction of the 1754 Fort Necessity, including the design of the storehouse, stockade, and earthworks. Several traces of the 1755 Braddock Road improved by Washington and Braddock are intact and interpreted to the public. The 1830s Mount Washington Tavern retains its original exterior design elements, although the outbuildings and orchard that once supported the tavern are gone. Remnants of a historic roadway and culverts built by the Sons of the American Revolution in the early 1930s are still visible at Jumonville Glen. Many facilities built by the CCC in the mid-1930s have been removed or remain only as traces, except for the picnic grounds area. The designs of the park's eight monuments are intact, except for the replacement plaque at the Jumonville Glen Monument.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The setting of Fort Necessity in the Great Meadows is extant overall, but is diminished by the presence of turf grass around the fort itself, a modern footbridge on the path leading to the fort, the surrounding tree line that does not yet represent its 1754 location, and the views of 1930s-era conifer plantations in the surrounding forests. The Mount Washington Tavern retains its appearance as a roadside inn along the former National Road corridor, although this is diminished by the loss of its outbuildings and orchard. The current locations of visitor and park facilities away from the historic core has been key in maintaining the historic setting in the Main Unit, as well as at the Jumonville Glen Unit where the remoteness of the battle site has been restored. The roadside setting at Braddock's Gravesite remains today.

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Archeological research and pollen analysis has allowed the park to accurately reconstruct the wood structures at Fort Necessity and identify the historic tree line surrounding Great Meadows. The storehouse roof now features an impermeable membrane, but it is designed to appear as logs. Original brick and stone construction is evident at the tavern, as is stonework at the a retaining wall near the tavern, at the Mount Washington Tavern Spring, and at the Orchard Spring. Materials associated with the tavern's outbuildings are gone. Original stone, bronze, and iron materials associated with the park's eight monuments are mostly intact. The pine and spruce plantations planted by the CCC are now mature, but are not historic because such species were not present in 1754.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Due to the temporal nature of wood materials, workmanship that was evident in the original Fort Necessity has been lost, but archeological and historic research has allowed the park to reconstruct the fort in a way that gestures to this aspect of integrity. Workmanship is also evident in the cut stonework in the park's memorials, especially in those monuments that were constructed with large boulders.

Feeling:
Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. This aspect of integrity is conveyed in the quiet solitude that encompasses a former battlefield. The relocation of park facilities away from the Great Meadows and the cliffs at Jumonville Glen has restored a feeling of reverence. Traffic along US 40 occasionally impacts feeling at Great Meadows, but more so at the Mount Washington Tavern and the three nearby memorials, and at the three memorials at Braddock's Gravesite.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The association with the Revolutionary War is conveyed through the reconstructed fort, Braddock Road traces, and the cliffs at Jumonville Glen. Connections to the historic National Road are through the Mount Washington Tavern. Commemorative associations remain intact through the park's memorials, spring structures, and Jumonville Glen road trace. Although not historic, plantings of conifers represent the reforestation work of the CCC.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding HSI (Historic Structures Inventory, formerly List of Classified Structures) and FMSS names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1754-1954), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape). Note: landscape characteristics and features associated with the park's picnic grounds are evaluated in the CCC Picnic Grounds CLI.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Fort Necessity NB is situated within the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province. The geologic units at park are generally flat-lying and undeformed; erosion and downcutting of rivers through the horizontal layers caused surface variations. The park is near the junction of two physiographic subprovinces: the Pittsburgh Low Plateau section and Allegheny Mountain section. To the west of the park are the undulating hills and steep valleys of the Allegheny Mountains, including Laurel Hill, Sugarloaf Knob, and Tharp Knob. To the east of the park, the valleys of Pine, Long, and Laurel runs rise steeply towards Chestnut Ridge. (Thornberry-Ehrlich 2009: 2)

The bedrock geology under the park's Main Unit and Braddock's Gravesite Unit is Glenshaw formation, a marine-derived sediment of Pennsylvanian age that is composed of acid shale and sandstone, with limited amounts of limestone and coal. The Jumonville Glen Unit is located on Burgoon sandstone, a cross-bedded, medium to course grained acid sandstone of Mississippian age. (Perles et.al. 2006: 5)

Since the park is on a plateau, there are no drastic elevation changes within the park boundaries. Elevation ranges from 1,837 to 2,100 feet in the Main Unit, between 2,198 and 2,346 feet the Jumonville Glen Unit, and from 1,903 to 1,952 feet in the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. Nearby peaks include Fulton Knob, with an elevation of more than 2,620 feet. (Perles et.al. 2006: 5; Thornberry-Ehrlich 2009: 2)

The park today is primarily forested with some isolated agriculture areas. There are 451 vascular plant species present, or probably present, within the park's boundaries. In 2006 Stephanie J. Perles and others conducted a vegetation classification and mapping effort at the park and identified eight vegetation associations, described for each park unit below. (Cole et.al. 2018: 16-18)

Main Unit:
The majority of vegetation in the Main Unit is dominated by Northern Red Oak-Mixed Hardwood Forest and Conifer Plantation, but there are also areas of White Oak-Mixed Hardwood Forest, Tuliptree Forest, Red Maple-Black Cherry Successional Forest, Successional Old Field, and Wet Meadow. The largest of the nine streams in the park is Great Meadow Run, a 3rd order stream that empties into the Youghiogheny River and, eventually, the Ohio River system in Pittsburgh. (Cole et.al. 2018: 16-18,21)

Great Meadows and its Streams and Forests.
Historically the Great Meadows was identified as large natural clearing in the heavily wooded regions between Chestnut and Laurel Ridges in what became southwestern Pennsylvania. Early accounts described it as an open space roughly one mile long and approximately 300 yards wide. Early traders and trappers knew it as one of the region's few areas of any size for grazing stock. Two streams named Great Meadows Run and Indian Run tracked through the clearing but were insufficient in draining it, thus making it susceptible to flooding.

Lieutenant Colonel George Washington and his troops arrived at the Great Meadows on May 24, 1754, and built a storehouse, stockade, and earthworks (described under Buildings and Structures, and Topography). Archeological work by J.C. Harrington in 1953 determined the original fort was made of white oak logs harvested from the surrounding hillside forests. An analysis of pollen found in soil cores taken from the battlefield and surrounding area in 1994, confirmed the dominant tree on the hillsides were oak, along with chestnut, beech, walnut, hickory, alder, hazelnut, and maple. The pollen samples showed the ground near the fort was a marsh dominated by sedges and grass, while a mixture of shrubs and herbs, with a grass understory, occupied the portion of the meadow between the forest and the marsh. Washington mentioned removing shrubs – likely alder,

arrowwood, and hawthorn – from the meadow for his soldiers to have a clear field of fire. At the fringe of the forest were alders. Grass, meadow rue, goldenrod, and ironweed were on the driest ground closer to the fort.

Washington described the Great Meadows as “a charming field for an encounter.” In addition to providing food and water, the open conditions of the meadow prevented a surprise attack. However, portions of the tree line, as it existed then, were within musket range of the fort, giving the enemy a strategic advantage. This, combined with heavy rain that inundated the meadow’s streams and British earthwork ditches, resulted in a French victory.

Sixteen years after the battle, Washington purchased the Great Meadows and owned it until his death in 1799. When Washington’s heirs sold the property, the Great Meadows began to change as subsequent owners straightened the streams and set out drain tiles and ditches to drain the meadow for agricultural uses. However, those landowners fortunately avoided farming the immediate fort area. In the mid-1930s the CCC planted conifers to control erosion in the denuded landscape. They also brought tons of fill dirt from the surrounding hills to the fort area, which created a drier, open landscape, while agricultural practices and other human disturbances introduced alien plant species.

Today the Great Meadows remains a large open space but its dimensions have changed somewhat due to extensive clearing of the forests that surrounded it in the eighteenth century (fig. 22). Informed by the pollen analysis, the park has erected signs along the perimeter of the meadow to indicate the location of the 1754 tree line, where new trees have been planted to begin the process of forest regeneration.

Braddock’s Gravesite Unit:
Vegetation in the park’s Braddock’s Gravesite Unit is dominated by White Oak-Mixed Hardwood Forest, with smaller areas of Red Maple-Black Cherry Successional Forest and Tuliptree Forest. Braddock Run flows through the western portion of the site and is a headwater tributary of the Monongahela River. (Cole et.al. 2018: 16-18, 21)

Braddock Run.
Braddock’s men encamped in this area in 1755, and the stream presumably provided fresh water. The nearby Orchard Spring was likely a water source (see Constructed Water Features). The stream was also an obstacle in improving the rough road to Fort Duquesne in 1755, likely requiring the soldiers to cut into the banks to create a suitable road crossing. Future research may determine the type of crossing at this location, and later when Braddock Road served as a primary travel route to the west (no crossing is present today). The creek can be seen adjacent to Braddock’s Grave Tablet (fig. 23).

Jumonville Glen Unit:
Vegetation in the park’s Jumonville Glen Unit is predominately Northern Red Oak-Mixed Hardwood Forest, with lesser amounts of Red Maple-Black Cherry Successional Forest and a small area of Sugar Maple-Basswood Forest. There are no streams in this area. (Cole et.al. 2018: 16-18)

Jumonville Glen Cliffs and Forest.
The French troops were encamped at the bottom of the cliffs when they were attacked by Washington’s detachment on May 28, 1754. The slate gray cliffs of Burgoon sandstone rise 40-50 feet above a gently-sloping to level area with heavily forested surroundings (fig. 24). The French most likely selected the site for the shelter provided by the steep rock face and ledge. The natural features of the site gave the French a feeling of safety, but also gave the British a strategic advantage when firing from above the cliffs. (Thornberry-Ehrlich 2009: 8)

Evaluation:
Several extant natural features at Fort Necessity NB influenced the events of 1754 and 1755. The Great Meadows, surrounding forest vegetation, and the streams named Great Meadows Run and Indian Run influenced the construction and effectiveness of Fort Necessity. The stream at Braddock’s Gravesite Unit provided water for Major General Braddock’s encampment but required

men to excavate the adjacent terrain to create a suitable road crossing. The rocky cliffs at the Jumonville Glen Unit offered shelter for the French troops but also provided Lieutenant Colonel George Washington's men an advantage for attack.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
MAIN UNIT	196269	Undetermined					No
Great Meadows	196270	Contributing					No
Surrounding Forest at Great Meadows	196271	Contributing					No
Great Meadows Run	196272	Contributing					No
Indian Run	196273	Contributing					No
BRADDOCK'S GRAVESITE UNIT	196274	Undetermined					No
Braddock Run	196275	Contributing					No
JUMONVILLE GLEN UNIT	196276	Undetermined					No
Jumonville Glen Cliffs	196277	Contributing					No
Forest at Jumonville Glen	196278	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 22. View looking west at the the Great Meadows and in the distance, Fort Necessity. (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2022, DSC-7011)



Figure 23. View looking northwest at Braddock's Grave Tablet, which marks the original gravesite. Braddock Run is behind the tablet. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6677)



Figure 24. View looking west from the bottom of Jumonville Glen cliffs where the French encamped in May 1754. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6745)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Main Unit:
Spatial relationships in the Main Unit today reflect periods of development imposed upon the landscape. The natural features that were the setting for the historic events of 1754 still remain, including the openness of the Great Meadows within the surrounding dense forest, water sources and topographic features found in Great Meadow Run and Indian Run, and the area's proximity to the natural physiographic corridor that facilitated the development of Braddock Road between the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. Overlaid upon this landscape is the reconstructed fort complex: a storehouse that once held arms and supplies, protected by a stockade, ditches, and outer works. Encampment areas once stood beyond the earthworks, but no above-ground traces of those temporary quarters exist today. Traces of thenearby Braddock Road, however, are still visible.

In the nineteenth century agricultural land uses introduced widespread changes to spatial relationships. To accommodate crops and pastures, streams were straightened and ditches and tiles were installed to improve drainage in the Great Meadows. Many of the surrounding hillsides were cleared, pushing back or eliminating entirely the tree line surrounding the meadow. Farm roads and fences imposed additional partitioning of the land. Beginning in the 1930s, state park facilities – including roads, parking lots, trails, and the visitor center – were built next to a reconstruction of the fort and around the meadow's eastern periphery. Much of this development has since been relocated eastward to preserve the reconstructed fort's historic setting. Planting projects in the 1930s reforested some of the denuded lands with rows of conifers, and today these stands are mature. Most agricultural uses have ended, and efforts are ongoing to restore the open conditions of the Great Meadows and its defining tree line.

A Civilian Conservation Corps camp was established one-third of a mile southeast of the fort area in the 1930s and featured orderly rows of buildings and work areas set out along connecting roads and paths. The park's headquarters and maintenance area now occupy this space, but its arrangement of buildings and roads have concealed most traces of the camp. The CCC built a picnic area and entrance road one-half of a mile southwest of the fort, which featured several shelters and conifer plantations arranged along a loop road. The area is still used today (see CCC Picnic Grounds CLI). After 1962, several residences and a horse track that were located outside of the state park boundary became part of the Fort Necessity NB. Each had their own unique arrangements of structures, circulation features, and vegetation, some of which remain in use or are still visible today.

Spatially independent of the Great Meadows and its adjacent park development is National Road/US 40 corridor, along which commercial and residential development has occurred since 1818. The Mount Washington Tavern was an early roadside development for this corridor, and today it is spatially separated from the Great Meadows through a combination of vegetation and elevation. The National Road originally passed within yards of the tavern's front door, but in 1936 was shifted 15 yards northward, creating a buffer that was later landscaped. Three commemorative monuments erected along the highway in the 1920s and 1930s remain today. However, outbuildings and the grid layout of an orchard that stood near the tavern have been removed.

Braddock's Gravesite Unit:
A segment of the 1755 Braddock Road passed through the wooded site and was the location of Major General Edward Braddock's encampment on June 25, 1755, alongside Braddock Run that runs through the northwestern portion of the site. In 1913 a monument marking Braddock's relocated grave was dedicated at the far western portion of the site, visible from the adjacent National Road. Two other historical monuments were installed in 1913 and 1931. The road trace and three monuments anchored subsequent development of a path and parking area.

In the 1950s the site became part of Fort Necessity State Park, and at that time was still forested

except for an open area alongside US 40, stretching from the stream, to the monument, and to a small parking lot next to the road and directly atop Braddock Road trace. A path connected the parking area to the monument. In 2005 the NPS built a new parking lot just to the northeast of this open area, shifting vehicular facilities away from the highway, monuments, and road trace. From here, a new loop path system was built, crossing the trace twice and providing access to the site's three monuments. The open conditions along US 40 remain today, though the area between the stream and Braddock's Grave Monument is now wooded.

Jumonville Glen Unit:
The cliffs and surrounding wooded landforms at the site provided shelter and safety for French encampment in 1754, but also provided the British the element of surprise in their successful attack. Beginning in the 1930s, visitor facilities were laid out around these natural features, including steps through a rock crevasse, trails and an overlook, and a monument. At this time a road was built to access the site, which ended as a parking area near the cliff edge. In 1998, vehicular facilities were shifted westward to restore the remoteness of the cliff area. The new entrance road and parking lot were overlaid over portions of the old entrance road, but the remainder was abandoned and remains as a trace today. The steps are now closed, but a loop trail conveys visitors to the battle site and through the high canopied forest.

Evaluation:
Historic spatial relationships are generally intact at the Main Unit. The Great Meadows landform and tree line is still an organizing spatial feature, providing context for the reconstructed storehouse, stockade, and earthworks. Although the National Road/US 40 alignment has shifted, the Mount Washington Tavern still stands alongside the highway, but outbuildings and the orchard are gone. Park facilities, each with their own arrangements of buildings, parking loop roads, and open spaces, are located away from this historic core. The historic features at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit still occupy the western edge of the site, accessed by loop trail that connects to a parking loop beyond the historic core. Similarly, contemporary visitor facilities at Jumonville Glen now stand apart from the site's remote cliff area and monument, although the trace of the 1930 access road remains.

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Main Unit:
Historic military land uses have been replaced by commemorative and recreational land uses at the Main Unit. In 1754 George Washington described the Great Meadows as "a charming field for an encounter." The meadow provided grass for livestock, water for men and animals, and open terrain that allowed him to use line tactics against the French. Following the skirmish with a small French force nearby (Jumonville Glen), Washington decided to build "a fort of necessity" in the Great Meadows to protect his 130-man regiment from an expected French response to the attack. A 14-foot square storehouse was enclosed by a 53-foot diameter stockade, which itself was surrounded by trenches and earthworks.

On the morning of July 3 a combined force of around 700 French troops and Native American warriors led by Captain Louis Coulon de Villiers, brother of Joseph Coulon (who was killed at Jumonville Glen earlier), advanced upon the British standing before their trenches. The British withdrew to their fortifications while the French dispersed into the surrounding woodlands. A drizzle that became a steady rain became a major disadvantage to the British, dampening the gunpowder and flooding the trenches. With morale and ammunition dwindling, and casualties and deaths mounting, the British were outnumbered and outgunned. That evening, however, the French offered to negotiate and by the morning of July 4 the French and British had agreed to terms of

surrender, marking Washington's first military defeat. The British were allowed to march out of the fort with their rifles, supplies, and wounded, and return to Virginia. The French then burned Fort Necessity to the ground.

Sixteen years after the battle, Washington purchased the Great Meadows and owned it until his death in 1799. When Washington's heirs sold the property, the Great Meadows area began to change. In 1818 the National Road was constructed north of the fort site, becoming a main thoroughfare to the west. The Mount Washington Tavern, one of many inns along the route, was built in 1830s to serve travelers and stages. When road traffic began to decline in the 1850s the tavern became a private residence. The land around the fort area and adjacent hillsides was timbered and farmed, while streams were straightened and ditches and drain tiles were installed to dewater the meadow. However, the various landowners of the former fort site understood its historical significance and left it mostly untouched.

Memorialization of the events of 1754 began in the 1920s when the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution erected three commemorative monuments visible to travelers along the National Road. In 1932 two acres of land surrounding the fort site were donated to the federal government and 313 acres surrounding the two acres were transferred to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1933 these parcels became Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site and Fort Necessity State Park, respectively. The state park also included the Mount Washington Tavern, which became a museum. Archeological investigations informed a reconstruction of the fort, and new roads, parking lots, and a picnic area were built with the assistance of the CCC, who also reforested denuded lands with spruce and pine. In 1936 the National Road was improved and renamed US 40. The lands at Braddock's Gravesite were added to the state park in the 1950s.

In 1962 state park lands were transferred to the federal government, marking the establishment of Fort Necessity National Battlefield. At that time an accurate reconstruction of the fort was completed, and by 1965 a visitor center and parking lot were built on the northeast edge of the meadow. Since that time, a new visitor center and parking lot have been constructed farther away from the meadow and fort, as well as a new road and parking at the Mount Washington Tavern and new facilities for park administration and maintenance. The Jumonville Glen area was added to the park in the late 1970s.

Braddock's Gravesite Unit:
Historic military land uses have been replaced by commemorative and recreational land uses at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. On June 25, 1755, the largest army assembled in North America up to that time passed along the road through this site with the goal of expelling the French from Fort Duquesne, in what is now Pittsburgh. Led by Major General Edward Braddock, the Battle of the Monongahela on July 9 failed and Braddock was mortally wounded. What remained of the defeated army returned to the Great Meadows, and here on July 14 they buried their leader in the middle of the road to prevent the enemy from desecrating his body. In 1804 workmen repairing the road removed Braddock's remains and reburied them at the foot of a large tree, at the present gravesite.

In 1909 the General Braddock Memorial Park Association organized efforts to memorialize the general. The association acquired 23 acres around Braddock's gravesite and raised funds for the erection of a monument, which was dedicated in 1913 along with a tablet at the original gravesite and a monument recognizing Braddock Road in 1931. In 1952 the property became part of the Fort Necessity State Park, and in 1962 part of Fort Necessity National Battlefield. In 2005 the NPS built new vehicular and pedestrian circulation features at the site.

Jumonville Glen Unit:
Historic military land uses have been replaced by commemorative and recreational land uses at the Jumonville Glen Unit. In late May 1754, Lieutenant Colonel George Washington set out with 40 troops and 12 Native Americans from his base of operations at Great Meadows to search for a small French force that had moved into the area. After marching all night Washington and his men confronted the French on the morning of May 28, 1754, in a small hollow about seven miles west of the Great Meadows. When the French force of 31 saw the British at the edge of the camp they ran

for their muskets, at which time Washington ordered his troops to fire. The brief skirmish resulted in the death of ten French troops, including their commander, Ensign Joseph Coulon de Villiers, Sieur de Jumonville. All but one of the French were captured, who reported the event that became known as the “Jumonville Affair,” and helped trigger the French and Indian War.

In the early 1930s the Sons of the American Revolution developed the site for visitors, as part of the bicentennial celebration of George Washington’s birth. At this time a road, two monuments, and a set of stairs through a cleft in the cliffs were built. Later, a visitor parking lot at the east end of the road and trail from the
parking lot to the bottom of the rock outcropping were added. At some point Jumonville Glen was clear cut, but second and third growth has restored some of the frontier ambience of the historic scene. In 1977-1979 Jumonville Glen was added to the park, and in 2005 the NPS constructed new circulation infrastructure in the western half of the site to help restore the quiet woodland character at the cliffs in the eastern half.

Evaluation:
Although commemorative and recreational land uses now define the park, historic military land uses are still conveyed through the reconstructed fort and the trace associated with the Braddock Road. Non-historic agricultural land uses have for the most part been replaced with reforestation projects initiated by the state in the 1930s and continued by the federal government.

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Main Unit:
The original alignment of the National Road passed directly alongside the Mount Washington Tavern until the road was shifted north and lowered in 1936, creating a hillside area in front of the building. Other topographic changes are present along the current park roads, parking lots, and the buildings. Fill slopes are still evident at the former locations of the 1932 and 1938 parking lots near the fort.

Fort Necessity Earthworks.
After the Battle of Jumonville Glen, Washington's men constructed a defensive line of earthworks around Fort Necessity to provide some protection for troops outside of the fort's stockade. When originally built they were nearly five feet high when standing in the rear ditch. An accurate 1954 reconstruction of the diamond-shaped earthworks measured 363 feet in length and was two feet above grade with trenching on the inside. The earthworks were rehabilitated in 1990. They currently have a 1-2-foot above grade parapet with a 1.5-foot ditch on the inside (fig. 25). Visitor foot traffic on the embankments continues to cause erosion issues.

Braddock's Gravesite Unit:
Changes to topography are visible in the cuts and ditches associated with the Braddock Road. Built to convey troops and supplies in 1755, the roadbed nonetheless required changes to grades in order to cross Braddock Run. Subsequent changes to topography occurred to construct the Braddock's Grave Monument in 1913, and most recently, construction of a new entrance road, parking lot, and walkways by the NPS in 2005. The walkways required several staircases and retaining walls.

Jumonville Glen Unit:
The local topography of the cliffs area provided shelter and concealment for the French troops, but also provided a strategic advantage for the British, who were able to fire from the top of the cliffs into the French camp. Substantial changes to topography did not occur until the early 1930s when an entrance road and side ditches were constructed to access the cliff area. Additional topographic changes occurred late in 2005 when the NPS built a new entrance road and parking lot. The route and alignment of the loop trail also required minor changes to grades mitigated through steps and retaining walls.

Evaluation:
At Fort Necessity NB, topography is represented in reconstructions of the earthworks originally built in 1754, the trace of Braddock Road built in 1755, the 1818 and 1936 alignments of the National Road/US 40, and in areas of cut and fill slopes associated with state park and national park facility developments.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
MAIN UNIT	196279	Undetermined					No
Fort Necessity Earthworks	196280	Contributing	081465				No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 25. View looking southeast at part of the grass-covered earthworks at the reconstructed Fort Necessity. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6878)

Landscape Characteristic: **Vegetation**

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities introduced in the landscape.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Main Unit:
CCC Plantations.
Beginning in the 1850s, agricultural fields and pastures replaced many of the forests in this area. From 1935-1937 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania completed a large-scale reforestation effort at Fort Necessity State Park, through the CCC. The CCC planted mainly Norway spruce and Scotch and red pine plantations primarily in areas south and east the Great Meadows, and at the picnic grounds and along Gist Road (see CCC Picnic Grounds CLI). Conifers were also planted along the west park boundary. These non-native plantations are now mature but are not historic, as such species were not present in 1754. They are evaluated as incompatible because they create an inaccurate viewshed to the visitor.

NPS Turf Areas at Fort.
Areas of maintained turf grass are located within the fort stockade, around and atop the earthworks, and along the walkway leading to the fort. This type of groundcover is incompatible with the historic vegetation character of the meadow that existed around the time of the battle (see fig. 25).

NPS Plantings and Turf Areas.
The NPS completed planting projects associated with construction of the first visitor center and parking lot (1965), buildings and parking lots at maintenance and headquarters area (1995), access road and parking lot at Mount Washington Tavern (2004), and the second visitor center and parking lot (2008). Areas of maintained turf grass are located at the visitor center, headquarters, maintenance buildings, Mount Washington Tavern, Great Meadows Center, and along shoulders of roadways and parking lots.

Braddock's Gravesite Unit:
NPS Plantings and Turf Areas.
The CCC did not undertake reforestation projects at Braddock's Gravesite because it was not owned by the state at the time. The NPS installed new trees and shrubs when the new entrance road, parking lot, and path system were constructed in 2005. Maintained turf areas line the shoulders of the entrance road and parking lot and encompass the area from the Braddock's Grave Monument to the former parking lot north of the entrance road. The General Braddock Memorial Park Association and the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution may have maintained lawns around the Braddock's Grave Monument, but more research is needed on this topic. The southern half of the Braddock Road Trace is maintained by the park as lawn (the northern half is gravel).

Jumonville Glen Unit:
NPS Plantings and Turf Areas.
Like Braddock's Gravesite, the CCC did not work at Jumonville Glen. The park planted new trees, shrubs, and grass along the new entrance road and parking lot when built in 2005. Maintained turf areas are limited to the road and parking lot area.

Evaluation:
Trees, shrubs, and groundcovers introduced in the park since the 1930s are not historic but generally compatible and unobtrusive. The exceptions are the conifer plantations planted by the CCC and the turf areas around the reconstructed fort, both of which present a misleading setting for the fort.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
MAIN UNIT	196281	Undetermined					No
CCC Plantations	196282	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
NPS Plantings and Turf Areas	196283	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
NPS Turf Areas at Fort	196284	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
BRADDOCK'S GRAVESITE UNIT	196285	Undetermined					No
NPS Plantings and Turf Areas	196286	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
JUMONVILLE GLEN UNIT	196287	Undetermined					No
NPS Plantings and Turf Areas	196288	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Main Unit:
Braddock Road Trace – Fort Necessity.
In 1752 the Ohio Company hired Thomas Cresap and Christopher Gist, and a Delaware Indian named Chief Nemacolin, to mark a path from the company post on Wills Creek (near Cumberland, Maryland) to the
Monongahela River (near Pittsburgh). In 1754, George Washington and his Virginia Regiment widened it before their defeat at Fort Necessity, and in 1755 the forces of Major General Edward Braddock made additional improvements to the road to carry troops and supplies to Fort Duquesne. After the nearby National Road was built in 1818, use of the road declined and some sections were abandoned. A segment of the road in the Main Unit exists today as a trace tracking through the woods south and west of the fort, and crossing Gist Road (fig. 26). This trace is part of the park's trail system and features earthen, grass, and gravel surfaces. Other segments of the road in the Main Unit exist but are less discernable.

Fort Necessity Trails.
The earthen-gravel surfaced trail system includes the Braddock Road Trace, as well as various loops that pass through Great Meadows, CCC conifer plantations and deciduous forests, and the CCC picnic grounds. A trail also connects the visitor center to the Mount Washington Tavern. The CCC constructed approximately 2.5 miles of trails, presumably only on the state park lands, but future research is needed to differentiate them from NPS-constructed trails.

Fort Necessity Walkway.
An asphalt-paved walkway connects the rear of the visitor center to the fort earthworks, from which it transitions to a concrete sidewalk to the stockade, and then ends as a gravel path to the storehouse door within the stockade. The walkway winds through woods before emerging at the

edge of the meadow. Several paved or gravel spurs along the walkway access wayside signs and a seating area. The walkway crosses Indian Run via a small bridge (fig. 27).

Headquarters Road.
This short two-lane road gently curves southeast from the Washington Parkway to just south of the headquarters building and a Y-intersection with the Maintenance Road and Resource Management Road. The Y-intersection generally corresponds to a larger circle driveway associated with the CCC camp. As such, the road may date to the 1930s, but achieved its current configuration in 1995. Additional research of this road and its relationship to the camp is recommended.

Maintenance Area Road and Parking Lots.
The two-lane asphalt road generally curves east-northeast, from the Y-intersection (south of the headquarters building) with the Headquarters Road and Resource Management Road and ends at the maintenance building, where it connects to other access roads, parking areas, and work yards. The parking lot, located between the headquarters building and main maintenance building, features perpendicular stalls for over 20 vehicles. Built in 1995, this circulation system overlays the former CCC camp site, but does resemble the camp's orthogonal circulation layout.

Mount Washington Tavern Road and Parking Lot.
The curving two-lane road tracks northeast from the Washington Parkway, intersects with the abandoned segment of Gist Road (see CCC Picnic Grounds CLI) and ends as oval-shaped parking lot loop. The north bay of the parking lot provides angled stalls for 13 vehicles and perpendicular stalls for 3 busses, while the south bay has angled stalls for 11 vehicles. The west end of the lot has a turnaround lane for return traffic. This circulation system was completed in 2004, eliminating an earlier parking area off of the National Road.

Resource Management Road.
This narrow asphalt road tracks in a southwesterly direction from the Y-intersection (south of headquarters building) with Headquarters Road and Maintenance Area Road. It accesses Great Meadows Center (former Superintendent Residence), Natural Resource Office, and the former site of the Shipley House. A gravel parking lot is located north of the Great Meadows Center and there is paved space for parking next to the Natural Resource Office. This road may date to the 1940s and possibly earlier, but additional research is needed.

Washington Parkway.
This two-lane road serves as the main entrance into the park from US 40. From the highway, the road generally heads southwest, intersecting with the Mount Washington Tavern Road, crossing the Washington Parkway Bridge, intersecting with the entrance and exit lanes of the visitor center parking lot, intersecting with the Headquarters Road, and ending at its intersection with Gist Road.

Visitor Center Parking Lot.
The asphalt parking lot is designed as a one-way, U-shaped loop. The north bay features perpendicular stalls for 37 vehicles and the south bay has perpendicular stalls for 18 vehicles and parallel stalls for 4 buses. The parking lot was opened in 2008.

Braddock's Gravesite Unit:
Braddock's Gravesite Entrance Road and Parking Lot.
A two-lane asphalt road provides access to the interior of the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. The road ends as a one-way parking loop, which features three perpendicular stalls for buses on the west side and 13 angled stalls for vehicles on the east side (fig. 28). There is also a turnaround lane for return traffic. Dating to 2005, this circulation system replaced an earlier parking area next to the highway.

Braddock Road Trace – Braddock's Gravesite.
In 1755 Major General Edward Braddock's British army widened Washington's road to 12 feet and extended it to the Monongahela River (near present-day Pittsburgh). On June 25 Braddock marched with 2,400 men and supplies along this stretch on their way to Fort Duquesne in their unsuccessful attempt to remove the French. On July 14 the defeated army returned through here,

burying Braddock under the road after he had succumbed to mortal wounds that same day. After the French and Indian War this road was the main route west until 1818 when the adjacent National Road reached the Ohio River.

Today, this road segment survives as a grass and gravel trace (fig. 29). The maintained trace runs approximately 450 feet from the Old Braddock Road Monument to the Braddock Grave Tablet and is around 5-8 feet wide. The site's loop walkway crosses the trace at its midpoint, where wood boards identify the road's historic width. The upper (southern) portion of the trace is maintained as grass, which replaced an earlier asphalt path in 1998. The lower (northern) portion or the trace features a gravel surface with one side lined with a stone gutter installed in 2021 to prevent erosion from the upper section.

Braddock's Gravesite Walkway Loop.
This loop provides visitor access to the historic Braddock Road Trace and the site's three monuments (fig. 30). An asphalt walkway stretches along the west side of the parking lot and surrounds a kiosk. From the kiosk area, two sets of stone stairs and another section of asphalt walk descend west to intersect with the road trace, which provides access to the Braddock's Grave Tablet. Two 5-inch wide wood boards are imbedded in the walkway to delineate the historic road edges. From the intersection with the road trace, the loop ascends southwest on a set of stone stairs to a small concrete-paved seating area. From here the walkway loop transitions back to asphalt and encircles the fenced Braddock's Grave Monument, and then heads southeast to the Old Braddock Road Monument before turning northeast to the west side of the parking lot. An asphalt walkway also connects the bus parking area to the walks on the west side of the parking lot. The walkway loop was completed in 2005, but the stairs (originally timber) were built after 2016. The park is planning to replace the asphalt walkways with colored concrete.

Jumonville Glen Unit:
Jumonville Glen Entrance Road and Parking Lot.
The two-lane asphalt road provides access to the interior of the Jumonville Glen Unit. Built in 2005, it replaced use of the Jumonville Glen Road Trace as the site's vehicular access. The road ends as a one-way loop parking lot, which features five angled stalls for vehicles on the south side and five angled stalls for vehicles and three perpendicular stalls for buses on the north side (fig. 31). There is also turnaround lane for return traffic. The loop overlays a portion of the trace.

Jumonville Glen Loop Trail.
A 0.5-mile loop trail tracks through the woods from the east side of the parking lot to the bottom of the cliffs. The southern portion of the trail is paved in asphalt from the parking lot to an overlook, while the eastern and northern portions are earthen and gravel surfaces from the overlook to the parking lot. Periodic stone steps and waterbars mitigate the terrain in the earthen and gravel sections. Portions of the loop trail date to 2005, but additional research may discover that portions of the trail existed as early as 1932 when the Sons of the American Revolution developed this area.

Jumonville Glen Overlook.
An overlook with a view of the cliffs is located southeast of the Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument. Situated on the loop trail, the overlook features a concrete walking surface and stone veneer retaining walls on three sides and a wayside. The current design of the overlook dates to 2005, but it may have had an earlier form. There is filtered view of the cliffs from the overlook.

Jumonville Glen Road Trace.
The earthen and gravel road was part of the commemoration development in the park by the Sons of the American Revolution. Constructed in 1931-1932, it provided access to Washington's first battle site, terminating at a small gravel parking area just west of the top of the cliffs. The road was originally 1,460 feet long by 10 feet wide, and included at least two stone and concrete culverts. The road and parking area were abandoned in 2005 after the NPS built the current access road, parking lot, and walkways that bisected or paved over some locations of the road. Despite abundant vegetation, the roadbed is clearly visible (fig. 32).

Jumonville Glen Stairs.
As part of the effort to commemorate the bicentennial of George Washington's birth, the Sons of the American Revolution constructed stairs in the rock outcropping to facilitate visitation and interpretation in 1931-1932. The stone steps were built in a natural cleft, and originally connected to a trail constructed with stone landings, stone walls, and wood railings at the top and bottom of the cliff. In 1998, for safety reasons, the NPS closed the steps to the public by placing large rocks at the top of the stairs (fig. 33). The trail, landings, walls, and railings were also removed.

Jumonville Glen Walkways.
An asphalt walkway runs along the north side of the parking lot, past the restroom, and around the kiosk. The walkway intersects with the paved and unpaved portions of the loop trail. Another asphalt walkway connects the two bays of the parking lot. The walkways were developed around 2005.

Evaluation:
Historic circulation features are extant at all three park units, including visible segments of the Braddock Road Trace at the Main Unit and Braddock's Gravesite Unit; other sections still exist but are difficult to detect. The trace of the National Road, which once passed directly in front of the Mount Washington Tavern, is no longer visible. Remnants of a road trace and stone steps at Jumonville Glen, dating to development of the area for the bicentennial of Washington's birth, remain but are no longer used. Most of the park's other roads, parking lots, walkways, and trails are not-historic, although some may be found to be historic after future research.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
MAIN UNIT	196289	Undetermined					No
Braddock Road Trace – Fort Necessity	196290	Contributing	000361				No
Fort Necessity Walkway	196291	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Maintenance Area Road and Parking Lots	196292	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Mount Washington Tavern Road and Parking Lot	196293	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Washington Parkway	196294	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Visitor Center Parking Lot	196295	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Fort Necessity Trails	196296	Undetermined					No
Headquarters Road	196297	Undetermined					No
Resource Management Road	196298	Undetermined					No
BRADDOCK'S GRAVESITE UNIT	196299	Undetermined					No
Braddock Road Trace – Braddock's Gravesite	196300	Contributing	081470				No
Braddock's Gravesite Entrance Road and Parking Lot	196301	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Braddock's Gravesite Walkway Loop	196302	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
JUMONVILLE GLEN UNIT	196303	Undetermined					No
Jumonville Glen Road Trace	196304	Contributing	081598				No
Jumonville Glen Stairs	196305	Contributing	081600				No
Jumonville Glen Entrance Road and Parking Lot	196306	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jumonville Glen Overlook	196307	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jumonville Glen Walkways	196308	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jumonville Glen Loop Trail	196309	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. View looking northwest at a trace of Braddock Road. This section is also part of park's trail system. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6859)



Figure 27. View looking north at the paved walkway and footbridge leading to Fort Necessity. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6894)



Figure 28. View looking southwest at the parking bay at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. An informational kiosk is in the background. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6696)



Figure 29. View looking north at the Braddock Road Trace at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6687)



Figure 30. View looking west at a portion of the loop walkway at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. The Braddock Road Trace is at the bottom of the stairs. In the background is a small seating area and the Braddock's Grave Monument. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6702)



Figure 31. View looking east at the loop parking lot at the end of the Jumonvill Glen Road. The south side of the loop covers part of the Jumonville Glen Road Trace. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6715)



Figure 32. View looking west at the Jumonville Glen Road Trace, from its eastern end. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6763)



Figure 33. View looking west at the 1930s-era stone steps built at the cliffs. Closed since 1998, the large stones were placed at the top to block access. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6749)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a

landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Main Unit:
Fort Necessity Storehouse.
In 1754 the storehouse at Fort Necessity served as storage for supplies and ammunition, as well as shelter for some of Washington's troops. The reconstruction of the original storehouse is sixteen feet square and built of de-barked round logs with lime and plaster daubing between the logs. The building is 7-8 feet tall with a shed roof supported by round logs and covered with an artificial rubber roof meant to resemble bark (fig. 34). In the 1932 and 1954 reconstructions the shed featured a gable roof, but in 2012 it was replaced with the shed roof.

Fort Necessity Stockade.
The first reconstruction of the fort was erected in the Great Meadows in 1932 as part of efforts to commemorate the bicentennial of George Washington's birth. This construction was based on data gathered in an archeological excavation conducted in 1931 that was later determined to have incorrectly identified the outline of the fort. The 1932 stockade was significantly larger than that erected by Washington's troops in 1754. Subsequent archeological investigations conducted in the early 1950s uncovered remains of the timbers of the fort that were burned after Washington's surrender, which informed a new, and accurate, reconstruction of the stockade in 1954. Additional reconstructions of the stockade occurred in 1981, 1989, 1993, and 1996. Today, the circular palisade is 52 feet in diameter with main logs set around 8 feet above grade and interspersed with shorter "loop hole" posts around four feet high (see fig. 34). An entrance to the interior of the fort is located on the west side of the stockade.

Fort Necessity Walkway Bridge.
A small bridge spans Indian Run to carry the asphalt walkway between the visitor center and the fort. The concrete bridge walls are clad with a stone veneer, similar to other wall structures in the park. However, the light color of the walls is distracting and incompatible with the historic scene (see fig. 27).

Great Meadows Center.
Constructed as a hunting lodge in the 1940s, this 1.5-story building served as a residence for the park superintendent after 1962 until an unknown date. The building continues to serve as park housing as well as a meeting space. The building is near the terminus of the Resource Management Road.

Headquarters and Maintenance Buildings.
The NPS constructed these buildings in 1995 to replace the headquarters housed in a former residence north of US 40 and the maintenance facility built by the state off of Gist Road. The 1-story headquarters building and various 1-2 story maintenance buildings and structures are located at the site of the former CCC camp, around one-third of a mile from the fort.

Mount Washington Retaining Wall.
The stone retaining wall is west of the tavern and around 75 feet south of US 40. It was built in 1930-1937, but may have been part of an earlier outbuilding (fig. 35). The middle portion of the wall is 28 feet long and 6.5 feet high, with two buttresses 3.5 feet long and 4.5 feet high projecting from the south side. The construction dates of the adjoining sections of wall extending east and west are not known. Future research is recommended for this feature.

Mount Washington Tavern.
Located on the south side of the National Road (now US 40), the Mount Washington Tavern was constructed sometime in the 1830s (fig. 36). The 2-story, Federal style brick structure served as an inn and tavern throughout the remainder of the so-called heyday of the National Road. After 1854 it was used as private residence for the Fazenbaker family who farmed the land around the tavern for three generations. In 1932 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased the tavern building and converted it into state park museum. The NPS accepted title of the tavern in 1962 and incorporated

it as a resource of Fort Necessity NB. Since that time the tavern has been used to interpret the history of the National Road and tavern life along the road in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Natural Resources Office.
Located at the end of Resource Management Road and southwest of the Great Meadows Center, this building has most recently served as office and work space for the park's Natural Resources Program. Nearby is a small greenhouse and plant propagation area. Future research is recommended to determine its construction date and possible associations with the nearby former hunting lodge and the (razed) Shipley house.

Picnic Pavilion.
See CCC Picnic Grounds CLI.

Visitor Center (Fort Necessity–National Road Interpretive and Education Center).
The park's visitor center was completed in 2008 approximately 300 yards east-southeast of the fort, replacing the previous 1965 building located 200 yards northeast of the fort. Unlike the earlier facility, the new building is not visible from the fort. Its L-shaped plan features a stone veneer exterior and dark green standing-seam gable rooflines (fig. 37). The interior includes exhibit spaces, theatre, book store, offices, curatorial storage, meeting room, and a library. A fenced playground is located in the interior of the L plan.

Wagon Exhibit Shed and Searight-Shuman Memorial Plaque.
This one-story wood-frame structure is directly west of the Mount Washington Tavern. The shed is open on one side to allow a view of an 1830s-era Conestega wagon, a common type of wagon on the National Road. On the open side is the Searight-Shuman Memorial plaque. Future research is recommended to determine the significance of the wagon and the plaque.

Washington Parkway Bridge.
Construction of the bridge over Great Meadows Run coincides with development of the park's new visitor center complex, completed in 2007-2008 (fig. 38). The single-arch, precast concrete bridge is around 30 feet wide and features stone masonry facing in a random ashlar pattern and stone guardwalls. The bridge design blends well with the surroundings.

Braddock's Gravesite Unit:
Braddock's Gravesite Kiosk and Walls.
The wood kiosk measures approximately 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, and features a wood shingle gable roof (see fig. 28). The roof is supported by two wood posts, between which are two bulletin board cases. The structure is secured to a stone veneer concrete wall measuring around 9.5 feet wide and 3 feet wide. A separate stone veneer-faced retaining wall with three sections between 11 and 26 feet in length stands just to the north, west, and south of the kiosk. The north wall with a stone pilaster abuts the stairs leading down to the road trace. Another stone veneer-faced retaining wall with three sections between 7 and 10 feet long stands just to the north; its south wall with two stone pilasters abuts the stairs. The kiosk and walls were built ca.2005.

Braddock's Gravesite Seating Area Wall.
A stone veneer-faced retaining wall is located just east of the Braddock's Grave Monument, abutting the top of the stairs associated with the loop walkway. The curved wall is approximately 20 feet long. It was built sometime around 2005.

Jumonville Glen Unit:
Jumonville Glen Kiosk and Wall.
The wood kiosk measures approximately 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, and features a wood shingle gable roof. The roof is supported by two wood posts, between which are two bulletin board cases. The structure is secured to a stone veneer concrete wall measuring around 9.5 feet wide and 3 feet wide. A separate stone veneer-faced wall with three sections between 8 and 15 feet in length stands just to the north and east of the kiosk. The kiosk and wall date to 2005.

Jumonville Glen Comfort Station.

The NPS installed the self-contained comfort tation on the north side of the parking lot around 2005. It is surrounded by a concrete sidewalk and a prefabricated fence painted black. The restroom is painted brown and is mostly inconspicuous in the landscape.

Jumonville Glen Road Culverts.
Part of the commemoration development undertaken by the Sons of the American Revolution in 1931-1932, the culverts provided stormwater control for the access road to the site of Washington's first battle. The two extant culvert systems are composed of stone, concrete, and terra cotta. Both culverts feature drop inlet basins and headwall outlets. The outlets are in poor condition and are likely obstructed (fig. 39).

Evaluation:
No original buildings or structures exist from the military events of 1754-1755, but reconstructions of Fort Necessity provide accurate interpretation for visitors. The park's oldest historic structure is the 1830s Mount Washington Tavern. Extant historic structures from the 1930s include a retaining walls and culverts, but most of the CCC camp roster of buildings is gone. Other park facilities date to 1995 or later.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
MAIN UNIT	196310	Undetermined					No
Fort Necessity Stockade	196311	Contributing	000359				No
Fort Necessity Storehouse	196312	Contributing	081464				No
Mount Washington Retaining Wall	196313	Contributing	081583				No
Mount Washington Tavern	196314	Contributing	000360				No
Fort Necessity Walkway Bridge	196315	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Great Meadows Center	196316	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Headquarters and Maintenance Buildings	196317	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Visitor Center (Fort Necessity–National Road Interpretive and Education Center)	196318	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Washington Parkway Bridge	196319	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Natural Resources Office	196320	Undetermined					No
Wagon Exhibit Shed and Searight-Shuman Memorial Plaque	196321	Undetermined					No
BRADDOCK'S GRAVESITE UNIT	196322	Undetermined					No
Braddock's Gravesite Kiosk and Walls	196323	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Braddock's Gravesite Seating Area Wall	196324	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
JUMONVILLE GLEN UNIT	196325	Undetermined					No
Jumonville Glen Road Culverts	196326	Contributing	081599				No
Jumonville Glen Kiosk and Wall	196327	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jumonville Glen Restroom	196328	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 34. View of the storehouse at Fort Necessity, with the stockade enclosure in the background. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6882)



Figure 35. View looking northeast at the stone retaining wall west of the Mount Washington Tavern. (OCLP 2022, DSC- 6974)



Figure 36. View looking southeast at the Mount Washington Tavern. The Fort Necessity Monument is at image right. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6995)



Figure 37. View looking southwest at the Fort Necessity-National Road Interpretive and Education Center. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6974)



Figure 38. View looking northeast at the masonry-faced bridge on Washington Parkway that spans Great Meadows Run. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6933)



Figure 39. View of one of the stone culvert outlets on the Jumonville Glen Road Trace. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6954)

Landscape Characteristic: Constructed Water Features

Constructed water features are built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Main Unit:
Mount Washington Tavern Spring.
Built in 1930-1937, this rusticated ashlar sandstone structure is built into the hillside west of Mount Washington Tavern, on the north side of US 40. The structure is approximately 10 feet long and 5 feet high, with buttresses on the west and east corners. There is a center opening covered with a piece of plywood and held closed by a metal brace.

Braddock's Gravesite Unit:
Orchard Spring.
The spring structure was developed in 1931 by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Bureau of Parks. Built over a spring used by travelers along the historic Braddock Road/National Road, the waters were likely utilized by Braddock's troops in 1755, as their encampment was in this area. The stones are rough-cut squared and random-laid with raised mortar joints and rounded corners curving to 90 degree walls (fig. 40). A large tree atop the spring is pushing the walls apart. There are currently no marked paths to the spring structure, which is around 100 yards north-northwest of the Braddock's Grave Monument.

Jumonville Glen Unit:
No features.

Evaluation:
Two springs in the park are enclosed in stone structures, with both dating to the 1930s. Neither spring is readily accessible to the public.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
MAIN UNIT	196329	Undetermined					No
Mount Washington Tavern Spring	196330	Contributing	657023				No
BRADDOCK'S GRAVESITE UNIT	196331	Undetermined					No
Orchard Spring	196332	Contributing	081601				No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 40. View of the Orchard Spring structure at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6675)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Main Unit:
Views to and from Fort Necessity and Great Meadows.
Views played critical military roles in the events of 1754. The open conditions of the Great Meadows gave the British clear views of the surroundings, as well as protection from a French surprise attack. During the battle, construction of V-shaped earthworks and accompanying ditches formed a redoubt in front of the log stockade, from which the British could fire into French positions in the surrounding tree lines. The French won the battle, and afterwards destroyed the fort's storehouse and stockade but spared its earthworks and ditches. Until the 1930s, the remnant earthworks and ditches were the only visual reminders of Fort Necessity.

In the mid-eighteenth century, agriculture transformed much of the meadow and surrounding forests into fields, but as these land uses subsided some of the woodlands returned, though farther away from the fort than they were historically. Although later determined to be inaccurate, in 1932 the fort was reconstructed, reestablishing its two vertical features: the storehouse and stockade. The views of the fort became the key component of Fort Necessity State Park, despite the presence of a parking area adjacent to it. In 1954 an accurate reconstruction of the fort was completed, which reduced the footprint of the stockade. In 1965 a visitor center was constructed within the viewshed of the fort, but in 2008 the building and fort parking lot were razed after a new visitor center was built out of sight from the fort. Work is underway to restore the views to and from the fort, by reestablishing the 1754 tree line and the vegetation communities in the Great Meadows (see fig. 22).

Braddock's Gravesite Unit:
No features.

Jumonville Glen Unit:
View of Cliffs from Overlook.
The overlook on the loop trail offers a framed view looking northeast toward the cliffs and the landforms above and below.

Evaluation:
The views to and from Fort Necessity from park walkways and trails, and of the cliffs at Jumonville Glen from an overlook, are key to interpreting the park's historic setting and conveying the military strategies and circumstances that determined the outcomes of the two battles.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
MAIN UNIT	196333	Undetermined					No
Views to and from Fort Necessity and Great Meadows	196334	Contributing					No
JUMONVILLE GLEN UNIT	196335	Undetermined					No
View of Cliff from Overlook	196336	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Main Unit:
Fort Necessity Entrance Sign.
The sign stands in the median the divides Washington Parkway into entrance and exit lanes at its intersection with US 40. The sign is mounted on a wood base that mimics the reconstructed fort stockade. Plans are underway to replace it with a new sign and landscaping. Overhead electrical lines will be redirected for historic viewshed restoration and entrance/exit sight lines and distances will be adjusted for safety. (PEPC 80051)

Fort Necessity Flagpole.
A flagpole fashioned out of a long tree limb flies the British flag west of the fort, between the earthworks and the stockade. It is not historic.

Fort Necessity Monument.
West of Mount Washington Tavern is the Fort Necessity Monument, a monolithic rough-cut, native sandstone boulder erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Citizens of Fayette County in 1926 (see fig. 36). It is approximately 8 feet high by 15 feet long by 3-feet wide, with a bronze plaque attached to its north side, which faces US 40. The monument is set on a concrete slab and fronted with a split rail fence. The inscription reads:
FORT NECESSITY WAS LOCATED ABOUT 400 YARDS TO THE SOUTH IN THE GREAT MEADOS. BUILT AND COMMANDED, 1754 BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON AGED 22 HERE AFTER 9 HOURS ENGAGEMENT WITH M. COULON DE VILLIERS IN COMMAND OF 900 FRENCH REGULARS AND THEIR INDIAN ALLIES WASHINGTON AND HIS 400 RAW VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS CAPITULATED AND EARLY NEW MORNING JULY 4, 1754 MARCHED OUT WITH THE HONORS OF WAR ** MARKED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND CITIZENS OF FAYETTE COUNTY 1926.

Fort Necessity Walkway Benches.
A backless bench is located in the woods along the Fort Necessity Walkway and on the south side of the Mount Washington Tavern. There are also two benches with backs at the Mount Washington Tavern parking lot. The benches feature a brown color scheme and are generally inconspicuous in the landscape.

Fort Necessity Waysides.
Four angled wayside signs supported by two metal posts are located at the edge of the woods along the Fort Necessity Walkway. Two wayside signs are located just northwest side of the Mount Washington Tavern.

Great Meadows Monument.
This monument was erected in 1920 by the Great Meadows Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (fig. 41). The monument represents one of the earliest efforts to commemorate the events that took place at Fort Necessity. It is located around 400 feet west of the park entrance, facing US 40. The monument is a rough-cut 4 x 5-foot monolith of sandstone, flanked by 14 x 2-foot walls of cut stone terminating as posts. The inscription on a bronze plaque reads:
THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF THE ‘GREAT MEADOWS’ WHERE LT. COL. GEORGE WASHINTON FOUGHT HIS FIRST BATTLE AND MADE HIS FIRST AND LAST SURRENDER, JULY 3-4, 1754. PLACED BY THE GREAT MEADOWS CHAPER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, UNIONTOWN, PA, 1920.

Swivel Gun.

Defenses at Fort Necessity included a swivel gun, which Washington left behind according to terms of the surrender. The current gun is mounted on a round timber base set just southwest of the fort, between the stockade and the earthworks. It is a reproduction but is compatible with the historic scene.

Wharton Township Monument.
In 1920-1930 the Wharton Township Monument was erected to honor Sons and Daughters of Wharton Township. Set on a concrete base, the monument is a rough-cut sandstone/brownstone monolith with a carved eagle on top (fig. 42). A low wall in the form of cut stone bench flanks each side of the structure. A bronze plaque with raised lettering is mounted on the monolith. Two semicircular plantings of yews straddle a central walk. Located around 300 feet west of the park entrance and facing US 40, the monument was restored in 2001. The inscription reads:
IN RECOGNITION OF THOSE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF WHARTON TOWNSHIP WHO PARTICIPATED IN THEWARS FOUGHT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PRESERVATION OF LIBERTY AT HOME AND OVERSEAS

Braddock's Gravesite Unit:
Braddock's Gravesite Entrance Sign and Gates.
A wood frame park sign, two stone veneer-faced piers, and two pipe rail gates mark the entrance to the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. The sign and gates have a brown color scheme to harmonize with the surroundings, while the stone piers match the stonework of the retaining walls along the loop walkway and the kiosk. These features were installed around 2005.

Braddock's Gravesite Loop Walkway Benches.
Three benches with backs are positioned along the loop walkway: next to the Old Braddock Road Monument, at the seating area southeast of the Braddock's Grave Monument, and just north of the kiosk. The benches feature a brown color scheme and are generally inconspicuous in the landscape.

Braddock's Grave Monument.
In 1909 the General Braddock Memorial Park Association was formed to preserve the site of Major General Edward Braddock's grave and raise funds to erect a memorial. Braddock died after the Battle of the Monongahela in July 1755, and his remains were discovered fifty years later along Braddock Road around 1.25 miles northwest of Fort Necessity and reinterred nearby in 1804. The monument was built in 1913 and featured a 12-foot tall monolithic granite monument with a tapered shaft, stepped base, and squashed pyramidal-hipped roof with Greek modillions in the entablature (fig. 43). The monument is set on a base and a step. Four 3-foot square bronze plaques are located on the tapered shaft on all four corners, each with a 6-inch diameter bronze medallion located above. The monument is located on a 50 x 50-foot mound with an iron fence surrounding it.

Braddock's Grave Monument Fence.
Surrounding the Braddock Grave Monument is a wrought iron fence, approximately 16 x 16 x 4.5 feet with a centrally located gate on the north elevation. The fence is painted brown and has 2 fence sections per side and 23 slender metal spires/section and circle frieze located between each spire. It was erected by the General Braddock Memorial Park Association in 1913.

Braddock's Grave Tablet.
In 1913 the General Braddock Memorial Park Association erected a tablet to identify the original site where Braddock's men buried him in the roadbed so that the French would not find his body. The approximate 3 x 2-foot wrought iron tablet stands on a 3-foot tall pedestal base, mounted at an angle (see fig. 23). The tablet is located at the north end of the maintained gravel-portion of the Braddock Road Trace.

Braddock's Gravesite Waysides.
An angled wayside sign supported by two metal posts and a wayside mounted atop a wall are located at the site. The two signs are located along the loop walkway: next to the Old Braddock Road Monument and atop the wall at the seating area southeast of the Braddock's Grave Monument.

Old Braddock Road Monument.
The monolithic sandstone boulder is around 5.5 feet wide and 6 feet high and features a bronze plaque (fig. 44). Erected by the Fort Necessity Chapter, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in 1931, it was originally located approximately 60 feet east of its present location. In ca.2005 the monument was moved to align with the south end of the maintained grass-section of the Braddock Road Trace. The inscription reads:
THIS TABLET MARKS A WELL PRESERVED SCAR OF THE OLD BRADDOCK TRAIL, ONE OF THE MOST HISTORIC PIONEER HIGHWAYS IN ALL AMERICA. HERE, NEMACOLIN AND HIS ASSOCIATES BLAZED THE TRAIL THAT BECAME A NATIONAL HIGHWAY. HERE, PASSED THE LADEN PACK HORSE TRAIN THAT CARRIED THE GIST SETTLERS TO THE FIRST ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS. HERE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE YOUTHFUL AMBASSADOR, WITH HIS ESCORT PASSED ON HIS WAY WITH A MESSAGE TO THE FRENCH FORTS. OVER THIS ROUTE MARCHED CAPTAIN WILLIAM TRENT WITH HIS VIRGINIA SOLDIERS EQUIPPED TO BUILD THE FORT AT THE "FORKS OF THE OHIO", NOW PITTSBURGH. AFTER BEING DRIVEN OFF BY THE FRENCH, THE SAME SOLDIERS, UNDER ENSIGN WARD, RETREATED BY THIS ROAD. OVER THIS GROUND, ON THAT DARK AND RAINY NIGHT, MARCHED COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON WITH HIS VIRGINIA TROOPS TO ATTACK JUMONVILLE IN HIS HIDDEN CAMP FOUR MILES NORTH OF HERE. THAT MARCH ENDED IN THE FIRST CLASH OF ARMS WHICH OPENED THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR THAT ENDED IN DRIVING FRANCE FROM AMERICA. OVER THIS ROUTE CAME THE FRENCH AND INDIANS TO ATTACK WASHINGTON AT FORT NECESSITY, ONE MILE EAST OF HERE. HERE, PASSED IN PROUD ARRAY THE ILL FATED BRADDOCK ARMY AND BY THIS ROUTE RETURNED ITS BLEEDING REMNANTS AFTER THE DISASTROUS DEFEAT. BY THIS FRONTIER ROAD, UNDER GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN, CAME THE SOUTHERN WING OF THE U.S. ARMY THAT QUELLED THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION. HERE, FOR MORE THAN SEVENTY YEARS THROUGH THIS CONVERGING POINT FLOWED THE FRONTIER TRAVEL THAT PREPARED A WESTERN HAVEN FOR CIVILIZATION. THIS WHEEL WORN CHASM IS A VENERABLE MONUMENT TO A PAST AGE. THE LAST SPAN THROUGH A MOUNTAIN FASTNESS THAT LINED THE EAST WITH THE WEST. ERECTED BY THE FORT NECESSITY CHAPTER SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1931.

Jumonville Glen Unit:
Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument.
The monument is a sandstone/brownstone marker installed in 1932 by the Fort Necessity Chapter, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Washington's birthday. It honors Colonel George Washington's victory in battle at Jumonville Glen against the French prior to the Great Meadows battle. The monument is rough-cut boulder measuring 7 feet high, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet deep and bears an inscribed plaque (fig. 45). It is located above the Jumonville Glen battle site, just south of the Jumonville Glen Road Trace's east end. The inscription reads:
WASHINGTON'S FIRST BATTLEFIELD, PRELUDE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR *** LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON IN COMMAND OF A COMPANY OF VIRGINIA MILITIA, FORTY IN NUMBER ASSISTED BY THE HALF KING TENACHARISSON AND A COMPANY OF INDIANS, SURPRISED, KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED THE ENTIRE ENGAGED FRENCH FORCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF ENSIGN COULON DE JUMONVILLE HIDDEN BELOW THIS LEDGE OF ROCKS SINCE KNOWN AS "WASHINGTON'S ROCKS," MAY 28, 1754 "THIS OBSCURE SKIRMISH BEGAN THE WAR THAT SET THE WORLD ON FIRE." FRANCIS PARKMAN MARKED BY THE WESTMORELAND – FAYETTE BRANCH OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Jumonville Glen Entrance Sign, Fences, and Gates.
A wood frame park sign, sections of three-rail wood fencing, and two pipe rail gates mark the entrance to the Jumonville Glen Unit. All features have a brown color scheme to harmonize with the surroundings. They were installed sometime around 2005.

Jumonville Glen Loop Trail Benches.

Three backless benches are positioned along the loop trail: at the Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument, at the overlook, and at the lower part of the loop trail. The benches feature a brown color scheme and are generally inconspicuous in the landscape. Paved bump-outs along the paved portion of the loop trail may have been intended for benches.

Jumonville Glen Waysides.
Two angled wayside signs supported by two or four metal posts, and a wayside mounted atop a wall, are located at the site. The signs are located along the loop trail: just southeast of the kiosk, at the overlook, and at the bottom of the cliffs.

Washington's First Battlefield Tablet.
The tablet commemorates Washington's 200th birthday and his first battle and victory. It was placed at the entrance to the Jumonville Glen area July 1932 by the Fort Necessity Chapter, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The marker consists of wrought iron pedestal approximately 3 feet high that holds a 3-foot square inscribed plaque mounted at an angle (fig. 46). The marker is located near the site's entrance, at the west end of the Jumonville Glen Road Trace. The inscription reads:
WASHINGTON'S FIRST BATTLEFIELD * THE WASHINGTON-BRADDOCK ROAD 1754-1755 WAS SITUATED ABOUT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY YARDS TO THE EASTWARD. WASHINGTON'S FIRST BATTLEFIELD WASHINGTON'S ROCKS AND JUMONVILLE'S GRAVE ARE LOCATED ABOUT THREE HUNDRED YARDS TO THE EASTWARD OF THIS FAMOUS ROAD. HORACE WALPOLE SAID, "IT WAS THE VOLLEY FIRED BY A YOUNG VIRGINIAN [WASHINGTON] IN THE BACK WOODS OF AMERICA THAT SET THE WORLD ON FIRE." DUNBAR'S CAMP WAS SITUATED ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED YARDS TO THE NORTHWARD. THIS TABLET IS PLACED TO COMMEMORATE THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. JULY 4, 1932.

Evaluation:
The park's eight historic monuments installed between 1913 and 1932 are extant, although one (Old Braddock Road Monument) has been repositioned. Other small-scale features are not historic but do not detract from the historic character of the site.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
MAIN UNIT	196337	Undetermined					No
Fort Necessity Monument	196338	Contributing	080053				No
Great Meadows Monument	196339	Contributing					No
Wharton Township Monument	196340	Contributing	081582				No
Fort Necessity Entrance Sign	196341	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Fort Necessity Flagpole	196342	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Fort Necessity Walkway Benches	196343	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Fort Necessity Waysides	196344	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Swivel Gun	196345	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
BRADDOCK'S GRAVESITE UNIT	196346	Undetermined					No
Braddock's Grave Monument	196347	Contributing	006820				No
Braddock's Grave Monument Fence	196348	Contributing	081481				No
Braddock's Grave Tablet	196349	Contributing	081466				No
Old Braddock Road Monument	196350	Contributing	081467				No
Braddock's Gravesite Entrance Sign and Gates	196351	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Braddock's Gravesite Loop Walkway Benches	196352	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Braddock's Gravesite Waysides	196353	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
JUMONVILLE GLEN UNIT	196354	Undetermined					No
Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument	196355	Contributing	080054				No
Washington's First Battlefield Tablet	196356	Contributing	081469				No
Jumonville Glen Entrance Sign, Fences, and Gates	196357	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jumonville Glen Loop Trail Benches	196358	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jumonville Glen Waysides	196359	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 41. View of the Great Meadows Monument along US 40, west of the park entrance. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6990)



Figure 42. View of the Wharton Township Monument along US 40, just west of the park entrance. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6987)



Figure 43. View looking north at the Braddock's Grave Monument and enclosure fence, erected in 1913. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6678)



Figure 44. View looking north at the Old Braddock Road Monument at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit. The grass-covered trace of Braddock Road is just west (image left) of the monument. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6683)



Figure 45. View looking southwest at the Jumonville Glen Battlefield Monument, erected in 1932. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6734)



Figure 46. View looking northeast at the 1932 Washington's First Battlefield Tablet at the east end of the Jumonville Glen Road Trace. (OCLP 2022, DSC-6710)

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Due to the sensitive nature of archeological resources, only sites identified in approved National Register documentation are presented in this report, and to date such documentation has not been completed for Fort Necessity NB. The park completed an archeological report, “Fort Necessity National Battlefield Archaeological Overview and Assessment” in 2017. For more information, contact park staff.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 8

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/01/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/01/2022

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Fort Necessity NB Landscape is overall in “good” condition. There is no evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property’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.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Development of surrounding properties could diminish the rural character of the area and threaten the soundscape and viewshed.

Date Identified: 09/01/2022

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Traffic

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: High-speed traffic on US 40 has replaced the comparatively slow traffic of the early 1800s. Noise from traffic occasional disrupt the setting at the fort, and especially at the Braddock's Gravesite Unit.

Date Identified: 09/01/2022

Type of Impact: Vandalism/Theft/Arson

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Vandalism occasionally occurs at the Jumonville Glen Unit, with broken bottles the most common problem. The plaque on the Jumonville Glen Monument has been vandalized in the past.

Date Identified: 09/01/2022

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Non-native and invasive plants are an ongoing threat in and around the Great Meadows.

Date Identified: 09/01/2022

Type of Impact: Visitation

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The earthworks are at risk of damage when visitors climb them.

Date Identified: 09/01/2022

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The 1991 General Management Plan continues to serve as the primary source for laws and policies that apply to the park's fundamental resources and values. The GMP classifies the entire park as a historic zone, within which are three subzones: core historic, natural, and development:
• The core historic subzone is that area of each unit encompassing most of the primary and secondary historic features, including the cultural landscape. In the main unit most of this subzone is within the original boundary of George Washington's land patent. This subzone will be managed primarily to protect and interpret historic resources and landscapes.
• The natural subzone is less significant for its cultural resources and will be managed primarily to ensure the health and viability of plant and animal life, and to screen visual and audible intrusions from the core historic areas.
• The development subzone is a minimum area set aside to provide the services to meet visitor and park management needs. These areas include access roads, parking areas, utility rights-of-way, information and interpretation facilities, maintenance facilities, picnic and group camping areas, park residences, and life estate residences. (GMP 1991: 44-45)

The GMP also identifies management objectives, which include:
• Manage the cultural landscape in and around the Great Meadows to evoke the 1754 frontier setting and to set the stage for visitor interpretation. (The cultural landscape includes the reproduction stockade, earthworks, the Great Meadows, the forest edge, the Braddock Road trace, and surrounding woodlands.)
• Manage the landscape at Jumonville Glen to evoke a feeling of the secluded, undeveloped setting at the time of the encounter that triggered the French and Indian War.
• Maintain the grave site of General Braddock in a memorial setting, and protect the existing integrity of the Braddock Road remnant. (GMP 1991: 4,78)

Although the GMP does not specifically present an overall landscape treatment approach, the management zoning and objectives discussed above align with "Rehabilitation," defined as:
The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for an inventory unit through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions of features that convey its historical, cultural or aesthetic values.

The 2013 Foundation Document identifies Fort Necessity, Jumonville Glen, Great Meadows, Braddock's Gravesite, and the Braddock Road Trace as fundamental resources and values for Fort Necessity NB. The Mount Washington Tavern and the park's commemorative monuments are identified as other important resources and values. (FD 2013: 7-8)

The NPS uses the cultural landscape report (CLR) as the primary tool to inform long-term management decisions regarding a cultural landscape. To date, Great Meadows is the only area of the park with a CLR. The Foundation Document recommends an update of the CLR, and preparation of new CLRs for Braddock's Gravesite, Jumonville Glen, and the Mount Washington Tavern areas. (FD 2013: 25)

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type:	Bulk Import TBD
Treatment Completed:	No
Document Type:	Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date:	1997-08-01
Title:	Draft Cultural Landscape Report August 1997 (Great Meadows)
IRMA Link:	https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2286926

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

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