National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2002

Revised: 2/2024



Other Encampment Areas

Valley Forge National Historical Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

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

Scope of the CLI

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

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

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

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

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

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

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

Use

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

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

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Other Encampment Areas

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 976335

Parent Landscape: 300015

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Valley Forge National Historical Park

Alpha Code: VAFO

Park Organization Code: 4860

Park District: VAFO

Region: Northeast

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

The Other Encampment Areas is part of Valley Forge National Historical Park (NHP), which preserves and commemorates the site of the 1777–1778 winter encampment of the main body of the Continental Army under the command of General George Washington. The park is located in southeastern Pennsylvania, approximately 20 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It straddles the Schuylkill River and contains land in two counties (Chester and Montgomery) and five municipalities (Lower Providence, Schuylkill, Tredyffrin, Upper Merion, and West Norriton). Originally established as Pennsylvania's first state park in 1893, the park has been managed by the National Park Service since 1976 and now encompasses approximately 3,452 acres.

The land to the north of the Schuylkill River is generally referred to as the North Side and that to the south, as the South Side. Seventy-five percent of the park lies on the South Side, which is composed of three distinct landforms: the dolomite limestone valley, quartzite hills, and red sandstone and shale river terraces. The twin peaks known as Mounts Joy and Misery visually and physically anchor the west-central portion of the South Side. These two prominent landforms were important defensive elements of the Revolutionary War encampment, providing opportunities for long views across open areas and presenting challenging terrain to intruders. The North Side covers much of the southern half of the Perkiomen Peninsula formed by the confluence of Perkiomen Creek with the Schuylkill River, and its landform is characterized by a series of fertile river terraces formed on red sandstone and shale. The pastoral landscape of this area, with open fields surrounded by forest, encompasses several former multi-generational farms.

The 1,654-acre Other Encampment Areas, which comprises the central and largest portion of the South Side, encompasses the land between the Schuylkill River and the park's southern boundary and between Valley Creek on the west and the park's eastern boundary, excluding the Port Kennedy area in the northeast corner of the South Side. A smaller portion of the Other Encampment Areas is located on the North Side. Small clusters of buildings are scattered throughout the open meadows and swaths of forest that characterize the area. Key landscape features that made Valley Forge naturally defensible, portions of the Continental Army's earthworks systems, and the site of the Army's parade grounds are intact within the center of the area. Several eighteenth-century farmhouses and outbuildings remain, although they present an incomplete picture of the historic agrarian landscape due to the many substantial outbuildings that are missing from the farmsteads. In addition, many park-related buildings and structures

(historic and recent) are also located in this area, including visitor and maintenance facilities.

Roads, bike paths, a multipurpose trail, and a horse trail carry visitors throughout the Other Encampment Areas. Many of the existing road alignments are based upon the lines of the historic settlement roads of the past. Gulph Road, County Line Road, and State Route 23 carry park, commercial, and commuter traffic into and through the area from the surrounding areas. Outer Line Drive and Inner Line Drive carry visitors from the visitor center at the eastern edge of the park along the park driving tour route. The remains of the Continental Army's outer line of defenses, including restored and reconstructed redoubts and redans, and the remnants of the outer line defenses (archeological) are found along Outer Line Drive and overlook the Pennsylvania Turnpike. This is screened from view by dense stands of pine and meadow grasses. Along Inner Line Drive, the remains of the inner line defensive earthworks can be found. The area is heavily wooded, but views of the western fields are evident during occasional breaks in the forest undergrowth. Inner Line Drive winds along the eastern flank of Mount Joy and slowly descends near the Grand Parade, passing the cannons of Knox's artillery park and the Redoubts #3 and #4.

Various memorials, picnic sites, and parking lots are located along the roads passing through the Other Encampment Areas, particularly the Outer and Inner Line Drives. Monuments and sculpture of all shape, size, and material are located along the park thoroughfares to commemorate various brigades, generals, and other peoples and events related to the encampment and American Revolution. The National Memorial Arch, located at the intersection of Gulph Road and Outer Line Drive, is the largest of the memorials and is visible throughout much of the park. Recreated log huts are also grouped along the drives, representative of the brigade housing within the area during the encampment. The dogwoods in the Dogwood Grove and laurels and rhododendrons on Inner Line Drive are examples of plantings used to commemorate the encampment. Parking lots and pull offs are located along the roads for viewing the monuments and sculpture, the huts, the earthworks, various officers' quarters buildings, and the distant views. The historic openness of the encampment landscape has been changed by the addition of these elements along with maturing vegetation.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Valley Forge NHP, including the Other Encampment Areas, was originally designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1961 when it was known as Valley Forge State Park. As a component landscape of Valley Forge NHP, the Other Encampment Areas is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, C, and D at national, state, and local levels.

The Other Encampment Areas is primarily significant at the national level in the area of Military History as the location of the Continental Army's encampment during the winter of 1777-1778, which ranks among the most famous events of the Revolutionary War, and as the site where Baron Friedrich von Steuben (1730–1794) trained and drilled soldiers to succeed against the British. The property has national-level significance in the area of Conservation for its contributions to the history of historic preservation and in the area of Commemoration for commemorative features on the park landscape. The property is significant at the national level in the area of Architecture for the National Memorial Arch as an important example of a Classical Revival-style triumphal arch-type monument that is representative of the work of nationally prominent architect Paul Philippe Cret, and in the area of Engineering for the Outer Line of Defense and the Inner Line Linear Earthworks, which are examples of the work of Louis Le Begue de Presle Du Portail (1743–1802), the renowned French military engineer enlisted to assist the American troops with their fortification systems. The property is also significant at the national level in the area of Historic-Non Aboriginal Archeology for its realized and potential ability to contribute substantive data regarding the form and function of the 1777–1778 winter encampment. The Other Encampment Areas possesses state-level significance in the area of Landscape Architecture as a representative memorial park landscape developed in the first half of the twentieth century by the Valley Forge Park Commission from 1893 through 1935. The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the local level in the area of Agriculture for the establishment of and improvements to farmsteads that typify the agricultural development of the region. The property is significant at the local level in the area of Art for the General Wayne Statue as an example of original monumental statuary designed by Henry Kirke Bush-Brown (1857–1935) in 1907. Lastly, the property is significant at the local level in the area of Prehistoric Archeology for its demonstrated and potential ability to contribute substantive data regarding pre-contact-period settlement patterns in the area dating from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 117)

The Other Encampment Areas component landscape shares the same periods of significance as the larger Valley Forge NHP: 8000 BCE-1600 CE and ca.1710-1949. The former period encompasses the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods during which the property, as evidenced by the presence of significant archeological sites, was

occupied by Native Americans. The latter period includes the years when property achieved its primary national significance as the site of the Continental Army's encampment during the winter and spring of 1777-1778. The years between ca.1710 and 1777-1778 and through the late nineteenth century, represent locally significant periods of agricultural and industrial development of Valley Forge and include the construction dates for a number of architecturally significant resources, as well as the overlapping period between 1876 and 1949 during which the nationally significant events associated with the conservation and commemoration of the Valley Forge encampment site occurred. The 1949 end date of significance corresponds to the year that the restoration-focused development program laid out by the Valley Forge Park Commission in 1936 and overseen by preservation architect George Edwin Brumbaugh was completed.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

Overall, the Other Encampment Areas today represents its appearance during the early state park era (pre-1949). Natural and geological features—Mount Joy and Mount Misery, the Schuylkill River and Valley Creek, the gently sloping space that became the parade ground, and the topographic ridges—continue to convey the larger landscape characteristics present during the encampment. Some defensive works have been reconstructed and interpreted while others are preserved under tree cover. Several buildings and structures present at the time of the encampment still exist, albeit with alterations by later owners. The circulation system is a mix of pre-encampment era and state park era roads that provide access to defensive features and reconstructed soldier huts, monuments and markers, and picnic and parking areas. Views and vistas aimed at interpreting key sites remain today, although some are obscured by successional vegetation or by designed plantings lining tour roads or screening incompatible land uses. The industrial and agricultural character of the landscape has diminished with the loss of many associated features and uses, but evidence of these activities still remains.

The commemorative and recreational focus implemented during the early state park era had an irreversible impact on the integrity of the encampment era landscape, but the more recent history of the park has also affected the integrity of the potentially significant early state park era. Since the end of the historic period, guard stations, a picnic pavilion, and some of the comfort stations have been removed, while additional replica encampment buildings have been added. Several parking pullouts and parking lots have been expanded, and the visitor center was recently renovated. Management of views and vistas continue to be challenged by successional growth and suburban development. Park efforts to rehabilitate the landscape to convey the character of the encampment era are ongoing.

Condition:
The Other Encampment Areas component landscape is in fair condition. Contributing features relating to the encampment are routinely maintained to preserve their historical and interpretive value. Monuments and markers located throughout the Other Encampment Areas boundary are well-maintained and in good condition, effectively preserving the commemorative landscape for which Valley Forge is significant. Contributing historic resources such as the Grand Parade are being maintained and rehabilitated for the environmental health and interpretive integrity of the features. Buildings and structures in the landscape are generally stable, and many are targeted through adaptive reuse through private leasing. Some, however, still suffer from deferred maintenance. Additionally, excessive deer browse continue to impact park resources and require continued response.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

To support CLI documentation, the CLI Professional Procedures Guide has established a hierarchy of landscapes and component landscapes. A landscape is a site or district that is listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and includes landscape characteristics and features that define the historic character of the cultural landscape. Complex landscapes can be subdivided into distinct component landscape areas that contribute to the significance of the landscape, and may also be individually listed on or eligible for the National Register. Component landscapes warrant individual documentation to adequately record the physical character or assemblage of related features. Examples of component landscapes include a campground, farmstead, garden, cemetery, or road system.

One overall landscape and five component landscapes have been identified for Valley Forge National Historical Park. The overall Valley Forge NHP Landscape is coterminous with the park boundary and includes all natural and cultural features related to the encampment, agriculture, industrial, commemoration, and recreation uses that are contributing to the National Register. Due to the large and complex nature of the NHP Landscape, analysis and evaluation of these resources are addressed in five component landscapes: Other Encampment Areas, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill.

Landscape Type:

Historic Designed Landscape

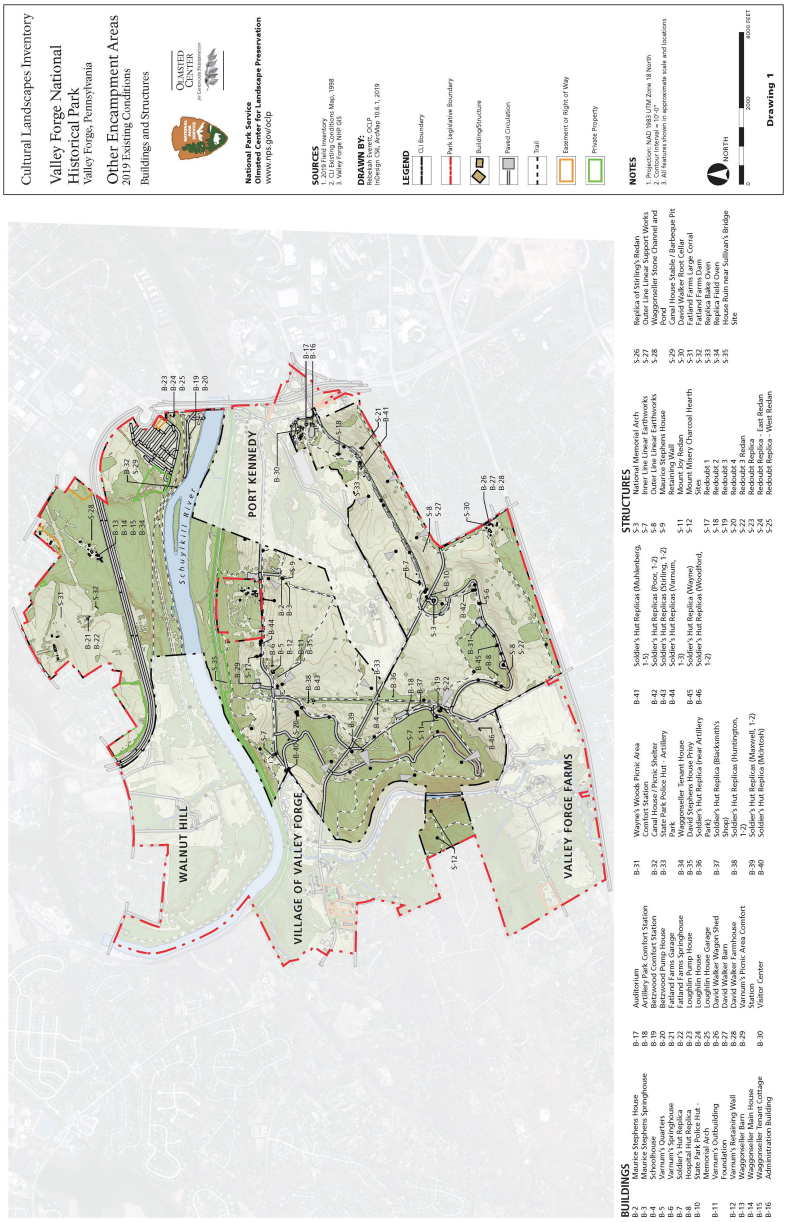
Historic Site

Historic Vernacular Landscape

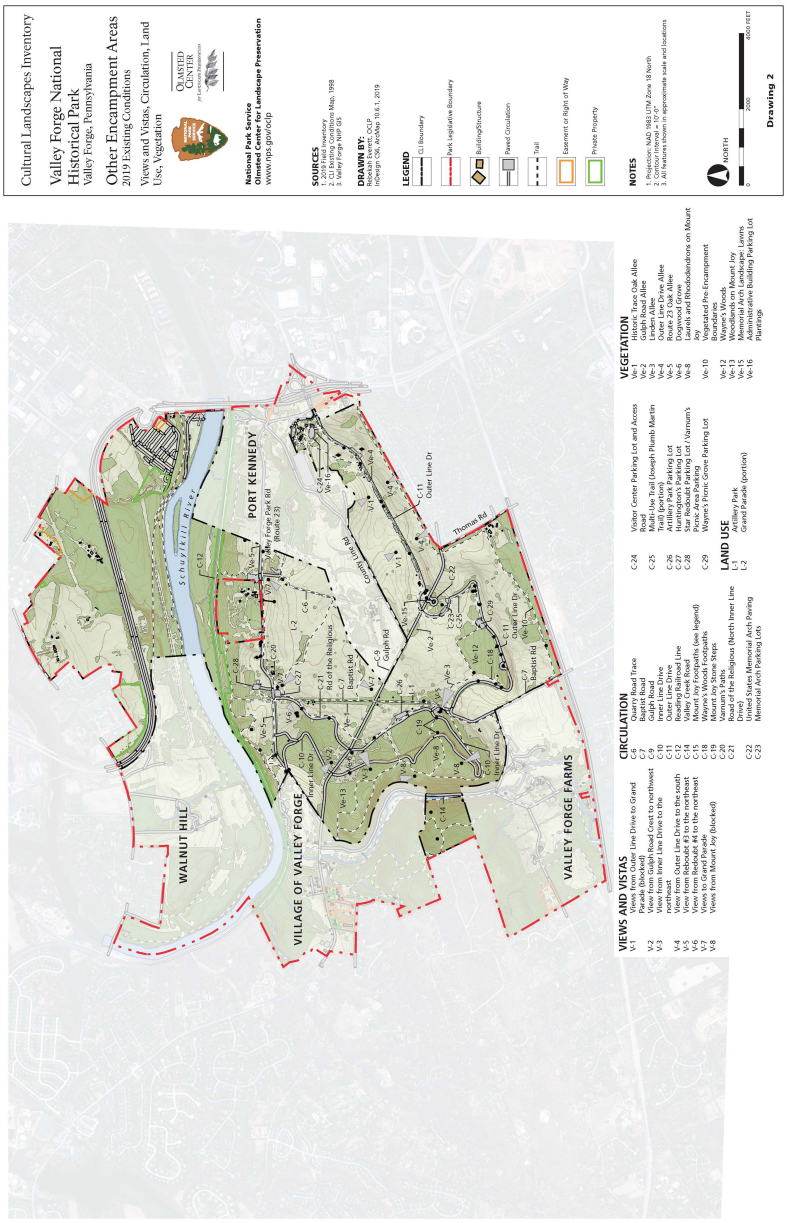
Other Names:

Other Name:	Valley Forge	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Valley Forge National Historical Park	**Other Name Type:**	Current
Other Name:	Valley Forge State Park	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

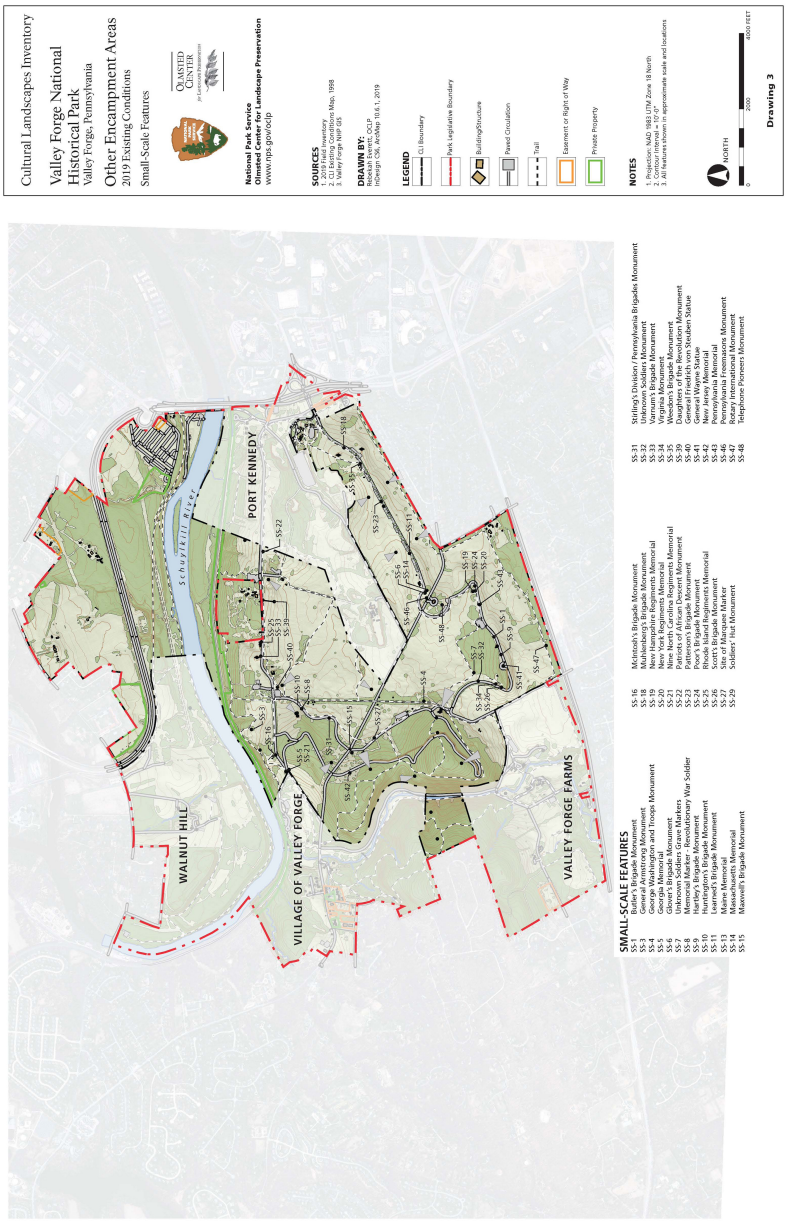
Site Plan



Site map, 2024, Drawing 1 of 3.

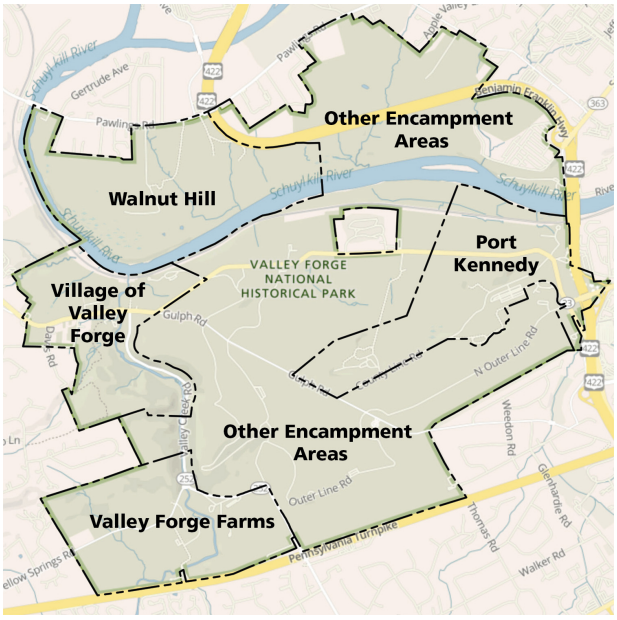


Site map, 2024, Drawing 2 of 3.



Site map, 2024, Drawing 3 of 3.

Hierarchy Description Graphic:



Map showing the five component landscapes at Valley Forge National Historical Park--hereafter NHP. (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2022)

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/05/2002

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The original CLI for the Other Encampment Areas, then named Valley Forge NHP Landscape, was approved by the Park Superintendent on September 5, 2002 and the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on September 16, 2004. Condition reassessments for the CLI were approved by the superintendent on September 26, 2003 and September 8, 2009. The original CLI relied upon the primary and secondary source material available at Valley Forge National Historical Park. It was written by Shaun Eyring, Jodi Gee, and David Uschold. N.J. Brown prepared the report for the 2004 SHPO review. Field work and site plan revisions for this CLI update were completed by Tim Layton and Rebekah Everett in the summer of 2019. Text and graphics were finalized by Tim Layton and Jeff Killion.

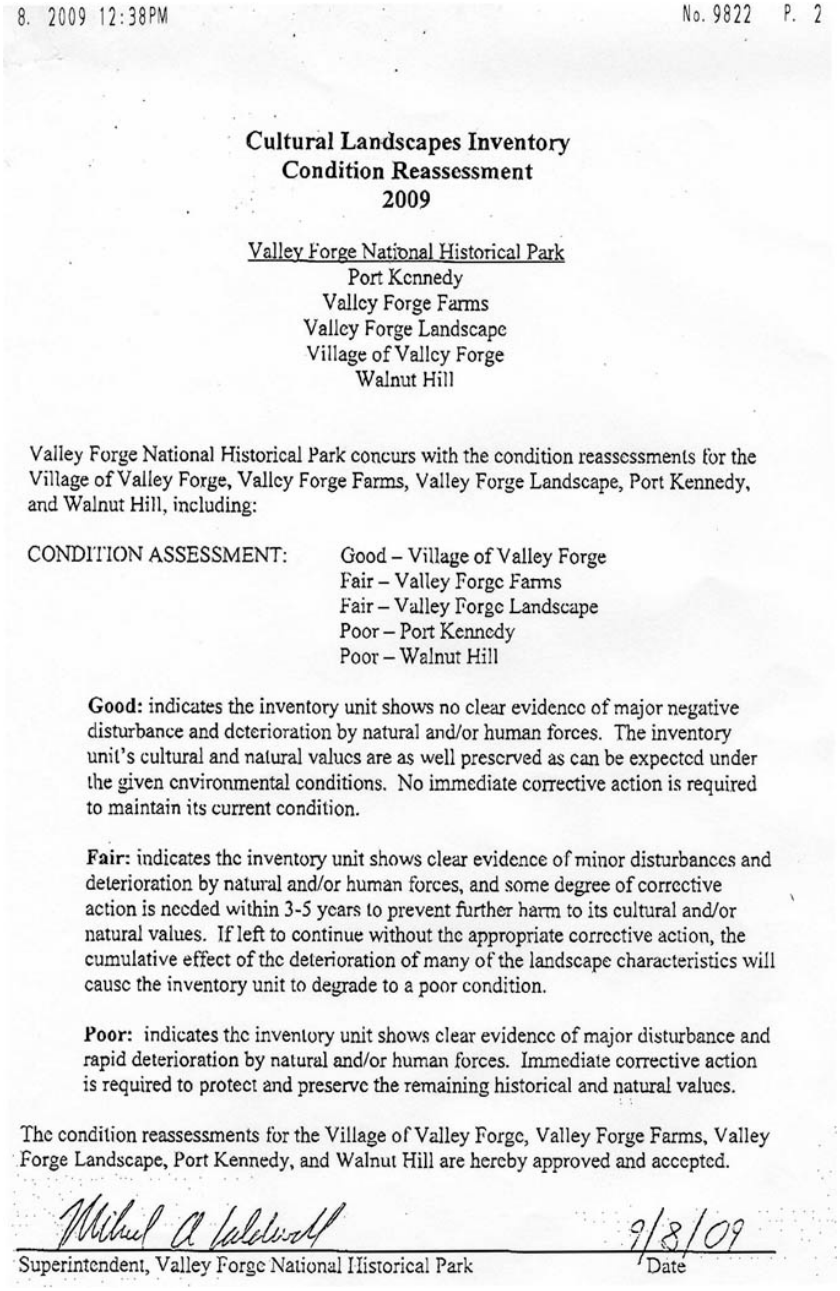
SUMMARY OF CLI REVISIONS, 2024

Resources evaluated in the original Valley Forge NHP Landscape CLI are now evaluated in this CLI, named the Other Encampment Areas CLI. The change better reflects the organization of park resources and the hierarchy of CLI landscapes and component landscapes in DOI Region 1.

Additional updates have made to the Other Encampment Areas since the 2004 and 2009 versions (formerly named NHP Landscape). They include revisions to the National Register section to reflect updated National Register documentation that was completed in 2016 (including additional areas of significance and extension of the period of significance to 1949); updating the Chronology and Physical History sections to document changes in the landscape since 2004; updating the site plans; updating the Analysis and Evaluation chapter with expansion of the inventoried features; updated photographs; and assessment of the overall landscape condition. Field work for this update was completed in 2019 by Tim Layton and Rebekah Everett, and editing was completed by Tim Layton and Jeff Killion in 2022. Upon approval by the Park Superintendent, this update will supersede all previous versions.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path



8. 2009 12:38PM No. 9822 P. 2

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2009

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Port Kennedy
Valley Forge Farms
Valley Forge Landscape
Village of Valley Forge
Walnut Hill

Valley Forge National Historical Park concurs with the condition reassessments for the Village of Valley Forge, Valley Forge Farms, Valley Forge Landscape, Port Kennedy, and Walnut Hill, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:
Good – Village of Valley Forge
Fair – Valley Forge Farms
Fair – Valley Forge Landscape
Poor – Port Kennedy
Poor – Walnut Hill

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

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

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

The condition reassessments for the Village of Valley Forge, Valley Forge Farms, Valley Forge Landscape, Port Kennedy, and Walnut Hill are hereby approved and accepted.

Michael A Caldwell 9/8/09
Superintendent, Valley Forge National Historical Park Date

CLI condition reassessment form, September 8, 2009.

Cultural Landscapes Inventories
Condition Reassessment 2003

Valley Forge National Historical Park:
Valley Forge Landscape
Port Kennedy
Valley Forge Farms
Village of Valley Forge
Walnut Hill

Valley Forge National Historical Park concurs with the following condition reassessments for the Valley Forge Landscape, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill:

CONDITION REASSESSMENT:

Valley Forge Landscape: Fair
Port Kennedy: Poor
Valley Forge Farms: Fair
Village of Valley Forge: Fair
Walnut Hill: Poor

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 condition reassessments for the Valley Forge Landscape, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill in Valley Forge National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Valley Forge National Historical Park — Date 9/26/03

CLI condition reassessment form, September 26, 2003.

United States Department of the Interior

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NER-RS&S)

August 20, 2004

Ms. Jean Cutler
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Bldg, 2nd Floor
440 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Dear Ms. Cutler:

Enclosed you will find a copy of five Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) reports for Valley Forge National Historical Park. They provide detailed landscape information on the following landscapes:

Valley Forge Landscape
Port Kennedy
Valley Forge Farms
Village of Valley Forge
Walnut Hill

Your office received copies of this information in its original form soon after it was prepared by the National Park Service (NPS) and Oculus in 1998 and 2000, but we do not have a record of your response. Since then this information has been entered into the NPS cultural landscapes database and we are now sending you the reports from the database. We now request a consensus determination regarding our findings of significance for the property, specifically which landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the significance (see the attached lists). In order to meet agency inventory goals, we need your response prior to September 15, 2004.

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

SHPO concurrence letter, September 16, 2004 (page 1 of 3).

and associated features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that require further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some districts and sites, they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly document other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort. The NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory, for example, includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more comprehensive approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground resources in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest. As of August, 2004, there are several findings on structures in this CLI that differ from early LCS findings. The LCS will be updated in the next fiscal year to resolve discrepancies.

Valley Forge State Park was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on January 20, 1961 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. On July 4, 1976, Congress enacted Public Law 94-337 authorizing Valley Forge National Historical Park... "to preserve and commemorate for the people of the United States the area associated with the heroic suffering, hardship, and determination and resolve of General Washington's Continental Army during the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge." Valley Forge National Historical Park National Register documentation was accepted by the Keeper on February 26, 1988, with a Supplemental Listing Record signed by the Keeper on October 28, 1988. The park's National Register documentation is currently being revised, and when this is complete this CLI will also be updated to reflect any changes.

The 1988 National Register documentation lists Valley Forge National Historical Park as significant in five areas:

I. The Revolution: The Beginnings of the American Army, 1777-1778
II. Sculpture and Monuments, 1901-1938
III. Industry, 18th to early 20th century
IV. Architecture, 18th and early 20th century
V. Ruins, early 18th to mid-19th century

The park derives significance under Criterion A for the encampment of the continental army and its post-war commemoration. It is also significant under Criterion B for its association with individuals important to our history, such as George Washington and Friedrich von Steuben. Buildings related to the encampment and commemoration, industry, and agriculture are significant under Criterion C, architecture. Ruins and archeological sites of the area are significant under Criterion D. The 1988 National Register documentation established 1742 as the beginning date for the period of significance. The end date, established by the Supplement Listing Record, is 1938.

The post-encampment agricultural associations and the association with recreation during its years as a state park may achieve significance at the state or local level. Some landscape characteristics of the site, such as spatial organization and vegetation are not discussed in the existing National Register documentation, and are documented in these CLIs. These issues will be resolved in the updated National Register documentation, which may also extend the period of significance.

Within each CLI, we call your particular attention to the Statement of Significance (end of Part 1), the Analysis and Evaluation Summary (beginning of Part 3) and the National Register Information (near the beginning of Part 4).

SHPO concurrence letter, September 16, 2004 (page 2 of 3).

ER# 01-4112-091-B

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

- the landscapes of Valley Forge, and the component landscapes of Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill contribute to the significance of the park in the following areas:

- Valley Forge Landscape: Military, Conservation, Architecture, Agriculture, Industry, Entertainment/Recreation
- Port Kennedy: Military, Industry, Architecture, Archeology (Prehistoric), Conservation
- Valley Forge Farms: Military, Agriculture, Politics/Government, Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal and Prehistoric), Architecture, Conservation, Industry, Exploration/Settlement
- Village of Valley Forge: Military, Conservation, Industry, Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal and Prehistoric), Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Transportation
- Walnut Hill: Agriculture, Military, Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal and Prehistoric), Architecture

- that certain landscape characteristics and features contribute to the significance of the property (see enclosed lists).

If you concur with our evaluation of the Valley Forge landscape resources, please sign on the spaces provided below, and return prior to September 15, 2004. Please return the letter and any inquiries or comments to:

Nancy J. Brown
Co-CLI Program Coordinator
National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
200 Chestnut St., 3rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Brown at (215) 597-8863. We appreciate any efforts you can make to expedite this review.

Sincerely,

for Marie Rust
Regional Director

Enclosures

cc:
Arthur Stewart, Superintendent

I concur with the above-stated evaluation and contributing and non-contributing landscape features of the Valley Forge Landscape, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill in Valley Forge National Historical Park.

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer

9/16/04
Date

SHPO concurrence letter, September 16, 2004 (page 3 of 3).

Cultural Landscapes Inventories
Level II

Valley Forge National Historical Park:
Valley Forge Landscape
Port Kennedy
Valley Forge Farms
Village of Valley Forge
Walnut Hill

Valley Forge National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Level II inventories for the Valley Forge Landscape, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Not specified

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:

Valley Forge Landscape: Fair
Port Kennedy: Poor
Valley Forge Farms: Fair
Village of Valley Forge: Fair
Walnut Hill: Fair

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

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

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

The Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventories for the Valley Forge Landscape, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill in Valley Forge National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Valley Forge National Historical Park — 9/5/02 Date

Note: Concurrence is subject to the condition that the conditions are re-evaluated within one calendar year of the signature date.

CLI concurrence form, September 5, 2002.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Updates Certification Form
2024

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Core Encampment Area, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill

Valley Forge National Historical Park certifies the CLI updates for the Core Encampment Area, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:
Fair – Core Encampment Area
Poor – Port Kennedy
Fair – Valley Forge Farms
Good – Village of Valley Forge
Fair – Walnut Hill

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

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

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

The CLI updates for Core Encampment Area, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge Farms, Village of Valley Forge, and Walnut Hill at Valley Forge National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

Digitally signed by ROSALYN FENNELL
Date: 2024.02.20 17:04:59 -05'00'

February 20, 2024

Superintendent, Valley Forge National Historical Park — Date

CLI Update Certification Form, February 20, 2024.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Lisa Nowak	Change in Condition	09/08/2009	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
Jeff Killion	Other	02/20/2024	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2024 update to the Other Encampments Area CLI has been conducted at a Level A effort.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Pennsylvania	Chester County
Pennsylvania	Montgomery County

Size (Acres): 1654

Land Tract Number(s)

101-01, 45.56 acres
101-12, 0.00 (public)
101-15, 5.52
101-16, 11.22
101-28, 2.55
101-29, 1.02
101-30, 1,683.15 (portion of 1683-acre tract is in CLI boundary)
101-31, 0.11
101-33, 721.35
101-34, 15.00 (public)
101-36, 3.32
101-40, 22.03 (portion of 22-acre tract is in CLI boundary)
101-42, 61.22
101-43, 16.10 (public)
101-44, 41.62
101-46, 42.90
101-48, 6.23 (easement)
101-50, 30.69 (easement)
101-52, 0.69 (easement)
101-54, 0.00 (row, public)
101-56, 60.69 (portion of 61-acre tract is in CLI boundary)
101-58, 4.41 (easement)
101-59, 9.43 (easement)
101-64, 139.58 (portion of 140-acre tract is in CLI boundary, public)
101-66, 0.00
101-68, 145.03
101-70, 0.00
101-76, 20.07

Boundary Description:

The Other Encampment Areas CLI includes property within the current authorized boundaries of the park. The Washington Memorial Chapel parcel near the center of the park is excluded from the Other Encampment Areas boundary because the land is not within the authorized park boundary.

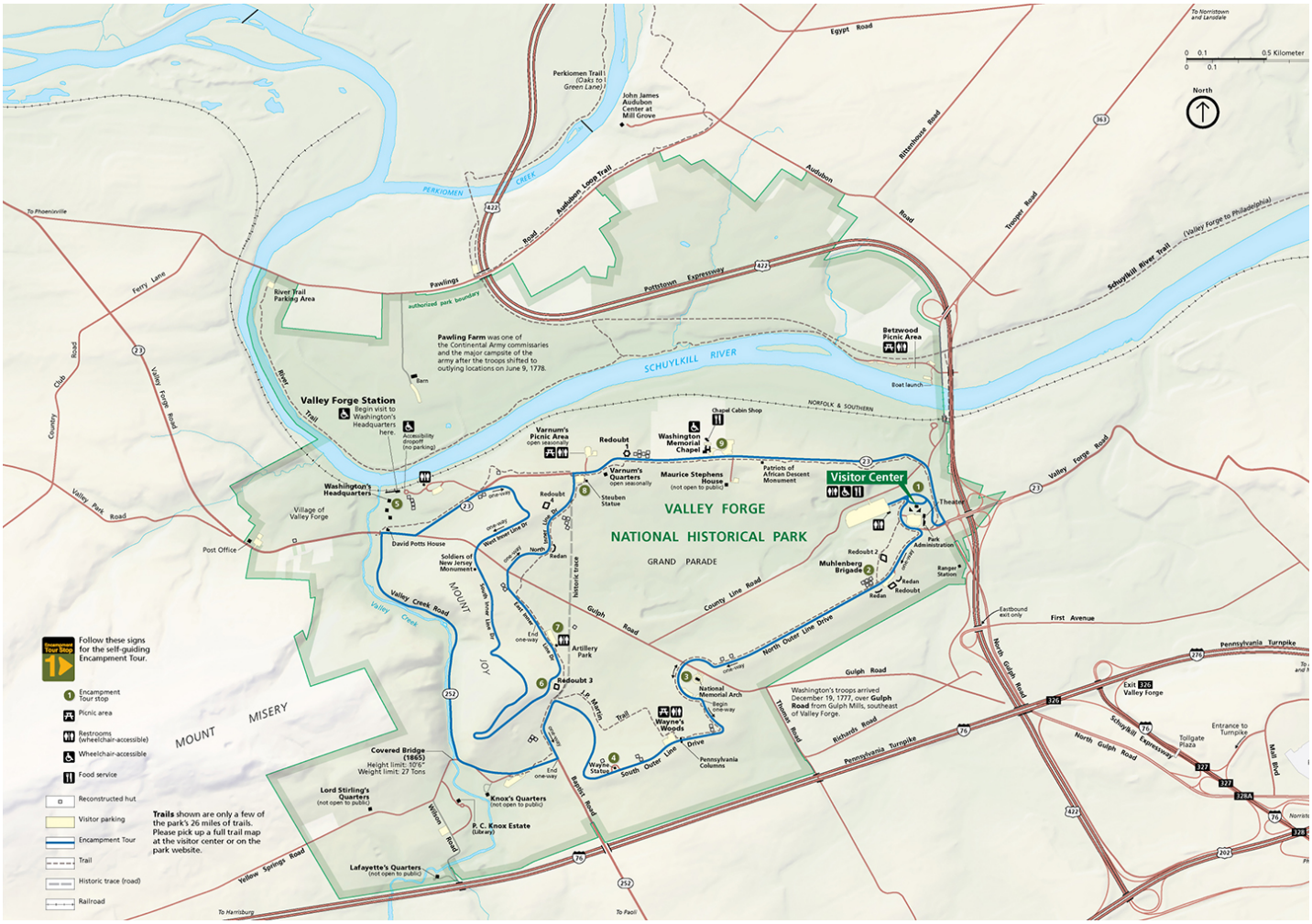
The boundary of the component landscape may be described as follows:
The park's hilly, irregular western boundary follows the lines of individually acquired parcels, and is flanked by both open fields and some development, as well as the boundaries of the Village of Valley Forge and Valley Forge Farms. To the south, the boundary largely follows the Pennsylvania Turnpike until it abruptly turns and travels northwest along Thomas Road. Near the intersection of Thomas and North Gulph Roads, the boundary again turns and travels northeast, meeting State Highway 422 at the eastern boundary of the park. The southern boundary is bordered by suburban development, in addition to the busy Turnpike. State Highway 422 (Pottstown Expressway) is just before the eastern boundary of the park and severs the park from the developed lands across the highway. The northern boundary is irregular and again largely follows the individual boundary lines of acquired parcels. The boundary follows the Pottstown Expressway north, until it curves to the west and jogs north across the highway, irregularly following the edges of Audubon Road and Pawling Road before it intersects the Schuylkill River. Properties on the northern boundary include Saint Gabriel Hall and the Audubon Bird Sanctuary. The boundary then follows the river south, intersecting with the western boundary line.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
GIS	Area	40.11482	-75.47059	
GIS	Area	40.11428	-75.45428	
GIS	Area	40.11208	-75.44634	
GIS	Area	40.11944	-75.44614	
GIS	Area	40.1215	-75.44147	
GIS	Area	40.11792	-75.43286	
GIS	Area	40.12039	-75.43069	
GIS	Area	40.11914	-75.4279	
GIS	Area	40.11545	-75.42939	
GIS	Area	40.11472	-75.42257	
GIS	Area	40.11355	-75.42931	
GIS	Area	40.1114	-75.42859	
GIS	Area	40.11126	-75.42087	
GIS	Area	40.1067	-75.42052	
GIS	Area	40.09723	-75.41892	
GIS	Area	40.0914	-75.43348	
GIS	Area	40.0866	-75.42989	
GIS	Area	40.07937	-75.46463	
GIS	Area	40.08631	-75.47003	
GIS	Area	40.0889	-75.46043	
GIS	Area	40.09236	-75.46286	
GIS	Area	40.09132	-75.46682	
GIS	Area	40.09965	-75.46529	
GIS	Area	40.09741	-75.47159	
GIS	Area	40.10256	-75.47281	
GIS	Area	40.10533	-75.46659	
GIS	Area	40.10754	-75.43655	
GIS	Area	40.10436	-75.4366	
GIS	Area	40.10415	-75.44201	
GIS	Area	40.10753	-75.44152	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-75.4118549187784	40.0911490312675	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-75.4273145736281	40.1247444441585	

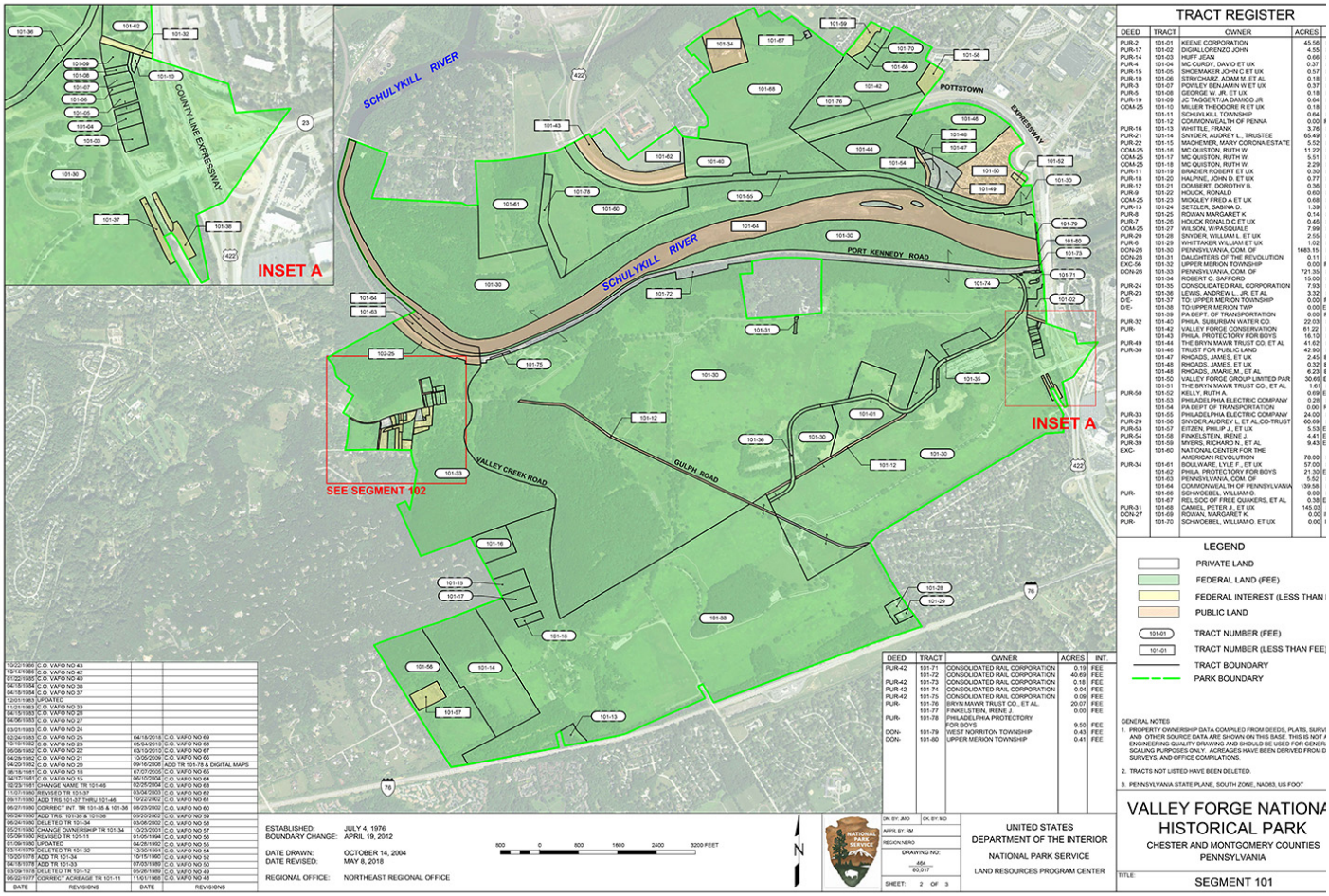
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-75.3644720961468	3.9837312488626	
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-75.4691737107163	40.0763802500524	

Location Map:



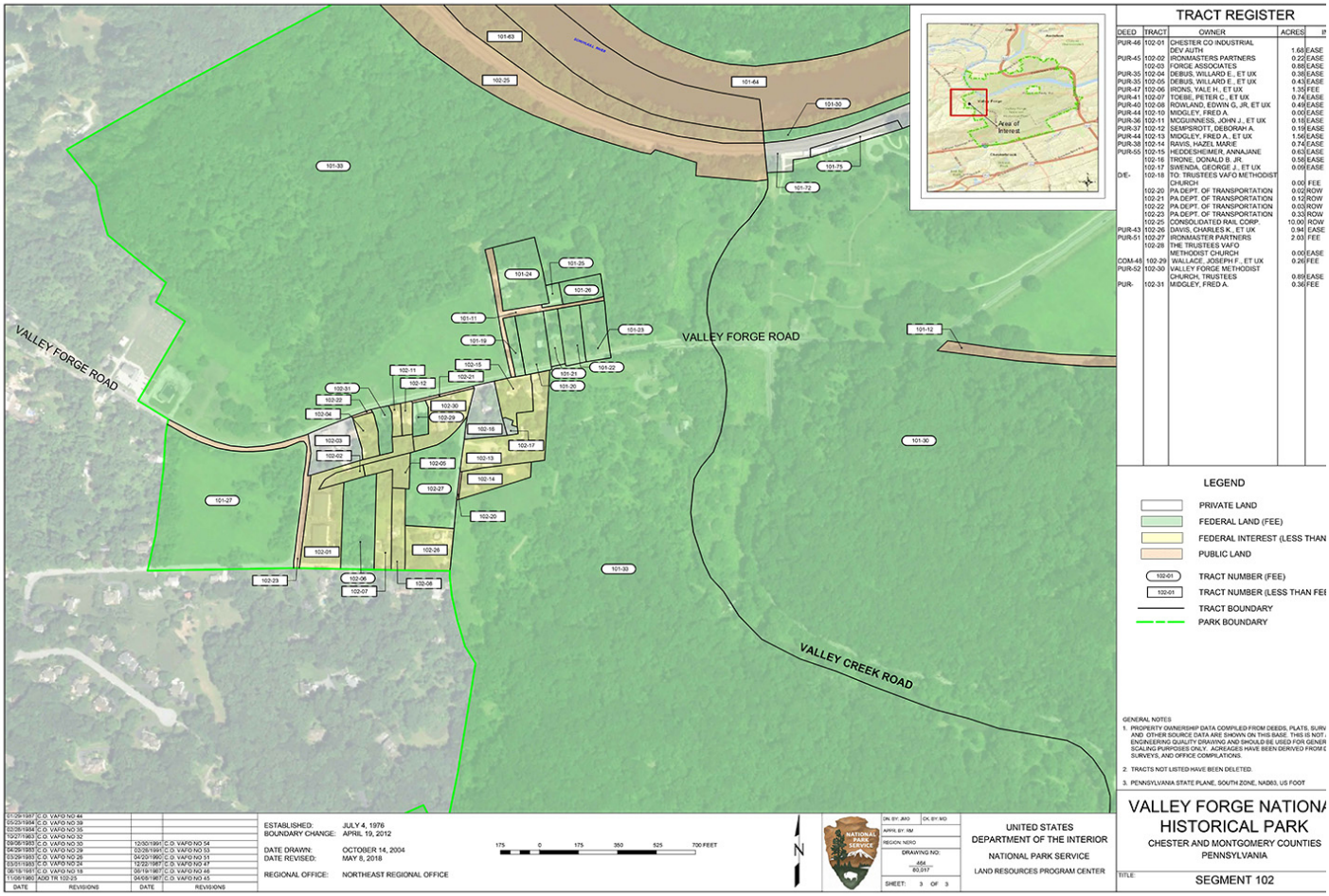
Map of Valley Forge NHP. (NPS Harpers Ferry Center, https://www.nps.gov/carto/app/#!/maps/alphacode/VAFO)


0.5 Mile
KING
OF
PRUSSIA
MALL



Land tract map, 2018. (NPS, Land Resources Program Center)





Land tract map, 2018. (NPS, Land Resources Program Center)



Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Valley Forge NHP is surrounded by a growing suburban and commercial corridor. The character of this surrounding area has replaced an agricultural and industrial landscape.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Valley Forge is located in the Piedmont Province. Several prominent geological features define the site. These include the quartzite hills of Mount Misery and Mount Joy to the west, the broad dolostone (limestone) valley that makes up the core of the park lands, the red sandstone terrace along the Schuylkill River, and the gently ascending, fertile land to the north of the river.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Valley Forge NHP is approximately 12 miles west of the Philadelphia city line and lies within two counties and is part of 5 townships. The southwest section is located within Schuylkill and Tredyffrin townships of Chester County. The northern section is located within Upper Merion, West Norriton, and Lower Providence townships of Montgomery County.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/05/2002

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As approved by the Park Superintendent on September 5, 2002, the Other Encampment Areas (under the former name of NHP Landscape) meets the "Must be Preserved and Maintained" management category because the preservation of the property is specifically legislated and the landscape is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria. Village of Valley Forge NHP area was part of the Valley Forge State Park, which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961 and transferred from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Department of the Interior in 1976. Valley Forge National Historical Park was officially established in 1976, "…to preserve and commemorate for the people of the United States the area associated with the heroic suffering, hardship, and determination and resolve of General George Washington's Continental Army during the winter of 1777–1778 at Valley Forge…" The Other Encampment Areas is also included on the boundary map that is referenced in the legislation. (FD 2019: 50-51)

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: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

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. Possible sites associated with the encampment include the various farmhouses, a barn that may have been used as a hospital, and possibly a burial ground in the churchyard at intersection of Audubon and Pawlings Roads.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

On the nation's bicentennial, July 4, 1976, President Gerald R. Ford signed the act establishing Valley Forge National Historical Park. However, National Historic Landmark designations and National Register of Historic Places listings of the park and several individual resources occurred earlier, when the park was part of the state park system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

On January 20, 1961, the 2,300-acre Valley Forge State Park was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) under Theme X, "The War for Independence." The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form noted extensive remains of major forts, miles of earthworks, the artillery park, Washington's headquarters house, quarters of other top officers, the Grand Parade Ground, museum, a reconstructed officers' hut, memorials and monuments, and historical markers. It also noted an observation tower (since removed) that "affords a comprehensive view of the camp site and the country-side."

On November 28, 1972, two properties at the Village of Valley Forge were individually designated as National Historic Landmarks. Washington's Headquarters (Issac Potts House) was designated under Theme XX, "Architecture (Colonial)." National Register documentation identified significance in the areas of Architecture and Military for the period December 1777 to June 1778. Von Steuben's Headquarters (now Steuben Memorial Information Center) was designated under a Revolutionary War theme (exact theme unknown). National Register documentation identified significance in the area of Military for the period February 23, 1778 to June 19, 1778. Both documentations were limited to descriptions of the houses.

The park was administratively listed in the National Register on October 15, 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. On October 10, 1975, NHL/National Register documentation was updated when Valley Forge State Park was enlarged from 2,300 to 2,515 acres. The NHL theme was re-designated as "Major American Wars, Revolution." National Register significance was identified in the area of Military for the eighteenth century, with specific dates December 1777 to June 1778. Regarding the Village of Valley Forge area, the form described Washington's Headquarters and the "bakehouse," but no other features.

On June 21, 1983, National Register documentation was completed for the Kennedy Mansion. Significance was identified in the area of Architecture for the nineteenth century, with specific dates listed as 1852 (date of construction) and ca.1920 (construction of last addition). In addition to the house, the form described the one-story garage, converted from a carriage house, and a cast iron urn on the east side of the house opposite the second wing. The form also described the house's location on a knoll that originally overlooked the village of Port Kennedy, a garden area bordered by a fieldstone retaining wall, and an entry walk with steps that punctuates the wall.

On October 28, 1988, the National Register documentation for what was by this time Valley Forge National Historical Park, was updated to address resources not associated with the park's primary area of significance as a military encampment. New areas of significance for the 3,464-acre district included Archeology-Historic, Architecture, Industry, and Sculpture for the mid eighteenth to early nineteenth century. A specific beginning date for the period of significance was not identified, but a Supplementary Listing Record dated October 28, 1988 ended the period of significance in 1938 to include the events and activities that commemorated the Revolutionary War encampment in the twentieth century. Specific resources identified in the Other Encampment Areas included: Artillery Park, Baptist Road, Butler's Brigade Monument, Daughters of the American Revolution Monument, General Armstrong Monument, General Friedrich von Steuben Statue, General Wayne Statue, Glover's Brigade Monument, Grand

Parade, Gulph Road, Hartley's Brigade Monument, Hospital Hut Replica, House Ruin Near Sullivan's Bridge Site, Huntington's Brigade Monument, Inner Line Linear Works, Learned's Brigade Monument, Maine Memorial, Massachusetts's Memorial, Maurice Stephens House, Maxwell's Brigade Monument, McIntosh's Brigade Monument, Memorial Marker – Revolutionary War Soldier, Mount Joy Redan, Muhlenberg's Brigade Monument, National Memorial Arch, New Jersey Memorial, Outer Line of Defense, Patterson's Brigade Monument, Pennsylvania Memorial, Poor's Brigade Monument, Reading Railroad Rail Line, Redoubt 1, Redoubt 2, Redoubt 3, Redoubt 3 Redan, Redoubt 4, Road of the Religious, Schoolhouse, Scott's Brigade Monument, Site of Marquee Marker, Soldiers' Hut Monument, Stirling's Division/Pennsylvania Brigades Monument, Unknown Soldiers Grave Markers, Unknown Soldiers Monument, Varnum's Brigade Marker, Varnum's Quarters, Varnum's Springhouse, and Weedon's Brigade Monument.

On September 16, 2004, the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the NPS on the findings of a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Valley Forge NHP Landscape site (now named Other Encampment Areas). The 2004 CLI identified significance in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation, Industry, and Military, and the period of significance as 1742–1938, beginning when the Mount Joy Forge began operations on Valley Creek, and ending when commemorative efforts were completed. Specific features in the Other Encampment Areas are listed in the Analysis and Evaluation chapter of this CLI.

On June 18, 2016, National Register documentation was updated for Valley Forge National Historical Park to define the National Register criteria under which the district derived its significance, establish legally defensible National Register boundaries, and provide a full accounting of contributing and non-contributing resources. Significance for the 3,263-acre district was identified in the areas of Agriculture, Archeology (Historic- Non-Aboriginal), Archeology (Prehistoric), Architecture, Art, Conservation, Engineering, Landscape Architecture, Industry, Military History, Other (Commemoration), and Politics/Government. The periods of significance were identified as 8000 BCE–1600 CE for archeology and ca.1710–1949 for the other areas, beginning with the development of the eighteenth-century road network and ending when the restoration-focused development program at the state park was completed. Specific features in the Other Encampment Areas are listed in the Analysis and Evaluation chapter of this CLI.

According to research conducted for this CLI Update and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the areas and periods of significance for the Other Encampment Areas landscape are adequately documented in the 2002 CLI and in the 2016 National Register. The existing documentation adequately describes the landscape's numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Other Encampment Areas is considered "Entered-Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 06/18/2016

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Valley Forge National Historical Park Historic District:
Valley Forge National Historical Park (NHP), including the Other Encampment Areas, was designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1961. The Valley Forge National Historical Park (NHP) Historic District possesses significance at the national, state, and local levels under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Archeology (Historic-Non Aboriginal), Archeology (Prehistoric), Architecture, Art, Conservation, Engineering, Landscape Architecture, Industry, Military History, Other (Commemoration), and Politics/Government. The period of significance for the park includes the years 8000 BCE–1600 CE and ca.1710–1949. The former period encompasses the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods during which the district, as evidenced by the presence of significant archeological sites, was occupied by Native Americans. The latter period includes the years when the district achieved its primary national significance as the site of the Continental Army's encampment during the winter and spring of 1777–1778. The years between ca.1710 and 1777–1778 and through the late nineteenth century, represent locally significant periods of agricultural and industrial development of Valley Forge and include the construction dates for a number of architecturally significant resources, as well as the overlapping period between 1876 and 1949 during which the nationally significant events associated with the conservation and commemoration of the Valley Forge encampment site occurred. The 1949 end date of significance corresponds to the year that the restoration-focused development program laid out by the Valley Forge Park Commission in 1936 and overseen by preservation architect George Edwin Brumbaugh was completed. This milestone marked the end of the early state park development period, in which a succession of clearly defined overarching goals informed the direction of the commission's activities. The character of subsequent development efforts varied greatly in response to shifting priorities, external pressures, changes in park oversight, and new management trends, with later projects often reversing or removing evidence of previous work. Consequently, the existing commemorative landscape most closely resembles the state park of the mid-twentieth century. Several resources in the Historic District also meet Criteria Considerations: B (moved property), E (reconstructed property), and F (commemorative property).

Other Encampment Areas:
Based on the 2016 National Register documentation, the Other Encampment Areas, as a component landscape of Valley Forge NHP, is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Military History, Agriculture, Commemoration, and Conservation; under Criterion B in the area of Military for Baron Friedrich von Steuben; under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture, Art, Engineering, and Landscape Architecture; and under Criterion D in the areas of Prehistoric Archeology and Historic Archeology: Non-Aboriginal. These areas of significance are described below. The period of significance is the same as the larger historic district, 8000 BCE–1600 CE and ca.1710–1949; earliest extant landscape feature at the Other Encampment Areas dates to ca.1710, the Road of the Religious.

CRITERION A

Military:
The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the national level in the area of Military History as the site of Continental Army's encampment at Valley Forge from December 19, 1777 to June 19, 1778, which ranks among the most famous events of the Revolutionary War. Valley Forge was the site where General George Washington moved the main body of the Continental Army into winter quarters after failing to prevent the British capture of Philadelphia in the fall of 1777. During the first few months at Valley Forge, the poorly provisioned army faced fluctuating, often unpleasant, winter weather; severe privation; disease; and long periods of inactivity that had a deleterious effect on morale. Held together by Washington's leadership, those present at the encampment – including men from all 13 original states, African American and Native American enlisted men, and hundreds of camp followers (e.g., wives, children, mothers, and sisters of the soldiers) – displayed a resolute determination to endure and overcome the hardships. Ill-clothed and working on poor rations, they constructed the camp's fortifications and housing to shelter them during their stay. After the worst of the supply shortages were resolved by improvements made in the commissary and quartermaster departments, the troops were occupied throughout much of the spring by a new training regimen devised by Baron Friedrich von Steuben to improve their field maneuvers and fighting abilities. As a result, the army emerged as a cohesive and competent unit, more capable of meeting the professional British army on even terms. The redeeming story of the Valley Forge encampment subsequently came to symbolize the extent to which the American citizen-soldier was willing to suffer and sacrifice for the causes of freedom and liberty. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 119)

The Valley Forge Encampment site encompasses the entire area within the NHP Landscape and is associated with the use and development of the land during the Continental Army's occupation of the area. During that time, the existing agricultural and industrial landscape was overlaid with a military layer that included fortifications, training and supply areas, and accommodations for officers and enlisted men. The bulk of construction and the acquisition of housing for officers within existing dwellings occurred within the first month of the army's arrival. Although altered by subsequent development over time, the site encompasses numerous contributing resources and historic features that were present during the encampment and derive their primary significance for their association to that event. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 124)

Contributing features associated with this historic context and located in the Other Encampment Areas include: Artillery Park, Baptist Road, House Ruin near Sullivan's Bridge Site, Grand Parade, Gulph Road, Inner Line linear earthworks, Maurice Stephens House (and retaining wall), Maurice Stephens Springhouse, Mount Joy footpaths, Mount Joy Redan, Outer Line liner earthworks and support works, Road of the Religious, Varnum's Quarters (and paths, retaining wall, outbuilding foundation), and Varnum's Springhouse. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 126-130)

Conservation:
The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the national level in the area of Conservation for its contributions to the history of historic preservation and its associations with national trends in the commemoration of the Revolutionary War during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The effort initiated after the nation's Centennial in 1876 by the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge to preserve the house where Washington made his headquarters during the encampment reflected the resurgent public interest in colonial history that characterized the American Colonial Revival and house museum movements of the late nineteenth century. The creation of Valley Forge State Park in 1893 was a seminal event in the history of historic site preservation in the United States. Occurring during the nascent stage of the American battlefield preservation movement, when the United States Congress made its first commitments toward establishing national military parks at important Civil War battlefield sites, the establishment of the state park represented the first successful public effort to preserve a large area of land associated with a Revolutionary War event. Valley Forge was also the first state park in the nation established to preserve a site of historical significance and the first park of any kind created by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 136)

Contributing features associated with this historic context and located in the Other Encampment Areas include: East Redan, Hospital Hut Replica, Reading Railroad, Redoubt 1, Redoubt 2, Redoubt 3, Redoubt 3 Redan, Redoubt 4, Redoubt Replica, Replica of Stirling's Redan, Schoolhouse, Soldiers' Hut Monument, State Park Police Hut - Memorial Arch, and West Redan. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 157-164)

Commemoration:
The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the national level in the area of Commemoration for significant commemorative resources that form a prominent layer on the park landscape, which represent the prevailing American ideas of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century concerning the commemoration and interpretation of people, events, and properties associated with American Colonial and Revolutionary War history. While the development of the park at Valley Forge was clearly a state undertaking, the VFPC anticipated that its national appeal would encourage the other colonial states to erect monuments to commemorate their troops present at the encampment. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 168)

The state legislature passed a law in 1907 allowing the federal and state governments to erect memorials within the park. The VFPC intended the state monuments to be simple in design and placed a limit of $5,000 for the cost of their erection. The cost limit, however, did not apply to monuments that the State of Pennsylvania might choose to construct. The VFPC also established a policy requiring its approval of all memorial designs and requiring the historical accuracy of all inscriptions and locations. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 168)

The National Memorial Arch, completed in 1914 in the Other Encampment Areas, is the most prominent monument in the park. Other contributing features associated with this historic context and located in the Other Encampment Areas include: Butler's Brigade Monument, Daughters of the Revolution Monument, General Armstrong Monument, General Friedrich von Steuben Statue, General Wayne Statue, Glover's

Brigade Monument, Hartley's Brigade Monument, Huntington's Brigade Monument, Learned's Brigade Monument, Maine Memorial, Massachusetts's Memorial, Maxwell's Brigade Monument, McIntosh's Brigade Monument, Memorial Marker- Revolutionary War Soldier, Muhlenberg's Brigade Monument, New Jersey Memorial, Patterson's Brigade Monument, Pennsylvania Memorial, Poor's Brigade Monument, Scott's Brigade Monument, Site of Marquee Marker, Soldiers' Hut Monument, Stirling's Division / Pennsylvania Brigades Monument, Unknown Soldiers Grave Markers, Unknown Soldiers Monument, Varnum's Brigade Marker, and Weedon's Brigade Monument. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 168-175)

Agriculture:
The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the local level in the area of Agriculture for the establishment of and improvements to farmsteads that typify the agricultural development of the region. In the northern part of the Other Encampment Areas, resources on the Waggonseller Farmstead represent late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century agricultural operations at the cusp of the period when regional farming shifted from crop-based to livestock-based operations. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 208,217)

Waggonseller purchased the 125-acre farm in 1772 and owned it until his death in 1799. His estate inventory suggests that he operated a very productive farm for its size, with three cattle, two horses, and nine sheep on the property for the period from 1754 to 1785. Extant resources include the Main House, Tenant Cottage, barn, and a stone channel and pond. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century the Waggonseller farm changed hands several times. Until the last quarter of the twentieth century, a nursery and greenhouse business operated on the site, but no buildings remain from these later developments, and the landscape does not retain any features associated with the horticultural use of the land (for example, orchards or flower beds). (NR 2016, Sec.8: 210-211,217)

CRITERION B

Military:
The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the national level in the area of Military for Baron Friedrich von Steuben (1730–1794). Steuben, a Prussian soldier of fortune who served under Frederick the Great, arrived at Valley Forge in March 1778 and volunteered to train troops in European military tactics. The standardized system of drills that he developed substantially improved the Continental Army's fighting skills and military discipline. In 1789 he published Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States, which described the system and served as the U.S. Army's basic training manual until the early nineteenth century. The Outer Line of Defense and Inner Line Linear Earthworks, and the Grand Parade are associated with significant events in General Friedrich von Steuben's military career. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 168, 175-182)

CRITERION C

Architecture:
The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the national level in the area of Architecture for the National Memorial Arch as an important example of a Classical Revival-style triumphal arch-type monument that is representative of the work of nationally prominent architect Paul Philippe Cret. Completed in 1914 in the Other Encampment Areas, the structure is 49 feet wide, 19 feet deep, 60 feet high, and features a single arched opening flanked by engaged columns that visually support the entablature. The design reflected the nationwide shift from the picturesque aesthetic of the nineteenth century (exemplified by Italianate and Gothic revivalism) toward the orderly, dignified, and harmonious ideals of the City Beautiful movement inspired by monumental European Beaux-Arts-style architecture. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 169,186-190)

The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the local level in the area of Architecture for the collection of four professionally designed memorials located in the Other Encampment Areas, which serve as physical expressions of popular commemorative monuments in the United States. American commemorative monuments designed during the nineteenth through the early twentieth century were typically expressed using established ancient forms such as Egyptian obelisks or Roman triumphal columns and arches. The Daughters of the Revolution Monument was the first major commemorative monument erected at Valley Forge and derives its architectural significance as a representative example of the obelisk form, which developed in ancient Egypt to suggest glory, wisdom, democracy, and eternal life. The Pennsylvania Memorial and the New Jersey Memorial represent the use of victory columns as commemorative

monuments, which were integrated into the plan of the Roman Forum as triumphal symbols and have been perpetuated. The Massachusetts Memorial is a relatively streamlined example of a free-standing exedra, a memorial form found in many American military parks and originally developed in Greco-Roman architecture. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 191-193)

The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the local level in the area of Architecture for its eighteenth- and nineteenth-century residences that provide valuable information regarding the regional construction practices and aesthetic trends of the period. Examples include Varnum's Quarters (David Stephens House) that dates from 1711 to 1735 and exhibits traditional fieldstone, three-bay-wide construction, and the Maurice Stephens House constructed in 1816, and an example of an early nineteenth-century version of the center-passage, double-pile Georgian house type form. Many of the historic residential properties were part of larger, bucolic landscapes and include locally significant associated outbuildings that represent notable agricultural or domestic building types for the region. In the north portion the Other Encampment Areas, the Waggonseller Barn was built in 1812 to 1815 as a Standard Pennsylvania Barn and later enlarged. Privies remained common until the early twentieth century when indoor bathrooms and associated sewer infrastructure became mainstream in domestic buildings. This building type is no longer represented in the Other Encampment Areas. Springhouses functioned as part of water supply systems prior to the widespread use of the electric water pump in the early twentieth century and are a regionally prominent historic building type in Pennsylvania. Examples in the Other Encampment Areas include the Maurice Stephens Springhouse and Varnum's Springhouse. Springhouses also functioned as cold storage for produce and other perishable items, as did root cellars, though none are extant in the Other Encampment Areas. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 193-198)

Landscape Architecture:
The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the state level in the area of Landscape Architecture as a representative memorial park landscape from the first half of the twentieth century. The extant designed landscape elements at Valley Forge NHP, including tour roads, monuments, and markers, reconstructed redoubts and earthworks, restored and rehabilitated eighteenth-century buildings, memorial groves, and views and vistas, convey the memorial landscape developed by the Valley Forge Park Commission (VFPC) from 1893 to 1935. The landscape reflects design and site planning principles of the public parks movement of the second half of the nineteenth century and was particularly influenced by the precedents set for military park design at Gettysburg National Battlefield. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 202)

The VFPC began construction of the State Park Road System in 1903. In addition to enabling the completion of the road along the inner line of entrenchments to Fort Washington/Redoubt 3, now called Inner Line Drive, funding allowed the commission to erect fences along the park boundaries and clear away a substantial amount of underbrush. By 1906, the commission's improvements included the completion of Outer Line Drive, a winding tree-lined boulevard connecting Port Kennedy via the location of the outer line defenses to Fort Washington and Inner Line Drive, and the construction of a 75-foot-high ironwork observation tower at the summit of Mount Joy (demolished in 1988). The packed gravel roadways had various edge treatments, ranging from stone curbs and cobble gutters (many since removed or paved over) to simple lawn edging. These accomplishments substantially improved access to and views of the historic sites located both inside and outside the park boundaries. In particular, the roadways served the dual purpose of marking the alignment of the encampment-era entrenchments while at the same time providing visitor access to the existing remnants. As envisioned by the commission, numerous commemorative markers and memorials were installed along the roadways. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 204)

Although the preservation of the encampment landscape determined the general layout of the park roadways, prevailing landscape design concepts had a strong influence on the improvement of the park grounds. In general, the park's landscaping policies throughout the early years emphasized the use of mowed lawns and ornamental plantings to create an attractive setting for the existing encampment resources and to provide vistas and views from the lines of defense. By 1917, tree cutting at Valley Forge opened up four defined vistas: between the Washington Redoubt and the Wayne Statue; between the Washington Redoubt and the Huntington Redoubt; and two from the summit of Mount Joy, one to the southwest and one to the northwest. The VFPC also directed the expansion of a small cluster of dogwood trees at the base of Mount Joy into a defined dogwood grove to enhance the scenery along Inner Line Drive. The display of these flowering dogwoods became a huge annual event at the park. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 205)

In 1926 the VFPC and the park's resident landscape architect, Richard S. Burns, hoped to establish "a comprehensive policy for the arrangement of all new features within the park, the readjustment of existing features that are incongruous and the preservation of all desirable possessions with a view to restoring the ground as a natural rural area to somewhat the same form and condition in which it was when it was occupied as a camp." The park then initiated a systematic program of reforestation, planting, pruning, and spraying between 1927 and 1929. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 206, citing Unrau 1985: 218)

Art:
The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the local level in the area of Art for the General Wayne Statue as an example of original monumental statuary. Designed by Henry Kirke Bush-Brown (1857–1935) in 1907, the bronze equestrian sculpture depicts the realism of Italian Renaissance art, which gained favor in the United States beginning in the late nineteenth century. Examples of freestanding equestrian sculptures consisting of a military figure mounted on a horse and stabilized by a rectangular base date back to ancient Greece. This type of monument became prevalent in imperial Rome, and later in medieval Europe and during the Italian Renaissance. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 207)

Engineering:
The Other Encampment Areas is significant at the national level in the area of Engineering for the Outer Line of Defense and the Inner Line Linear Earthworks, which are examples of the work of Louis Le Begue de Presle Du Portail (1743–1802), the renowned French military engineer enlisted to assist the American troops with their fortification systems. The earthwork fortifications that remain in the Other Encampment Areas represent Du Portail's strategic layout designed to augment the natural defensive advantages of the encampment area. The layout of the works in the landscape and in relation to each other is intact and conveys Du Portail's skill in the art of military fortifications. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 200-201)

CRITERION D:

Archeology (Prehistoric Archeology and Historic: Non-Aboriginal):
According to the 2016 National Register documentation, the Valley Forge NHP Historic District is significant at the national level in the area of Historic-Non Aboriginal Archeology for its realized and potential ability to contribute substantive data regarding the form and function of the 1777–1778 winter encampment. The historic district is also significant at the local level in the area of Prehistoric Archeology for its demonstrated and potential ability to contribute substantive data regarding pre-contact-period settlement patterns in the area dating from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 117)

Two sites in the Other Encampment Areas are significant in the area of Prehistoric Archeology, as identified in Section 8 of the 2016 National Register: Point Bar Site and Varnum's Picnic Area Prehistoric Site. Six sites in the Other Encampment Areas are significant in the area of Historic: Non-Aboriginal Archeology, as identified in Section 8 of the 2016 National Register: Scott's (4th Virginia) Brigade, 1st Pennsylvania (Wayne's) Brigade, Muhlenberg's Brigade, Weedon's Brigade, Conway's (3rd Pennsylvania) Brigade, Huntington's (2nd Connecticut) Brigade, and Maxwell's (New Jersey) Brigade. See the Analysis and Evaluation chapter of this CLI and the National Register documentation for more information.

CRITERION CONSIDERATIONS

National Register Criteria Consideration F (commemorative property) applies in the Other Encampment Areas because it has achieved historical significance in its own right due to its age, tradition, and symbolic value. The commemorative resources in the Other Encampment Areas are expressions of contemporary thought regarding the commemoration and interpretation of properties associated with American Colonial and Revolutionary War history. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 118)

National Register Significance Criteria:

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

B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

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

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

National Register Criteria Consideration:

F -- A commemorative property

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

Time Period: CE 1710 - CE 1949

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Recreation	General Recreation	
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Industrial Towns	
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Farming For Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, And Vegetables)	
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Subsistence Agriculture	
Developing the American Economy	Extraction or Mining Industries	Iron And Ferro Alloys	
Developing the American Economy	Extraction or Mining Industries	Other Metals And Minerals	
Developing the American Economy	Shipping and Transportation by Water	Canals	
Developing the American Economy	Transportation by Land and Air	Railroads and Railyards	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Exotic Revivals (1830-1860)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Georgian (1730-1780)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Period Revivals (1870-1940)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Second Empire (1850-1890)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Vernacular Architecture	
Shaping the Political Landscape	The American Revolution	The Declaration Of Independence	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials To The Revolution;	

Time Period: BCE 8000 - CE 1600

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Peopling Places	The Earliest Inhabitants:	The Early Peopling Of North America	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Prehistoric

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Art

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Engineering

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

Area of Significance Category: Entertainment - Recreation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Valley Forge National Historical Park
NRIS ID:	66000657
Primary Certification Date:	06/18/2016
NRIS Name:	Valley Forge State Park
NRIS ID:	66000657
Primary Certification Date:	10/10/1975
NRIS Name:	Valley Forge State Park
NRIS ID:	66000657
Primary Certification Date:	10/29/1988

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	1976RE00002
Name:	Valley Forge National Historical Park

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark?	Yes
Theme:	American Revolution, The
Contributing:	Contributing
NHL ID:	
NHL URL:	66000657
Date:	01/20/1961

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site?	No
Category:	
WHS ID:	
WHS URL:	
Date:	

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 900 - 1750	Settled	Lenni Lenape, algonkin-speaking Indian tribe, are acknowledged to be the “oldest residents in this region.” The nation is conquered by the Iroquois, but acknowledged as independent by the mid-1700s. (Kurtz 1988:17)
CE 1640 - 1682	Settled	Dutch and Swedish trading interests arise in the area between the Delaware and Schuylkyll rivers. Under Swedish control, settlements grow in river valley. In 1655, Dutch force a Swedish submission and gain dominance of the Delaware. (Kurtz 1988: 18)
CE 1691	Settled	William Penn receives title to all of Pennsylvania from Charles II in 1681. The future Valley Forge NHP includes parts of four original land tracts established by Penn, known as Mount Joy, Bilton, Gilbert, and the Welsh Tract. (Rhoads 1989: 12)
CE 1700	Established	In the early1700s, Henry Pawling and son establish a 500-acre plantation eventually acquired by son. By the time of the Revolution, the son is “living in a mansion near Pawling’s bridge.” (Kurtz 1988: 20-21)
CE 1700	Purchased/Sold	Much of the land north of the river has been sold. The Pawlings and Morgan families are the two principal land owners. The peninsula becomes a community of smaller farms and wealthy land owners. (Kurtz 1988: 19-22)
CE 1718 - 1740	Built	Tradition holds that a forge is established on banks of Valley Creek by Lewis Walker. His son Daniel along with Stephen Even build another forge in 1740. Jon Potts obtains Mount Joy Forge in 1757, becoming a thriving industrial complex. (Kurtz 1990: 21)
CE 1723 - 1768	Built	Crux Road (Rt. 252), Gulph Road, Nutt’s Road (Rt. 23), Baptist Rd (Historic Trace), and road to Jenkin’s Mill (Rt. 23) are likely constructed between 1723 and 1761. Road to Yellow Springs is constructed in 1768. (Thibaut 1982: 126-128; Rhoads 1989: 19)
CE 1765 - 1777	Developed	Potts/Dewees families purchase land and develop flourishing industrial enterprises along Valley Creek. (Kurtz 1990: 22-24)
CE 1773	Expanded	Potts/Dewees partnership increase wooded land holdings on Mt. Misery and along Valley Creek for a source of fuel. (Kurtz 1990: 23)
CE 1776	Settled	Village of Valley Forge thrives at juncture of Valley Creek and Schuylkill River, and area of future encampment is the location of numerous small farms, totaling 24 tracts. (Rhoads 1989: 14)
CE 1777	Built	Sullivan’s bridge is under construction in December. (Thibaut 1982: 119)
CE 1777 - 1778	Military Operation	George Washington and the Continental Army encamp at Valley Forge from December through June. (Thibaut 1982: np)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1777 - 1832	Built	By 1814 a new forge and mill are constructed and enlarged along Valley Creek. By 1832 the Village of Valley Forge consists of about 30 houses, a cotton mill, an armory, a grist mill, a tavern, and two stores. (Kurtz 1990: 26; Unrau 1985: 7-8)
CE 1778	Built	Entrenchments begin in January and stretch continuously along first line by June. (Thibaut 1982: 96)
CE 1778	Built	Redoubt #1 near bridge is begun first. Redoubt #2 is begun before March 5, Redoubt #3 on Mount Joy is begun after April 13, Redoubt #4 is begun around May 2, and Redoubt #5 is the last in encampment. (Thibaut 1982: 94)
CE 1778	Land Transfer	During post-war period, the Pawlings holdings are divided among sons of the family. (Kurtz 1988: 24)
CE 1779	Destroyed	Sullivan's Bridge deteriorates, breaks up, and is destroyed. (Thibaut 1982: 121)
CE 1780 - 1799	Purchased/Sold	Farms on the eastern side of the peninsula are subdivided into smaller holdings. (Kurtz 1988: 27)
CE 1790 - 1825	Farmed/Harvested	Large-scale scientific farming begins on farms north of the river on western side. Experiments with crop rotations including red clover and grass become more common as well as the use of soil amendments lime and gypsum. (Kurtz 1988: 24)
CE 1803	Purchased/Sold	Alexander Kennedy purchases land in area and by 1824 has opened lime quarry and established lime kilns. (Unrau 1985: 20)
CE 1810	Built	Commercial transportation is begun throughout the region in the early 1800s. A bridge across the Schuylkill River at Pawlings is built, replacing the ferry and the ford. (Kurtz 1988: 27)
CE 1820	Built	By the 1820s, Schuylkill Navigation Company establishes commercial canal facilities along river. (Kurtz 1988: 27-28)
CE 1828	Memorialized	Earliest recorded ceremonies commemorating the encampment at Valley Forge held on the semi-centennial celebration. More than 4,000 attend. (Unrau 1988:9)
CE 1833	Developed	Philadelphia & Reading Railroad chartered-line built hugging south bank of river, eventually replacing canal as popular commercial transportation.
CE 1850	Developed	Port Kennedy becomes center of a flourishing lime business. Quarries are located southwest of the village, supplying lime for the industrial kilns, and accessed by a spur of the Reading Railroad. (Unrau 1985: 20-21)
CE 1877 - 1879	Purchased/Sold	Centennial Association of Valley Forge is created and organizes purchase of Washington's Headquarters and two acres of land. (Unrau 1985: 32-34)
CE 1878	Memorialized	Around 50,000 attend June 19 centennial celebration, commemorating the 100th anniversary of encampment. (Unrau 1985: 34)
CE 1890	Abandoned	Due to the closing of several key businesses, the Village of Valley Forge declines. Buildings lay in disrepair and vegetation encroaches. The population of village falls from 500 to 125. (Kurtz 1990: 46)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1893	Established	Pennsylvania state legislature establishes the first Pennsylvania state park, Valley Forge State Park, under the administration of the independent Commonwealth agency, Valley Forge Park Commission. (Unrau 1985: 46)
CE 1894	Purchased/Sold	The Commission establishes proposed boundaries for the park, making the total park area 217.5 acres. (Unrau 1985: 79)
CE 1900	Established	Ehret Magnesia Company is organized and constructs a magnesia plant in an old quarry. (Unrau 1985: 170)
CE 1900 - 1950	Neglected	Large plantations north of river in decline. Walnut Hill largely unoccupied and Fatland Farm is overgrown and neglected (Kurtz 1988: 28)
CE 1901	Memorialized	The Daughters of the Revolution dedicate a monument overlooking the Grand Parade to the soldiers who had died while serving at the encampment. It is the first area monument besides the marker at Sullivan's bridge. (Unrau 1985: 97)
CE 1901 - 1906	Built	Orie Clark hired by the VFPC to design and layout the tour route system. Inner and Outer Line drives included broad, 22-foot wide road lined with stone curbs, and cobble gutters and concrete drains. (Drawings: VAFO Archives)
CE 1903	Memorialized	Commission urges each of the original states and Vermont to be invited to erect monuments in appropriate places referencing the location of their troops. (Unrau 1985: 101-104)
CE 1903	Purchased/Sold	Additional property is purchased along the outer line of entrenchments, amounting to nearly 164 acres. (Unrau 1985: 106-109)
CE 1905	Built	A seventy-five foot observatory tower on Mount Joy is constructed. It is similar in design to the Gettysburg National Military Park's observation towers. (Unrau 1985: 111)
CE 1905	Built	Restoration/reconstruction and enclosure of the Redoubts #3 and #4 is completed. Observation platforms and paths constructed to facilitate the viewing of the earthworks. (Unrau 1985: 111)
CE 1905	Memorialized	The first log hut replica is erected west of the Washington Memorial Chapel by the Daughters of the Revolution. Although not on park grounds, the reconstructed hut further stimulates visitor interest in the park. (Unrau 1985: 109)
CE 1905	Purchased/Sold	New properties, including the Washington's Headquarters tract, New Jersey and Pennsylvania brigade grounds, and various parcels, are purchased with the intent of straightening out the park boundaries. Total area is 467.12 acres. (Unrau 1985: 103)
CE 1907	Built	Four guard huts are constructed and placed in park. Two are designed as reproductions of soldiers huts. (Unrau 1985: 112)
CE 1907	Memorialized	State of Maine first to dedicate and present a state monument to the park. (Unrau 1985:117)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1907 - 1908	Memorialized	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dedicates a statue to General Anthony Wayne that is erected on a crest close to the park road. (Unrau 1985: 118)
CE 1908	Built	A road is extended from the main drive to the Mount Joy observatory, along with a pedestrian path and stone steps that also extend from the Washington redoubt to the observatory. (Unrau 1985: 116)
CE 1908	Built	Three log hut replicas are constructed, and 20 brass Civil War era cannons are loaned to the park by the US Government. (Unrau 1985: 116)
CE 1908	Demolished	Old mill site between Washington's Headquarters and Valley Creek is acquired. Ruins are removed and a lawn is planted. (Unrau 1985: 114)
CE 1908	Rehabilitated	Old building on the former McMenamin property is renovated and interpreted as a schoolhouse. (Unrau 1985: 116-118)
CE 1908 - 1913	Planted	Plantings are installed, including memorial linden trees along Outer Line Drive by the Von Steuben statue, elms on both sides of Outer Line Drive from Washington Redoubt to Port Kennedy, and laurels along Observatory Road. (Unrau 1985: 118)
CE 1909	Built	A bridle path is completed from Redoubt #3, around the observatory, and to the main drive at Knox's Point. (Unrau 1985: 121)
CE 1909	Built	A picnic pavilion is erected at the picnic grounds near Huntington's Brigade site. Paths for horses and pedestrians are constructed through woods in Mt. Joy. (Unrau 1985: 123,127)
CE 1909	Memorialized	Granite markers with bronze tablets are erected on several camp sites. (Unrau 1985: 116)
CE 1909	Memorialized	Montgomery County raises granite marker on north bank of river, site of Sullivan's Bridge. (Unrau 1985: 116-117)
CE 1909	Memorialized	Five log hut replicas are erected, soon followed by four more, and 15 ground markers are placed to identify brigades. (Unrau 1985: 127)
CE 1909 - 1911	Memorialized	Two columns sculpted by H.K Bush-Brown are erected during the summer of 1909 and mark the location of the Pennsylvania troops during the encampment. Eagles are added in 1911. (Unrau 1985: 134)
CE 1911 - 1912	Built	A road around the Wayne Statue is constructed. (Unrau 1985: 134)
CE 1911 - 1912	Built	Material improvements are made to the railroad station at Valley Forge, including a new building in the Colonial Revival design. The station also features covered platforms and a steamboat landing. (Unrau 1985: 134)
CE 1911 - 1912	Memorialized	The New Jersey Memorial, Delaware Memorial, Massachusetts Military Monument, Unknown Soldiers, and various plaques and markers are erected to identify various encampment personnel. (Unrau 1985: 130-135)
CE 1913	Developed	Boy Scouts Of America hold first camp out at Valley Forge on Washington's Birthday. (Unrau 1985: 136)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1913 - 1915	Planted	The early 1910s likely mark the beginnings of a memorial dogwood grove after construction of Inner Line Drive. (Unrau 1985: 433)
CE 1915	Memorialized	Statue to General Von Steuben is erected on Outer Line Drive by Scott's Brigade. (Unrau 1985: 145-146)
CE 1915 - 1916	Built	Camp Road is recreated using Duportail Map. (Unrau 1985: 142,168)
CE 1915 - 1916	Built	Work to recreate Redoubt #1and #3 based on drawing of typical period redoubt is completed. (Unrau 1985: 143)
CE 1915 - 1916	Purchased/Sold	Land acquisition program focuses on the parcels located along the east and west banks of Valley Creek. By 1916, 275 additional acres are added to the park on the both banks of the creek, including the Knox property. (Unrau 1985: 140)
CE 1916	Built	The National Memorial Arch, the largest monument to be erected within the park, is completed and located in the proximity of Outer Line Drive off Gulph Road. (Unrau 1985: 158)
CE 1917	Altered	Vistas cleared to Wayne Statue from north, to Valley Creek, to Redoubt #4 from Redoubt #3, and from the Observation Tower southwest and northwest. (Unrau 1985: 146)
CE 1917 - 1919	Purchased/Sold	Park size increased to 1,430 acres, with new acquisitions focusing on contiguous landholding along the inner line of entrenchments and properties containing hut holes and other encampment remains. (Unrau 1985: 147-150)
CE 1918	Destroyed	Chestnut blight seriously alters forest composition. Reforestation efforts program underway (Unrau 1985: 156)
CE 1918	Excavated	During the Valley Creek recreation efforts in 1918, the remains of the Lower Forge, believed to have been built by William Dewees in 1778, are uncovered. (Unrau 1985: 173)
CE 1918	Planted	Around 1,200 hemlocks are planted on either side of Valley Creek. American oak acorns are scattered throughout the wooded park areas to replace the devastated chestnut tree population. (Unrau 1985: 155-156)
CE 1919	Designed	Extensive plans are made for the development of new roads and avenues throughout the enlarged park. Road alignment to Memorial Arch is changed. (Unrau 1985: 167-168)
CE 1919 - 1920	Restored	Valley Creek plan is implemented to recreate pre-encampment appearance. Dam and other obstacles are removed, and a meadow is planted along banks. (Unrau 1985: 164)
CE 1920	Altered	A portion of the Meadow Grove estate is used for recreation. Cottages and tents are installed by urban residents and Pawlings dam is created for a boating and swimming facility and a beach. Subdivision begins but is curtailed due to the Great Depression (Kurtz 1988: 27)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1921	Explored	Sites occupied along the River Road during the encampment are marked. (Unrau 1985: 172)
CE 1921 - 1923	Altered	New roadway and pedestrian approaches are constructed at the National Memorial Arch. (Unrau 1985: 173)
CE 1921 - 1923	Altered	The Commonwealth takes over Valley Creek Road between Gulph and Baptist Roads and it is resurfaced, improved, and incorporated into the state highway system. (Unrau 1985: 172)
CE 1925	Built	In preparation for the 150th anniversary celebration, new interpretive signs are placed throughout the park to emphasize the historical significance of various points. (Unrau 1985: 216)
CE 1925 - 1926	Built	A large parking lot is built at the foot of the Mount Joy observatory. (Unrau 1985: 218)
CE 1926	Built	New comfort stations are built near the new parking lot and at the picnic grounds near Redoubt #4. Telephones are installed in a number of places. (Unrau 1985: 218)
CE 1926	Planted	Trees and shrubs are planted around the National Memorial Arch according to plans by Burns. The commission notes that the “nakedness of the knoll” will soon be lost in verdure. (Unrau 1985: 218-219)
CE 1927 - 1929	Demolished	Around 30 structures and 18 lime kilns in the Port Kennedy area are acquired and demolished, and 14 stone houses kept intact, nine of which are used for park housing. (Unrau 1985: 236)
CE 1927 - 1929	Planted	A “systematic” program of forestation with native trees, planting, pruning, and spraying is initiated to implement the park’s 1926 master plan to restore the landscape to its pre-encampment appearance. (Unrau 1985: 234-235)
CE 1927 - 1929	Planted	Principal areas for planting: Mount Misery, the knoll to the rear of the Wayne Statue along Outer Line Drive, on the slope to the rear of Washington's Headquarters, and in the Valley Creek ravine. (Unrau 1985: 234-235)
CE 1927 - 1929	Purchased/Sold	The master plan recommends acquisition of nine generally-defined areas, totaling 3,480 acres. The areas receiving highest priority are a 1,400 tract on Mount Misery, acreage north of the Schuylkill River, and acreage along the river’s south bank.
CE 1928	Maintained	Nine miles of improved roads, one mile of dirt road, and two miles of paths are repaired. (Unrau 1985: 266-270)
CE 1928 - 1929	Built	Additional parking is constructed at Huntington’s picnic grounds, on Mt. Joy, at the Wayne statue, and the Memorial Arch. (Unrau 1985: 237)
CE 1928 - 1932	Explored	Efforts are made to locate all the forges along Valley Creek. The remains of Lower Forge (ca.1778) are uncovered and removed in 1921 during grading at the site of the woolen mill. Other sites are under silt. (Kurtz 1990: 57)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1929	Excavated	Excavation begins at the site of the Upper Forge to remove tons of silt covering the foundation walls. Forge artifacts, and the remains of wooden beams, water wheels, flooring and flume remains are also discovered. (Kurtz 1990: 58)
CE 1930 - 1932	Built	After the foundations give way under the bridge over Valley Creek, a new bridge is designed by park engineer, Jacob O. Clarke, and built upon the same site. (Unrau 1985: 246)
CE 1932 - 1933	Built	An equipment building is constructed in 1932–1933 in an inconspicuous quarry site near the Ehret Magnesia Company. (Unrau 1985: 243)
CE 1934	Rehabilitated	Varnum's Quarters is refurbished. (Unrau 1985: 245)
CE 1934	Rehabilitated	Washington's Headquarters is again refurbished and partially reconstructed. (Unrau 1985: 244)
CE 1934 - 1935	Built	A revolutionary soldiers' hut is built in the location of a hut occupied by General Wayne (near the Wayne Statue). (Unrau 1985: 246)
CE 1935	Altered	Two vistas are opened up from the Mount Joy observatory and one from the drive thereto. (Unrau 1985: 248)
CE 1935 - 1937	Planted	The main dogwood grove is improved and enlarged by the planting of 125 white and red dogwoods. Around 260 redbuds are planted skirting the grove. Around 15,000 seedlings are planted throughout the park, including large numbers of evergreen trees. (Unrau 1985: 260)
CE 1935 - 1937	Removed	All public utility poles along park roadways are removed except those carrying current from Port Kennedy to the Memorial Chapel. (Unrau 1985: 266-270)
CE 1935 - 1938	Built	A new road connecting Route 23 with Inner Line Drive is constructed. (Unrau 1985: 259)
CE 1935 - 1938	Built	State Route 363 is relocated from the Philadelphia and Reading RR bridge to the Port Kennedy park entrance. The old highway is abandoned and merged into park land. (Unrau 1985: 258)
CE 1935 - 1938	Built	Additional picnic areas are established near Star Redoubt, along Valley Creek meadow, and by Wayne's Woods. (Unrau 1985: 258)
CE 1935 - 1938	Demolished	The Stephens property is acquired at the corner of Port Kennedy Road and Baptist Roads near the Star Redoubt. Most of the structures on the property are razed. (Unrau 1985: 246)
CE 1935 - 1938	Memorialized	Small bronze and stone markers are installed near "Restored Revolutionary Hut." (Unrau 1985: 258)
CE 1935 - 1938	Memorialized	Uniform bronze markers are placed on all known grave sites, furnished by WPA. (Unrau 1985: 258)
CE 1935 - 1938	Planted	Trees are again planted around the National Memorial Arch and to screen the industrial plant in the center of the Grand Parade. (Unrau 1985: 276)
CE 1935 - 1938	Purchased/Sold	The park acquires 72.61 acres of land within the encampment area, and receives the condemnation of approximately 546.81 additional acres. (Unrau 1985: 252)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1935 - 1938	Rehabilitated	With the help of the WPA, the historic Washington Spring is restored and enlarged. (Unrau 1985: 258)
CE 1935 - 1938	Rehabilitated	Renovations are made to the walk at the Daughters of the Revolution Monument, according to designs by Thomas Sears, a well-known landscape architect from Philadelphia. (Unrau 1985: 258)
CE 1935 - 1939	Memorialized	Local Boy Scouts begin holding annual jamboree on February 22 each year. (Unrau 1985: 271)
CE 1939 - 1937	Demolished	Farm buildings are demolished along state Rt. 653 (now Rt. 23), including a stone barn, horse stable, frame cow shed, frame chicken house, and a two-story frame servants dwelling. (Unrau 1985: 281)
CE 1939 - 1943	Built	Additional parking is added along “Camp Road” to serve the Dogwood Grove, and parking is created in the area next to the Washington Memorial Chapel. Quarry Road is macadamized. (Unrau 1985: 281)
CE 1939 - 1943	Purchased/Sold	The new acreage totals about 417 acres, bringing the park total to 1,990. By these acquisitions the park acquires all lands abutting the Schuylkill River on the north bank from Betzwood to the Pawlings Bridge. (Unrau 1985: 277)
CE 1940	Purchased/Sold	Large portions of Walnut Hill and Meadow Grove are obtained for construction of two impounding basins designed for cleanup of coal silt in Schuylkill River. Tract is subsequently added to park holdings. (Kurtz 1988: 29)
CE 1941	Memorialized	Ceremonies dedicating the park dogwoods to the memory of Washington and the Continental Army are held in May 1941. The dedication contributes to the publicity given to the dogwood displays within the park. (Unrau 1985: 278-280)
CE 1942	Reconstructed	The recreation of Fort Mordecai Moore at the north end of the outer line of defenses is completed. Two redans are constructed in the outer defenses and replicas of cannons are placed at the Stirling redoubt and redans. (Unrau 1985: 283)
CE 1943	Built	A stone retaining wall is erected along Valley Creek as a first step in the forge restoration plans. This wall is constructed to prevent silt from being deposited into the forge ruins. (Unrau 1985: 287-288)
CE 1943	Memorialized	A second replica soldiers hut is built according to Washington’s specifications and located at Gulph and Baptist Roads. (Unrau 1985: 287)
CE 1943 - 1944	Rehabilitated	The 19th-century structure on the site of Huntington’s Quarters is renovated for use as a regular meeting place for the VFPC. (Unrau 1985: 287)
CE 1943 - 1947	Purchased/Sold	Land acquisition program is completed and all pending land cases are settled. As a result, the acreage of Valley Forge State Park totals 2,033. (Unrau 1985: 285)
CE 1944	Memorialized	Granite monolith is installed at conjectural site of Washington Marquee. (Unrau 1985: 287)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1945	Designed	G. Edwin Brumbaugh, a local preservation architect, is hired to prepare plans and supervise projects throughout the park, including rebuilding company streets, huts, and brigade sites, and recreating several forts. (Unrau 1985: 292)
CE 1947	Planted	Arrangements are made with the Boy Scouts of America for a joint five-year park reforestation program. During the first 18 months, 10,000 seedlings are set out by scouts according to prearranged plans. (Unrau 1985: 315-317, 319)
CE 1947	Rehabilitated	A log structure referred as both the artillery shop and the “Blacksmith Shop” is recreated along Camp Road next to Artillery Park, in order to contribute to the “educational value of the park.” (Unrau 1985: 306)
CE 1947	Removed	Timber stand improvement project: some 1,500 trees are removed and cut to cabin-log size for use in the reconstruction of soldiers' huts. (Unrau 1985: 308)
CE 1947	Restored	Restoration is completed on the structure formerly known as the Washington Inn and redesignated by the VFPC as the Bake House, “the name by which it was designated in Washington’s General Orders issued at Valley Forge.” (Unrau 1985: 300-303)
CE 1947 - 1950	Built	Hut building program under the direction of G. Edwin Brumbaugh includes placement of thirty huts throughout the park. (Unrau 1985: 303)
CE 1948	Excavated	Excavation undertaken to determine the location of Fort John Moore along the northern end of the outer line defenses and to support its reconstruction. (Unrau 1985: 305)
CE 1948	Reconstructed	Redoubt 5 along the northern end of the outer line defenses is reconstructed. Redoubt 2, which had been restored in 1942, is “remodeled” in order to be authentic as the twin fort. (Unrau 1985: 305)
CE 1950	Destroyed	Installation of 6.5 miles of underground water pipe and 4 miles of sewer line for Boy Scout Jamborees results in costly damage to subsurface archaeological resources. (Unrau 1985: 311)
CE 1950	Memorialized	Boy Scouts hold second national jamboree June 30 - July 6. It is the largest celebration held at Valley Forge; attracting 500,000 across 625 park acres. (Unrau 1985: 310)
CE 1950	Rehabilitated	In the mid-1900s Walnut Hill and Fatland mansions are renovated: Walnut Hill by Lyle Buolware and Fatland Farm by Peter Camiel. Some of the Fatland Estate is sold off for residential development. (Kurtz 1988: 29-30)
CE 1955	Planted	Forestation projects continue to dominate vegetation management at Valley Forge. The Boy Scouts plant 3,000 seedlings of pine and hemlock throughout the park. (Unrau 1985: 326)
CE 1955 - 1956	Restored	Vistas on Mount Joy are cut to permit partial panoramic views of the park. (Unrau 1985: 326)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1956	Built	A natural amphitheater is developed near the quarries at the intersection of County Line Road and State Route 23, with a seating capacity of around 65,000 for Boy Scout Jamborees. (Unrau 1985: 330)
CE 1956	Planted	A new area of the park is prepared as a nursery and planted with 3,000 pink dogwood seedlings. 250 white dogwoods were transplanted from wooded sections of park as replacement trees in the dogwood grove and other park sites. (Unrau 1985: 327)
CE 1956	Purchased/Sold	Three tracts of land on Mount Misery and the west bank of Valley Creek are obtained. Park acreage increases to 2,048. (Unrau 1985: 322)
CE 1957	Memorialized	Largest celebration of Washington's birthday occurs with a Boy Scout pilgrimage drawing 7,000 Scouts. (Unrau 1985: 331)
CE 1958 - 1962	Planted	Dogwood plantings, because of their "national significance," continue as an annual planting project in Dogwood Grove and throughout park. (Unrau 1985: 339-340)
CE 1959 - 1960	Planted	Red oaks are planted along outer line drive. Route 23 and the historic trace may have been planted at this time, some as replacements for dying elms.
CE 1959 - 1960	Planted	Quest for "beauty" in the park continue. Some 38,000 seedling trees and shrubs are planted throughout the park, especially in picnic groves, along driveways, around buildings, and on lawn areas. (Unrau 1985: 340)
CE 1959 - 1962	Explored	Two archeological research efforts are undertaken; one by John J. Smith and the other by PHMC Archeologists. (Unrau 1985: 340-341)
CE 1959 - 1963	Memorialized	The Boy Scouts continue their annual Washington's birthday pilgrimage to Valley Forge, drawing as many as 5,000–7,000 scouts. (Unrau 1985: 345)
CE 1960 - 1962	Excavated	PHMC archeologists unearth fire hut sites in New Jersey Brigade area and site of Washington Marquee. (Unrau 1985: 341)
CE 1962	Built	Around 10 miles of trails are laid out. They are color-coded in regard to foot or horseback travel, and some trails are laid out as nature trails with various tree and shrub specimens identified along the path. (Unrau 1985: 344-345)
CE 1962	Maintained	The Dogwood Blossom Show continues as an annual event. (Unrau 1985: 345)
CE 1962	Planted	Some 18,000 seedlings are planted in remote field areas to reduce mowing costs. Around 500 multiflora roses are planted around the quarries, two of which are covered with topsoil in the early 1960s. (Unrau 1985: 340)
CE 1963	Built	An 80-car parking lot is constructed at Huntington's Picnic Area and three small pull-offs are built at monuments. (Unrau 1985: 351)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1963 - 1964	Memorialized	Maryland, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island establish state memorials. With the erection of their memorials, a total of eight states have responded to the invitation to place memorials throughout the park. (Unrau 1985: 349)
CE 1963 - 1966	Purchased/Sold	Two tracts of land are purchased along the turnpike and at the eastern border. Valley Forge Farm is acquired and includes Knox and Maxwell's Quarters and many outbuildings. Total park acreage at this time is 2,255. (Unrau 1985: 348-349)
CE 1963 - 1967	Planted	The forestry program continues: 3,500 seedlings are planted in woodlands and back field areas. (Unrau 1985: 355)
CE 1964	Memorialized	The Boy Scouts sixth annual national jamboree is held at the park. (Unrau 1985: 356)
CE 1964 - 1966	Built	Numerous signs are erected at the intersections of both park and state roadways within the park boundaries. (Unrau 1985: 351)
CE 1966	Excavated	John Cotter conducts a "dig" in Wayne's Woods. Many artifacts made available for display. (Unrau: 1985: 352)
CE 1967	Destroyed	The Walnut Hill Mansion is heavily damaged by fire in 1967 and along with the land that has since been added to the park. (Kurtz 1988: 30)
CE 1967 - 1969	Developed	A park master plan is developed by a local landscape architecture/planning firm. (Unrau 1985: 364-365)
CE 1968	Built	A new stone-constructed reception center and a 250-seat auditorium with parking is dedicated at the east end of the park. (Unrau 1985: 358)
CE 1968	Restored	Von Steuben's Quarters is restored and the building is dedicated to the memory of Von Steuben and intended to portray a field hospital. (Unrau 1985: 362)
CE 1970	Land Transfer	Park management is transferred to Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. (Unrau 1985: 477)
CE 1970	Maintained	Parking lot improvements are made, including enlarging and resurfacing of existing lots and construction of a new lot at the artillery park area. (Unrau 1985: 360-361)
CE 1970	Memorialized	The New York State Marker is dedicated. (Unrau 1985: 361)
CE 1970	Rehabilitated	The Perkiomen Trail is revitalized and improved from Pawlings Road to Betzwood. (Unrau 1985: 674-677)
CE 1970	Removed	In the spring of 1970 park staff begin a beautification program entitled "Operation Signs" with the goal of reducing unnecessary signs with in the park. (Unrau 1985: 361)
CE 1972	Memorialized	The North Carolina Marker is dedicated. (Unrau 1985: 494)
CE 1974	Altered	Outer Line Drive at the Route 23 entrance is reconfigured to accommodate a new road and parking lot constructed to access the new visitor facility.
CE 1975	Built	A six-mile asphalt bicycle path is constructed that parallels Outer Line Drive on the southern edge of the park and Route 23 on the northern part of the park.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1976	Built	Some 20 soldier huts are constructed and placed at 50 brigade sites - VA, MA, CT, RI, NC. (Unrau 1985: 510)
CE 1976	Land Transfer	President Gerald Ford signs into law the transfer of Valley Forge State Park to the National Park Service. (Unrau 1985: 570)
CE 1976 - 1978	Purchased/Sold	A new Land Acquisition Program is intended to consolidate and preserve the parks resources. Thirty-one private properties are to be purchased, totaling 200 acres. (Unrau 1985: 640-646)
CE 1977 - 1979	Explored	Two surveys completed by MASCA finds extensive damage by Boy Scout Jamborees, but great potential for future research. (Unrau 1985: 621-622)
CE 1978	Demolished	Ehret Magnesia Complex is demolished and much of the structural debris is used to fill the adjacent quarry on the property. (Unrau 1985: 659)
CE 1978 - 1979	Purchased/Sold	The NPS assumes ownership of 24 properties - western and eastern park edges, atop Mt. Misery, the southeast corner of Thomas Road, a 65-acre tract with Stirling's Quarters, and the 46-acre Ehret Magnesium Plant. (Unrau 1985: 640-646)
CE 1979	Moved	Von Steuben statue is moved and rededicated at what is considered to be a more historically appropriate location overlooking the Grand Parade in the vicinity of Varnum's Quarters.
CE 1979 - 1982	Demolished	Some 18 structures are torn down, their sites regraded and planted. (Unrau 1985: 689)
CE 1979 - 1982	Purchased/Sold	Purchase authorized of 682 additional acres, including the Fatlands property north of the Schuylkill River. Land acquisitions continue until, by 1982, the total park acreage has increased to about 2,400. (Unrau 1985: 640-646)
CE 1980	Demolished	Two buildings west of Valley Creek on Rt. 23 are demolished (Kurtz 1990: 62)
CE 1980	Rehabilitated	Stone buildings west of Valley Creek on Rt. 23 are reused for park residences and offices. (Kurtz 1990: 62)
CE 1981	Stabilized	The redoubt near Huntington's Brigade is stabilized. To prevent future erosion it is closed to the public. (Unrau 1985: 674-677)
CE 1982	Established	The River Trail is designated as a National Recreational Trail. (Unrau 1985: 674-677)
CE 1982	Land Transfer	Official transfer of the park to the federal government and the formal establishment of Valley Forge NHP is finalized in November 1982. The total acreage of the park at the transfer is 2,404.50. (Unrau 1985: 691)
CE 1982	Planted	Tree planting program with the Liberty Bell Chapter of the Telephone Pioneers of America occurs in 1982. Some 150 dogwoods are planted within the Dogwood Grove. (Unrau 1985: 678)
CE 1983	Designed	A landscaped plaza is constructed around the recently relocated Von Steuben statue.
CE 1984	Altered	Outer Line Drive is altered to accommodate a new access road to the Visitor Center.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1984	Built	The new access road to Visitor Center changes entrance and winds north of complex. Parking lot in quarry is rebuilt and restrooms are added.
CE 1986 - 1990	Explored	Archeological inventory is completed for all the land north of the Schuylkill River and in 1987 and 1988 a field survey is conducted in the western part of the park, south of the Schuylkill River. (Kurtz 1990: 2)
CE 1988	Built	New interpretive signs are installed throughout park.
CE 1989	Excavated	Conway's Brigade is excavated by NPS regional archeologists. (Kurtz 1990: 2)
CE 1992 - 1998	Altered	A meadow management plan is implemented. Around 700 of 1,400 acres are converted from mowed lawn to tall grass meadow, to be mowed once a year. (VAFO staff, 2004)
CE 1995	Memorialized	The African-American Soldiers Monument is dedicated. (VAFO staff, 2004)
CE 1997	Built	Philadelphia to Valley Forge bikeway is dedicated. (VAFO staff, 2004)
CE 1997	Demolished	100 year old Betzwood Bridge across Schuylkill demolished. (Boyle)
CE 1998	Demolished	The Washington Spring is partially demolished. (VAFO staff, 2004)
CE 2004	Rehabilitated	Trail networks are rehabilitated both within the park as well as on regional connector trails.
CE 2006	Stabilized	Around 0.94 miles of the severely-eroded Baptist Road Trace are stabilized by rehabilitating lost surface material and bringing tread back to original grade. Crown and side ditches are also restored, with swales dug off the side of the road to allow for drainage.
CE 2007	Stabilized	Some 300 water bars and checkbars are constructed on Mt. Joy and Mt. Misery trails, with severely damaged trails rebuilt and rerouted. Unauthorized trails are closed to improve visitor safety by erecting barricades and installing regulatory/interpretive signs on trails.
CE 2007	Rehabilitated	Several NPS routes or parking lots are rehabilitated, redesigned, or removed to safely accommodate existing and future vehicular traffic, as well as protect park natural and archeological resources at risk from vehicles being parked and driven on sensitive areas due to lack of adequate parking space. The following routes and parking lots are targeted: Inner and Outer Line Drives, Betzwood and Pawling Parking Areas, Yellow Springs Area Parking, Safe Visitor Access, and Schwoebel Access.
CE 2009	Land Transfer	Park enters into a lease agreement with the Montessori Children's House of Valley Forge. The former site of David Walker Farmstead is transformed into school and associated campus.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2009	Land Transfer	The National Park Service reaches an agreement with the American Revolution Center (ARC) to acquire 78 acres located within Valley Forge NHP for management and preservation. In exchange, ARC receives title to the Independence Living History Center (ILHC) and certain surrounding land residing in Independence NHP.
CE 2009	Rehabilitated	The Joseph Plumb Martin Trail (6.5 mi) that connects all key historic sites at Valley Forge is repaired for the first time since its construction in 1976. Treatment includes repairs of the trail head and trail edges, improved drainage, installation of new signage, and painting markings on the tread to notify users of direction of travel, distance, and speed limits.
CE 2010	Conserved	A deer management plan is put into effect, using both lethal and non-lethal action to cull the deer herd and alleviate damage to forests caused by extensive deer browse.
CE 2011	Demolished	Four structures, part of a former horticultural nursery, are proposed to be demolished. The structures, all located at the Waggonseller farm, include the Waggonseller Garage, Waggonseller Shed, Waggonseller Tenant House #2, and Waggonseller Greenhouse. All locations to be rehabilitated to original grade.
CE 2013	Planted	Dead shade trees are replaced along former defensive lines (present-day primary tour roads). Over half of original trees were dead, causing lengthy gaps in continuity and appearance of shade.
CE 2016	Built	Sullivan’s Bridge opened to the public. This bridge replaced Betzwood Bridge, which was demolished in 1995. New bridge links north and south sections of the park across the Schuylkill River for pedestrian and bicycle connection.
CE 2017	Rehabilitated	Park initiated project for more than $14 million that included a fully-renovated Visitor Center, new exhibits, and a new visitor orientation film. (VAFO website)
CE 2018 - 2019	Altered	An outdated and non-compliant cesspool holding tank system at the Maurice Stephens House is replaced with a Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and Resources-approved and appropriately sized septic system. (PEPC 80774)
CE 2019	Altered	The NPS burned approximately 135 acres in multiple meadows located along Valley Forge Park Road and Gulph Road. Burn areas consists of sections of the Grand Parade in both the National Historical Park Landscape and Port Kennedy CLI project areas. (VAFO website)
CE 2022	Rehabilitated	Park dedicated the completion of the renovated visitor center. Originally dedicated in 1976, this first major renovation in the visitor center’s history included updated restrooms, efficient lighting, and improved spaces for park staff and partners. (VAFO website)
CE 1980	Rehabilitated	Structures: Stone buildings west of Valley Creek on Rt. 23 reused for park residences and offices (Kurtz 1990: 62)

Physical History:

NATIVE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, to 1777

Overview:
Archeological investigations reveal that aboriginal people likely occupied the Delaware Valley during the Paleo Indian Period about 10,000 years ago. When the region was first visited by Europeans in the seventeenth century, southeastern Pennsylvania was inhabited by the Lenni Lenape. During the early 1600s Swedish and Dutch traders took interest in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. The Swedish interest developed settlements up the Schuylkill Valley. The Dutch took control of the Delaware away from the Swedes in 1655. William Penn received title to all of Pennsylvania from Charles II in 1681. Valley Forge NHP includes parts of four original land tracts established by Penn, known as Mount Joy, Bilton, Gilbert, and the Welsh Tract.

Prior to the encampment of the Continental Army from 1777 to 1778, the area within Valley Forge NHP was characterized as a patchwork of land uses situated at the confluence of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River. Small independent farmsteads of approximately 189 acres (typical) were made up of irregular, fenced fields of various grain and vegetable crops, and anchored by small stone farmhouses, outbuildings, and orchards. Grazing animals foraged in pastures and woodlots, and farmers worked the land through the strength of the horse and the ox. Drawing from information on area farms of the period, wheat was generally the main cash crop, commonly planted along with oats, rye, buckwheat, and Indian corn. Most farms also grew potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, flax, and hemp. Hay was another major crop and occupied about 20 acres of the typical farm, with an additional 20 acres devoted to pasture. Peach, apple, and cherry orchards were common components of southeastern Pennsylvania farms. A farm often included both worm fences and post and rail fences, built primarily of chestnut wood, to enclose small fields, keep grazing livestock out of the crops, and define field boundaries. Farms were not usually oriented along roads, but situated instead according to the proximity of a spring or stream. Mount Joy and Mount Misery, overlooked the area. Their steep slopes were possibly covered deciduous woodlands but harvested for the forage operation.

Industry likely developed in the Valley Forge area in the early eighteenth century. Unconfirmed reports indicate the first iron forge was constructed around 1718 by Lewis Walker near Gulph Road and Mount Joy (although possibly not in the park). Another forge was erected by his son and partners on Valley Creek around 1740 although this is also unconfirmed. John Potts obtained Mount Joy Forge in 1757 and it became a thriving industrial complex with a sawmill, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, company store, dams, millraces and numerous dwellings. By 1762, the forge, now known as the Valley Forge, was a respectable small business and the community around it had grown. Iron goods were transported from the forge to Reading, Pottsgrove, and Philadelphia. By 1774, various properties were sold and the Potts/Dewees partnership had formed and owned large landholdings along Valley Creek. Charcoal production was likely a large part of the landscape use during this period to fuel the growing area industry. This is supported the remains of collier huts and charcoal hearths on Mount Misery (none yet have been identified to date on Mount Joy).

By the early 1700s, much of the land north of the river in the Perkiomen Peninsula was owned by two families, the Pawlings and the Morgans. The peninsula became a farming community of tenant farmers and wealthy land owners. The Perkiomen Peninsula supported a number of farmsteads which changed in size and character throughout the period (see Walnut Hill CLI for more information) (Figure 1).

Other Encampment Areas Landscape:
Vegetation.
The land was likely largely tree-covered when the first settlers arrived. Research suggests that the forests were comprised primarily of black oak, white oak, and Spanish oak, and interspersed with chestnut and hickory. Progressive clearing of the land occurred with first settlement in the 1680s to mid-1700s. Much of the timber in the area was harvested to be used as fence posts and rails,

firewood, and building materials. Forest remnants were found on the typical farm as scattered woodlots and hedgerows. Rows of trees were also commonly used to divide the fields. According to the Duportail map, by the time of the encampment large stands of forest covered swaths of land on Mount Joy and Mount Misery, and the steep slopes along the Schuylkill River (Figure 2). This comprised about 30% of the current park area. During their operation, the forges required large amounts of wood for charcoal production and depended on the local forest as a resource. Timber along Valley Creek and possibly Mount Joy and Mount Misery, and other sources outside the park boundary, likely provided this fuel.

Circulation.
Prior to the encampment, four main public roads were likely in existence including: Gulph Road (ca.1725) that crossed the area from northwest to southeast; Baptist Road (ca.1736) and the road to Jenkins Mill (ca.1761) to run east and west south of the river (currently Route 23); and the road to Yellow Springs (ca.1768). A number of other roads were likely instrumental in linking properties, connecting homes to churches, and accessing industry kilns. Road of the Religious (ca.1710) likely ran along portions of what is now Inner Line Drive, then southbound to Baptist Road. Crux Road (ca.1743) was likely constructed when the Mount Joy Forge began operating along Valley Creek. It followed along the east bank of the creek and it followed roughly the alignment of present day Route 252. Logging trails on Mount Joy may have connected the forge by way of the Crux Road.

Structures.
Farm houses were built primarily of stone. Other structures likely included a springhouse, smokehouse, and woodhouse, as was a substantial kitchen garden.

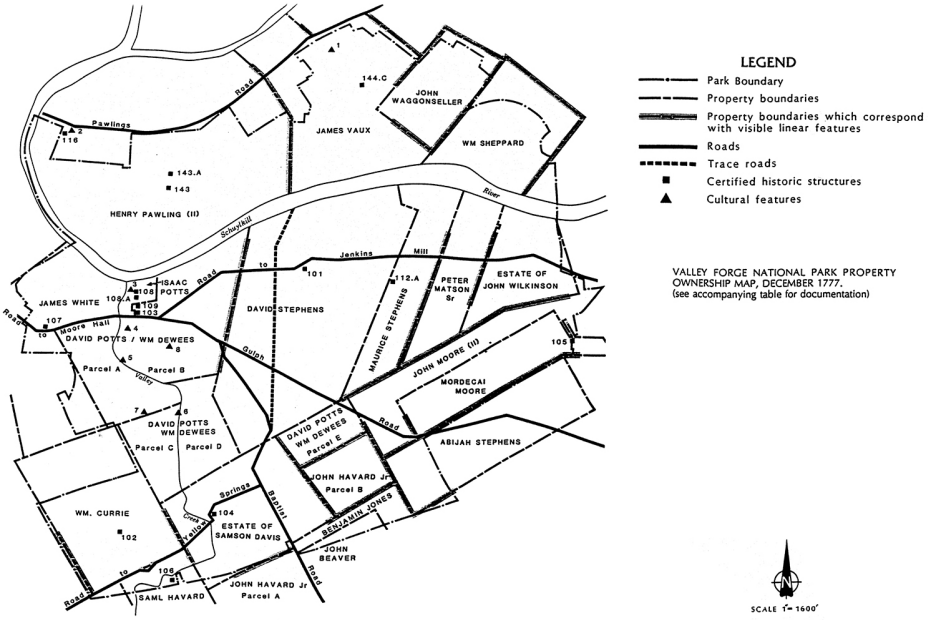


Figure 1. Property boundaries at the time of Encampment from "Land Use Study of Valley Forge National Historical Park."

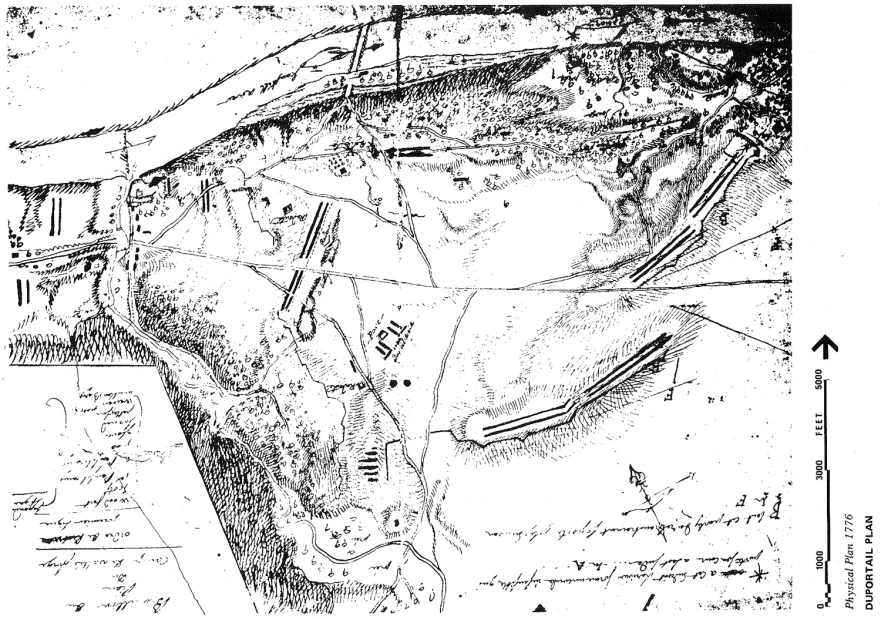


Figure 2. Copy of the Duportail Plan showing general site conditions in 1776.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, 1777–1778

Overview:
General George Washington approved Valley Forge as the site of the Continental Army encampment of 1777–1778 because it was close enough to Philadelphia to keep the British raiding parties out of the interior of Pennsylvania, and at the same time far enough away to reduce the threat of surprise British attacks. The existing roads connected Valley Forge with supply centers. The sweeping views of the surrounding countryside afforded by the high grounds of Mount Joy, Mount Misery, and the south ridge, and the water barrier created by the Schuylkill River to the north, made the area defensible.

The main encampment area, as well as redoubts and other defenses, occupied the area to the south of the river, centered around the expansive Parade Ground. Land on the north side of the river, particularly the area of the Perkiomen Peninsula, had some use in the form of support facilities and some troop encampments. Under the direction of Major General Sullivan, a bridge was constructed across the Schuylkill River near Fatland Ford to connect the two sides. This bridge was strategically important because it also provided an important escape route in the event of a British attack. The bridge was destroyed by ice flows in the Schuylkill in 1779.

Other Encampment Areas Landscape:
Spatial Organization and Land Use.
When Washington's army marched into camp on December 19, 1777, they were tired, cold, and ill-equipped for the coming winter. They set to work building their winter quarters, then later their lines of defense. The layout of the encampment consisted of inner and outer lines of defense which were composed of earthworks, redoubts, and an abatis. The lines stretched southward from the Schuylkill River across the eastern slopes of Mount Joy and southeast along the southern ridge. All the encampment land was used for a purpose and in response to the natural lay of the land. The open limestone valley to the east of Mount Joy, included the grand parade and the regimental and brigade parade areas where battalions and brigades drilled daily, an artillery park, and various local farmhouses which served as officers' quarters during the winter. Brigade hospitals were used for the treatment of minor illnesses and recovery from smallpox inoculation. Many entrenchments were built on Mount Joy, which along with Mount Misery was strategically valuable for observing the surrounding lands.

The encampment was an active, noisy, and unsanitary part of the Valley Forge landscape, and upon departure the landscape they left behind was a wasteland of empty, trodden fields punctuated with abandoned log huts and camp roads, earthworks, and refuse. The forests and woodlots were gone, replaced by broad expanses of stumps and bare earth. Water supplies were fouled, and the food stores and livestock holdings of the surrounding community were depleted. Although the encampment lasted only six months, the devastation had a lasting effect on the personal fortune of many area residents.

Vegetation.
In the years prior to the encampment, approximately two thirds of the land area was probably cleared and under cultivation. Forested areas may have remained along Valley Creek, on the slopes of Mount Joy and Mount Misery, along the Schuylkill River, and in other areas unsuitable for cultivation or unharvested as a source for charcoal. During the encampment, most of the trees in the immediate vicinity were likely cut down. Fence rails were used for firewood and for the construction of the soldiers' huts. Vegetation was trampled and given the season, the ground surface alternated between snow, ice, and mud.

Circulation.
In addition to the existing local roads, several camp roads were likely built by the army to access Sullivan's Bridge, and the inner and outer line defenses. A road ran behind the ridge at the foot of the western slope, possibly following the lines of the existing Inner Line Drive. A series of roads were tightly linked to the Sullivan Bridge. A system of trails was located upon Mount Joy which may have served the military and the inner line of defenses, and possibly existed as logging trails prior to the encampment.

Structures.

Soldiers' huts and cannon likely were dominant features in the landscape during this period. Over the high ridge of the outer line defenses on the south side of the encampment, on the foothills of Mount Joy, and along Nutt's Road (Route 23), log huts and structures were built in house approximately 12,500 people. When the army and its support swelled on account of new recruits in April and May, the population nearly doubled. Brigade camps, tightly packed along the outer line, spread inwards towards the center of the encampment. Each brigade was equipped with officers' huts, stables, a brigade hospital, stores, slaughter pens, and other necessary structures. Huts were likely roughly ordered, some above ground and some partially excavated.

RE-INTEGRATION OF THE FARMING COMMUNITY, 1778–1876

Overview:
When the army departed, they left behind some 3,000 men to recuperate, die, or be discharged. The camp grounds were used intermittently as a hospital center, an ordnance depot, and as an overnight point in the transport of Hessian soldiers captured at Saratoga and moved from Boston to Virginia. However, eager to put the war behind them, most local residents returned to their farms and homes and began to rebuild, and the encampment site gradually deteriorated.

New commercial transportation endeavors were introduced into the area in the nineteenth century. By the 1820s, the Schuylkill Navigation Company established commercial canal facilities along the Schuylkill River and by 1842 the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad had a line that hugged the south plateau of the Schuylkill River from Philadelphia to just west of Valley Forge, then crossed the river and followed the north side to Pottsville. Pawling's dam and lock were built near Pawling's ford and another dam and lock were built near Catfish Island just east of the Wetherill properties.

By the mid-1800s, the Valley Forge area had become a thriving agricultural and industrial area once again, although some farmland was left fallow and abandoned. Traces of the encampment were still visible and attracted visitors who wished to see the remains of the fortifications or the building that had been Washington's Headquarters. Along Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River, industry began to flourish again with buildings, mills, and houses clustered around this confluence. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, Alexander Kennedy purchased land near what became Port Kennedy and began building a successful lime industry.

Public interest gradually arose regarding the historic importance of the Valley Forge encampment. The earliest recorded anniversary ceremonies commemorating the encampment took place in 1828. The first monument in the area was erected on the site of Sullivan's Bridge in 1840 and Dr. Isaac Pennypacker made the first efforts to preserve and memorialize the area between 1842 and 1845. As the country's Centennial Celebration approached, local interest in the American Revolution and the sites and buildings associated with that period of American history increased.

Following the encampment, the area north of the river in the peninsula remained a prime farming area. In 1813 and forthcoming years the Wetherill Family would become the landowners in the peninsula. Farms owned by the Bakewells and the Pawlings were sold to the Wetherills, leaving most of the landholding in the current park boundary to the Wetherills. These properties were improved with stately mansions and outbuildings with lawns and gardens.

At the end of the eighteenth century, American agriculture experienced a revolution in technology, methods, and land use, shifting the balance from subsistence farming to scientific agriculture.

Other Encampment Areas Landscape:
Spatial Organization and Land Use.
Although many of the log huts in the encampment area were likely dismantled or used for other purposes, such as rebuilding fences, there is evidence that some stood for some years after the encampment. Letters from Lieutenant Enos Reeves of the Pennsylvania Line and from General Washington indicate that huts were standing at least until 1787. Camp roads may have been absorbed into the existing transportation system. Some of the outer line defenses and redoubts were plowed and reverted to agricultural fields, but the inner line entrenchments remained largely intact as steep slopes of Mount Joy were unsuitable for farming and reverted to dense brush and trees. Within a few years the area was covered in grain, pasture, open woodlots, and immature woodland.

Following the encampment period, industrial villages grew along the waterways. The village of Valley Forge grew up along Valley Creek near the confluence of the creek and the Schuylkill River, and with the development of the canal system the village of Port Kennedy became a center of the lime industry. Nearby quarries supplied lime for the industrial kilns, and were accessed by a spur of the Reading Railroad. For the first part of the century a towpath ran along the north side of the river, but by 1850 was moved to the south side of the river.

Economic conditions during the second quarter of the nineteenth century created uncertain years for the villages of Valley Forge and Port Kennedy, and their declines became evident.

THE CENTENNIAL AND MEMORIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF VALLEY FORGE, 1877–1893

Overview:
Following the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, a group of citizens in Valley Forge organized the Centennial Association of Valley Forge to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the encampment of 1777–1778 and to purchase Washington's Headquarters. By 1879, Washington's Headquarters, along with two acres of land, was transferred by deed of trust to the Association and by 1886 it was fully purchased. During this period various encampment remains were still visible according to T.W. Bean in his "History of Montgomery County." Bean specifically notes that much of the encampment was in a state of nature and therefore the resources remained undisturbed. This suggests that part of the encampment had not been returned to agriculture and may have been covered in early successional vegetation.

Meanwhile, the greater Valley Forge area was garnering public interest for both its scenery and its historic resources. In 1882 the Valley Forge Monument Association was formed with the intention of raising a large granite monument to perpetuate the memory of the encampment at the historic camp site. Other groups also expressed interest in commemorating the encampment events and a bill (unsuccessful) was introduced to Congress to make Valley Forge a Military Park.

Throughout the late 1800s, the Centennial Association made repairs, improvements, and additions to the small Washington's Headquarters property. Additional parcels were purchased by the group, but overall there were fund-raising difficulties. Washington's Headquarters and the Valley Forge area was becoming more and more popular with the public as the site for a pleasant day excursion. Large groups of picnickers came to the area and took advantage of the green lawns, large shade trees, and pastoral atmosphere of the Headquarters property. The open fields of the encampment became the summer camp site of various Pennsylvania militia regiments. The Association continued to improve and interpret its historic buildings and grounds, and make efforts to attract visitors until the park was turned over to the Valley Forge Park Commission in 1905, after a decade of legal maneuvering. In settlement, the Centennial Association was awarded a sum of $18,000.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, due to the closing of several key businesses, the village of Valley Forge was declining. Buildings lay in disrepair and vegetation encroached. The population of this village fell from 500 to 125 (Figure 3).

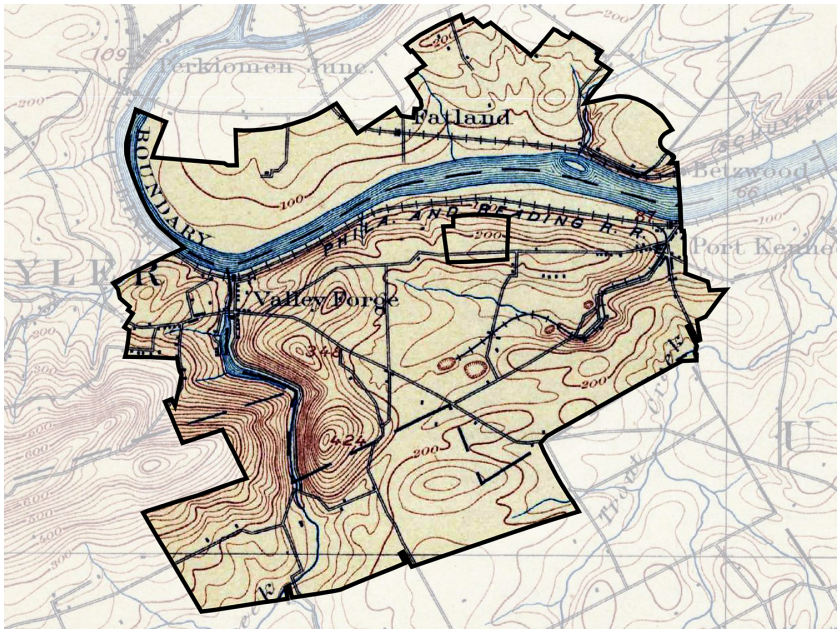


Figure 3. USGS 1:62500-scale Quadrangle for Norristown, PA, 1895, with overlay of present legislated boundary.

EARLY STATE PARK PERIOD: VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION, 1893–1923

Overview:
In 1893 the Pennsylvania state legislature established its first state park at Valley Forge under the administration of the independent Commonwealth agency, Valley Forge Park Commission (VFPC). Three major activities would have a large impact on the appearance of the landscape during this period: 1) acquiring additional park lands, 2) building a tour route to access the historic resources, and 3) preserving/reconstructing other historic resources. The next thirty years would see the landscape change considerably from a small overgrown area of 200 acres encompassing part of Mount Joy and the Grand Parade to grand park-like setting of over one thousand acres (Figure 4).

Early in this period funding was inadequate and written accounts described Valley Forge as a neglected. According to an article, numerous encampment relics still existed within the park but were covered by brambles, thickets, and woods. There were no paths to any of the historical resources, nor were there any markers to indicate the location of the defensive lines or the sites of the various brigade campgrounds. Without a guide, a visit to Valley Forge's historic sites was difficult.

Funding became available in the early twentieth century. In 1901 Jacob Orie Clark, a local engineer, was hired to develop plans for various construction and restoration projects throughout the park. Clark designed an extensive tour route system for the park that would eventually be known as Inner and Outer Line Drives (Figure 5). His involvement with and influence on park construction and restoration projects would last until his death in the 1930s. Throughout this period, improvements continued to draw visitors, aided by Valley Forge excursion trips from Philadelphia promoted by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. By 1923, Valley Forge State Park had changed considerably under the direct administration of the VFPC. The size of the park had grown to over 1,400 acres and visitation reached 450,000 annually.

By the end of this period the landscape would be marked with period buildings, log hut replicas, monuments, and an observation tower, all connected by a system of tree-lined roadways and

pedestrian paths that tracked along the inner and outer lines of defense. The National Memorial Arch, the Wayne Statue, and the Von Steuben Statue were significant monuments within the park (Figure 6). Markers lined the roadways and paths laying out the scene of the encampment, and park guides aided in the public interpretation of the historic camp scene. Automobiles parked at the picnic grounds and all along the roadways. Visitors traveled throughout the park by foot, carriage, automobile, and horseback.

Growing outside pressures for recreation and further access, and continually increasing numbers of visitors led some members of the VFPC to call for a general development plan for Valley Forge Park to guide them in the coming years. Richmond L. Jones, vice-president of the Commission, observed in 1921 that the commissioners,
"cannot escape the responsibility of the purpose for restoring the field, as nearly as possible, to its condition as a military camp" and that in such a condition, the park was "not to be embellished with modern devices or ideas, but to serve as a memorial of the past and as being the heritage of those who suffered there for a patriotic cause."

North of the river, a large portion of the peninsula properties remained in the hands of the Wetherills until the twentieth century. By this time, use of the estates had decreased. Walnut Hill, as it was named, sat largely unoccupied in the first half of the twentieth century and Fatland Farm became overgrown and neglected. In the early 1900s the dwelling at Meadow Grove burned and in 1922 the property was acquired by real estate developers. Around 1900, the central tract of land never owned by the Wetherills, was purchased by the Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, which continues to occupy the property.

Other Encampment Areas Landscape:
Vegetation.
Vegetation during this period began its gradual change from an agricultural setting of cultivated fields, hedgerows, immature woodlands, woodlots, and meadows to predominantly mowed lawns, ornamental plantings, and woodlands (Figure 7). Park vegetation management during this period consisted primarily of removing underbrush, mowing great swaths of lawn, planting allees of trees along the new park roads, maintaining crops and meadow, and developing a park nursery. Chestnut tree blight had become a major problem in the park during this period and resulted in removal of 60-75% of the chestnut trees.

The first commemorative plantings that occurred during this period created the Dogwood Grove. Allees of trees were planted along parts of the park tour route including Outer Line Drive, similar to allees planted along tour routes in military parks of the era.

Circulation.
The major focus during this period was creating access to historic resources throughout the park. This was accomplished through a system of vehicular and pedestrian routes. Beginning in 1901, designs were developed by Jacob Orie Clark for Inner and Outer Line Drives. They were designed as a 22-foot wide road with granite curbs, cobble gutters, and concrete drainage structures. Clark also detailed a pedestrian path from Washington Redoubt to the crest of Mount Joy. Stone steps were used to change grade and stone drainage gutters flanked the path in the woods. Other footpaths were constructed during this period and may have followed traces of old camp and logging roads, but this has not been confirmed. By the 1920s, accounts note that there were about 20 miles of tree-lined roadways and footpaths.

Structures.
During this period, according to aerial photographs from the late 1920s, the landscape still contained farming clusters, especially from the nineteenth century, and structures related to Washington's Headquarters and the Village of Valley Forge. New structures in the landscape were introduced by the VFPC and related to the encampment commemoration and to visitation. Commemorative structures included replica log huts, recreations of fortifications, and monuments and commemorative markers, the largest of which was the National Memorial Arch (Figure 8). Structures built to respond to tourism included the 75-foot-high observation tower, guard huts, and a picnic pavilion with tables at Huntington's Brigade (Figure 9).

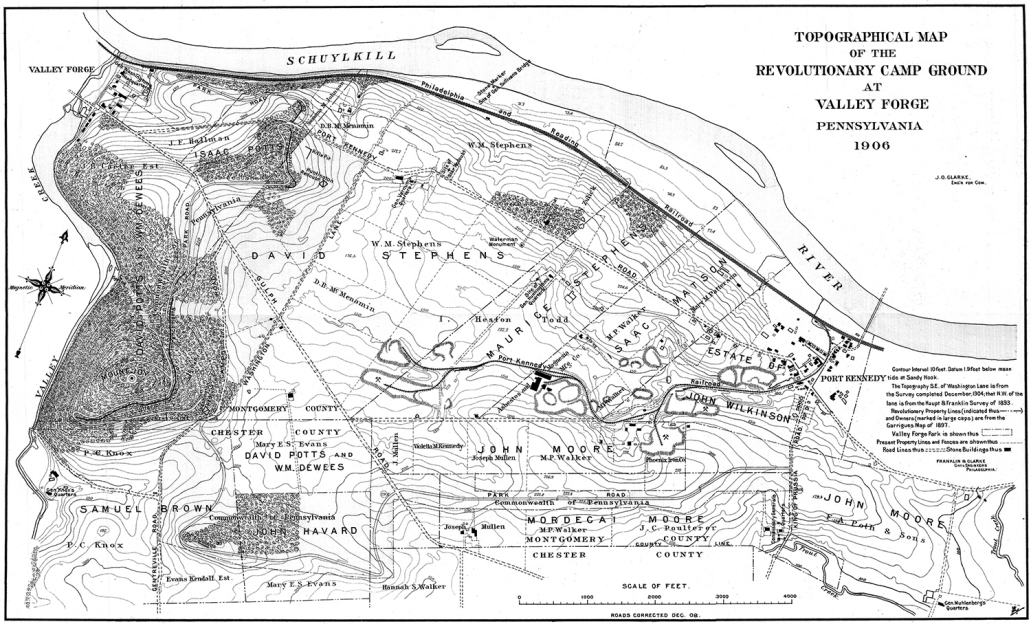


Figure 4. Topographic map created in 1906 illustrating site conditions and property boundaries at time of encampment.



Figure 5. Outer Line Drive, note road width and immature allee, ca.1915.

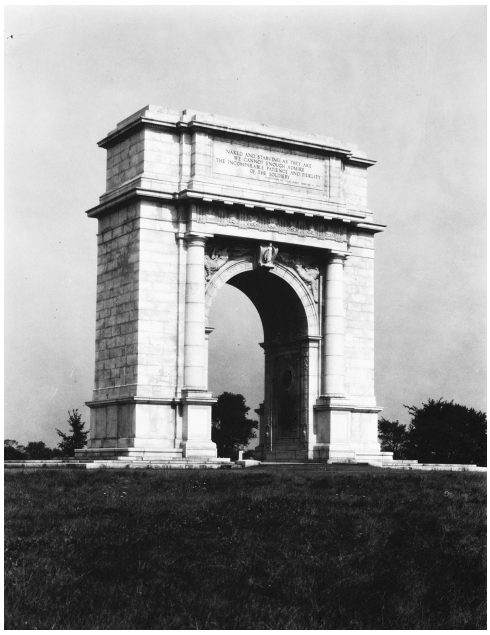


Figure 6. View of the southwest (rear) and northwest (side) facades of the National Memorial Arch, looking northeast, ca. 1916–1917.



Figure 7. View of Schuylkill River, ca. 1900.



Figure 8. Reconstructed earthworks at Fort Washington (Redoubt #3), looking southeast, ca. 1920s.



Figure 9. Aerial view looking northeast of Mt. Joy and Outer Line Drive ca. 1929.

EARLY STATE PARK ERA: PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS, 1923–1950

Overview:
In 1923, Valley Forge State Park was placed under the new Department of Forests and Waters. Four major policies and programs evolved during this time that had a long-range impact on the physical

appearance of the landscape: 1) an initiative to demolish all post-encampment structures on acquired park lands, 2) a decision to reforest the landscape according to its pre-encampment appearance, 3) additional forestation in other parts of the park and reliance on mowing grass rather than managing crops and grains, and 4) a program seeking “complete restoration” of Valley Forge. In addition, ever increasing numbers of visitors caused the park to expand its facilities through additional roads, parking lots, picnic areas, and comfort stations.

A verdant park-like setting created by mowed lawns, tree allees, and flowering dogwoods began to attract national attention. According to aerial photographs dating to the mid- to late 1920s, many roads along the park tour route were lined with allees of deciduous trees. These included all of Outer Line Drive, and parts of Baptist Road and Route 23. Landscape patterns also included a network of vegetated fencelines along the boundaries of farm fields and properties. Building clusters in the area of Port Kennedy and the Village of Valley Forge are evident, although there is no indication of the condition or level of building occupation. A highly industrial area, with large structures and quarries, is evident in the center of the park between the Grand Parade and the south outer line defenses. By the end of this period, attention to the appearance of the landscape prevailed with mowed lawns dominating the scene; of 2,033 park acres, roughly 1,200 acres were in mowed lawn and 800 acres in forest.

North of the river, in the mid-1900s the mansions of Walnut Hill and Fatland Farm were restored. Walnut Hill was renovated by Lyle Boulware and Fatland Farm by Peter Camiel. Some of the estate was sold off for residential development. In the 1920s, a portion of the Meadow Grove estate was used for recreation. Cottages and tents were introduced by urban dwellers who used the area as a rural vacation spot, made convenient by train transportation. Impoundment of the river at Pawling’s dam created a boating and swimming facility and a beach. Subdivision of the property occurred in the late 1920s but further development was curtailed by the Great Depression.

In the 1940s, Valley Forge State Park purchased river frontage along the northern bank of the Schuylkill to protect it from development. In the late 1940s a large portion of the former Walnut Hill and Meadow Grove estates were obtained for the construction of two impoundment basins designed for use in an environmental cleanup of coal silt in the Schuylkill River. This tract was subsequently added to park holdings (Figure 10).

Other Encampment Areas Landscape:
Vegetation.
The approach to vegetation management changed significantly during this period with the implementation of a landscape development plan by Richard Burns in 1926, which proposed to reforest the landscape according to its pre-encampment appearance. A systematic approach to reforestation was adopted and principal areas were reforested between 1927 and 1929 including Mount Misery, the knoll to the rear of the Wayne statue, the slope to the rear of Washington’s Headquarters, and the Valley Creek ravine. Increasing attention was given to planting and protecting the dogwood trees within the park. By the mid-1930s the park’s display of flowering dogwoods had assumed the proportions of a national event. In 1941, the Dogwood Grove was dedicated to the memory of George Washington and the Continental Army. The increasing number of acres maintained as mowed lawns further advanced the goal of creating a beautiful park-like landscape.

Circulation.
Circulation during this period focused primarily on maintaining existing roads, adding and expanding parking lots, and creating new paths to access the resources. Roads were relocated and realigned along the Port Kennedy entrance. Additional roadways included new connections between Route 23 and Inner Line Drive, realignment of the junction between Outer and Inner Line Drives at Washington Redoubt, and new road and pedestrian routes around the National Memorial Arch. To accommodate the increasing number of visitors, additional parking facilities were provided at the picnic grounds, the Mount Joy observatory, the Wayne Statue, and the Memorial Arch,

Structures.
Early in 1923, the VFPC stated that all buildings on lands acquired post-dating the encampment were to be demolished. With this directive, many structures would be acquired and destroyed, including

much of Port Kennedy, structures on the Stephens' property at the corner of Port Kennedy and Baptist Roads, and a number of farm buildings along Route 653. While many post-encampment structures were demolished during this era, there was also a concerted effort to restore and reconstruct structures from the encampment period. This included the construction of a soldier's hut in the mid-1930s by the Sons of the Revolution based on Washington's general orders, and the reconstruction of Fort Mordecai Moore (Redoubt #2) and Fort Green (Redoubt #5) at the north end of Outer Line Drive along with two redans in the early 1940s. This prompted the design and construction of thirty additional soldiers' huts that were placed at various locations throughout the park, including huts at seven brigade sites. This project was conducted for the park by Edwin G. Brumbaugh, a noted Philadelphia preservation architect.

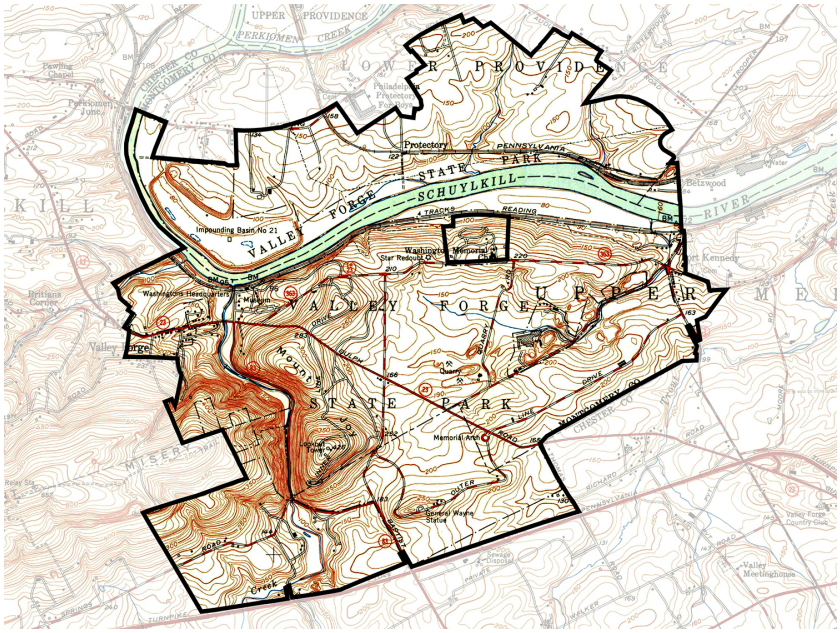


Figure 10. USGS 1:24000-scale Quadrangle for Valley Forge, PA, 1952, with overlay of present legislated boundary.

LATE STATE PARK ERA: PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS AND PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION, 1950–1976

Overview:
While park maintenance was a primary focus during this period, major landscape changes included: 1) additional facilities to accommodate visitors, 2) the continuing use of Valley Forge for recreation, and 3) features to address the rapidly encroaching suburbanization within the park's viewshed. During the latter part of this period, much emphasis was placed on preparing for the Bicentennial Celebration. This event prompted both new construction and restoration projects. Growing demands for recreation in Valley Forge led to the VFPC's consideration of additional space within the park for picnicking, parking, and winter recreation activities. By the end of this period, the controversy over the proper use for the park—either for recreation or historic preservation—was building.

Ceremonies and pageants continued to be held on the Grand Parade. In the summer of 1950, the largest celebration ever held at Valley Forge State Park took place with the Boy Scouts of America. At the same time, projects were underway to accommodate the ever-growing number of tourists. These included additional parking facilities, comfort stations, and picnic areas.

By the early 1960s suburban Philadelphia was reaching the King of Prussia area. Population pressures and industrial development were closing in on the park perimeters and were now within view of the park. Park visitation continued to be heavy, and recreational opportunities drew increasing numbers of visitors. By the mid-1960s the conflict between recreational uses and historic preservation goals was growing. There were two schools of public thought on how the park should be used: preserving it entirely as an historic site or permitting the use of general recreation. The VFPC endeavored to take the middle ground, although the park was used intensely for various recreational activities, jamborees, military exercises, and other events.

In 1962 a 15-point plan for the future development of the park was prepared. The plan included: preparation of a redevelopment survey and plan; construction of an auditorium, general service building, and concessions building; remodeling Fort Muhlenberg; renovating Huntington's quarters;

furnishing the Bake House; reconstruction of Outer Line Drive and Von Steuben's Quarters; rehabilitating the camp hospital and Old Forge; development of a recreation area on the north bank of the river; plantings of additional ornamental trees; purchasing the Old Reading Station; relocating markers; and pursuing land acquisitions.

In 1970 the park was transferred to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC). The emphasis was on upgrading the historical interpretive and preservation programs at the park. Professional research services were sought on the restoration activities and numerous archeological studies were completed. In preparation for the Bicentennial, many restoration/reconstruction projects were completed as well as additional construction projects to accommodate visitors.

Administration by the PHMC was short-lived; in June 1976 Congress passed an act that created Valley Forge National Historical Park. President Gerald Ford signed the act into law at special ceremonies at the park on July 4. The transfer occurred over a transition period of eight months and in March 1977, ceremonies were held to formally commemorate the transfer to the Federal Government.

In the area north of the river, Fatlands Farm had been purchased by Peter Camiel (1946), who subsequently rehabilitated the overgrown estate. The Walnut Hill estate had been purchased by the Boulware family (1949), and like Fatlands was in disrepair. Over the next five years, the Boulwares renovated and expanded the mansion and turned the estate back into a working farm. However, in 1967 a fire gutted the Wetherill addition. (Kurtz 1990: 110,207)

Other Encampment Areas Landscape:
Vegetation.
Tree planting continued to dominate vegetation management with the Boy Scouts and many other volunteer organizations taking part in major planting projects in the 1950s and 1960s. In the 1950s a new area of the park was established as a dogwood nursery. Overall the goal of beautifying the park through planting and maintaining lawns continued. Red oaks were used to replace the dying American elms along Outer Line Drive. Red oak allees were also possibly planted along the Baptist Road and Route 23.

Circulation.
Work on the circulation system at Valley Forge during this period involved maintenance and upgrades needed to accommodate the large volume of visitors. Also during this period, extensive pedestrian trail systems were developed; the trail built in the early 1960s was ten miles long and color-coded to reflect its use, while the trail dating to the 1970s was six miles long and primarily for bicycles. New circulation patterns on the east side of the park were created to access the visitor reception area, which altered the eastern alignment of Outer Line Drive and the entrance into the park off Port Kennedy Road.

Structures.
The approach to structures during this period combined preservation, maintenance, and new construction. New monuments were dedicated in the early 1960s for Maryland, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. Additional replica huts were built, and repairs were made to existing huts. New structures related to recreational activities and visitation were constructed in the park: a reception center complex (1968), a visitor center (1977), an amphitheater (1978), and parking in locations previously occupied by quarries.

Archeology.
During 1960–1962, archeologists from the PHMC unearthed five hut sites in the New Jersey Brigade area and in the vicinity of Washington's Marquee. These excavations failed to provide evidence of a single hut matching Washington's instructions. Instead, archeologists found traces of crude shelters that differed from one another considerably – in contrast to the neat rows of matched huts designed and constructed by Brumbaugh. The next construction of huts would reflect a wider variety of designs and would be arranged in more random patterns.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MANAGEMENT, 1977–2024

Overview:
The general appearance of the landscape during the early years of the National Park Service era overall, according to descriptions and early park era photographs, was largely similar to its appearance as a state park, evidence that some of the major landscape policies were continued by the NPS. The NPS continued managing the landscape as broad open lawns and forested areas and demolished additional post-encampment era structures. Suburban encroachment and heavy traffic along the park's perimeter continued to affect the visual appearance and feeling of the landscape inside the park.

There was, however, a growing concern about recreational use of the park, signaling a shift toward the historic appearance of the park. Two major policy changes that influenced the visual appearance of the landscape was implementation of the 1992 Field Management Plan, which changed mowing patterns on over 700 acres of open parkland.

As with other parks within the NPS, park regulations permitted a variety of recreational uses while preserving the historical scene. These included foot, horse, and bicycle trails, picnicking, kite flying and frisbees, and winter sledding and skiing. However, organized recreational activities were prohibited within the core of the park. In addition, parking on the roadsides was also prohibited.

In an effort to balance its role as a National Historical Park with the demand for recreation, the NPS sought ways to address the heavy recreational use of the core area. Remaining areas on the north side of the Schuylkill River that make up the current park holdings were purchased in fee or as easements by the federal government. This acquisition was desirable because recreation could be moved from the core area of the park to this side. In 1994 a Development Concept Plan identified alternatives to accomplish this.

Various park activities related to park operations were initiated during this time, which affected the appearance and use of the park landscape. The Young Adult Conservation Corps program completed a number of projects including: trail building and conservation on the north side of the Schuylkill River, the building of three footbridges, development of the Betzwood Picnic area, and minor structural rehabilitation to various park buildings.

Today, the park is addressing several threats due to invasive species and pests. Emerald ash borers threaten the park's ash trees, and the invasive Spotted lanternfly is also present in the park. Forested sites throughout the landscape have also demonstrated high rates of bacterial leaf scorch. While leaf scorch is known to be transmitted by planthopper insects, it is unknown if the introduction of the Spotted lanternfly has contributed to the observed transmission rates. Additionally, growth of the White-tailed deer population in the park has caused significant slowing of forest regeneration and understory development. In response, park administration finalized a deer management plan that was put into effect in 2010, authorizing both lethal and non-lethal methods to cull the deer herd. Though the plan has produced limited results, deer browse continues to impact forest health and the deer management plan remains in effect.

Changing climate patterns also threaten many of the park's natural and cultural resources. Unpredictable precipitation patterns and increased incidence of intense storms have resulted in gullying on trails due to surface erosion and runoff. Additionally, atypical dampness due to increased precipitation complicates maintenance and stabilization processes for historic structures managed by the park. Other ongoing environmental challenges include asbestos contamination in the Grand Parade and Port Kennedy areas due to industrial operations of the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company and its successor, the Keene Corporation in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Since the discovery of contamination in 1997, impacted landscapes have been largely stabilized through removal, filling, regrading, and/or seeding of contaminated areas, and efforts continue to restore parts of the Grand Parade. There is also a proposed highway widening project underway to expand the Pennsylvania Turnpike (Interstate 76), requiring the establishment of new tree screens on park land bordering the highway. The park currently has an agreement with PennDOT that facilitates park use

of soils excavated during the widening project as a clean-fill material for the restoration and regrading of remaining quarries associated with the asbestos remediation project. Beginning in 2017, the park embarked on a project for more than $14 million to fully-renovated the Visitor Center. Originally dedicated in 1976, this project represented the first major renovation in the visitor center's history and included updated restrooms, efficient lighting, and improved spaces for park staff and partners. The project, completed and dedicated in February 2022, included a new visitor orientation film and new exhibits featuring Revolutionary War artifacts, new accessible display panels, interactive videos, a toy log hut building activity, and a complete audio walkthrough for visually impaired visitors.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	Yes	No	Yes
Defense	Fortification	Parade Ground	Yes	No	No
Industrial/Processing/Extraction	Industrial/Processing/Extraction-Other	Industrial/Processing/Extraction-Other	Yes	No	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Recreation/Culture-Other	Recreation/Culture-Other	Yes	Yes	No
Defense	Military Facility (Post)	Military Facility (Post)	Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Barn	Yes	No	No
Transportation	Water-Related	Canal	Yes	No	No
Government	Government Office	Comfort Station (Latrine)	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Exhibit	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Hiking Trail	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	No
Defense	Fortification	Parade Ground	Yes	No	No
Transportation	Rail-Related	RR Trackage	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Rail-Related	Station (Depot)	Yes	Yes	No
Government	Government Office	Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)	No	Yes	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	Vista	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

The park's Encampment Tour route is a 10-mile driving loop comprised of 9 major tour stops plus additional opportunities to stop and explore Valley Forge. Stops #1-4 and 6-8 are located in the Other Encampment Areas. Numerous trails cross through the site. Park grounds are open daily, year-round 7am to dark (1/2 hour after sunset).

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

According to David Goldstein, Lead of Region 1 Tribal and Cultural Affairs, and Dr. John A. Turck, Archeologist at Valley Forge NHP/Hopewell Furnace NHS, no study has been completed at Valley Forge NHP.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The historic integrity of the Other Encampment Areas CLI is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, ca.1710–1949, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2022. The property represents an amalgam of efforts to restore and interpret the scene of the 1777–1778 encampment. This has created a landscape overlay that has historic significance in its own right. In addition, evidence of the post-encampment industrial and agricultural landscape patterns survive and are significant.

Overall, the landscape today represents its appearance during the early state park era (pre-1949). Natural and geological features—Mount Joy and adjacent Mount Misery, the Schuylkill River and nearby Valley Creek, the gently sloping space that became the parade ground, and the topographic ridges—continue to convey the larger landscape characteristics present during the encampment. Some defensive works have been reconstructed and interpreted while others are preserved under tree cover. Several buildings and structures present at the time of the encampment still exist, albeit with alterations by later owners. The circulation system is a mix of pre-encampment era and state park era roads that provide access to defensive features and reconstructed soldier huts, monuments and markers, and picnic and parking areas. Views and vistas aimed at interpreting key sites remain today, although some are obscured by successional vegetation or by designed plantings lining tour roads or screening incompatible land uses. The industrial and agricultural character of the landscape has diminished with the loss of many associated features and uses, but evidence of these activities still remains.

The commemorative and recreational focus implemented during the early state park era had an irreversible impact on the integrity of the encampment era landscape, but the more recent history of the park has also affected the integrity of the potentially significant early state park era. Since the end of the historic period, guard stations, a picnic pavilion, and some of the comfort stations have been removed, while additional replica encampment buildings have been added. Several parking pullouts and parking lots have been expanded, and the visitor center was recently renovated. Management of views and vistas continue to be challenged by successional growth and suburban development. Park efforts to rehabilitate the landscape to convey the character of the encampment era are ongoing.

In summary, the Other Encampment Areas is significant for its association with the Revolutionary War Encampment, its association with commemorative and recreational activities as a former state park, and its association with local agriculture and industry. The natural and archeological features of the encampment era, the commemorative features and recreation features related to commemoration of the state park era, and some industrial and agricultural features, survive intact and retain integrity.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Historic Structures Inventory (HSI, formerly List of Classified Structures) 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 (ca.1710–1949), 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).

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition and Existing Conditions:
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.

During the Pre-Encampment Era, the Valley Forge area was occupied by numerous small farmsteads. Farm clusters typically included a farm house, spring house, smokehouse, wood house, and a variety of barns for livestock and grain storage (Figure 17). Industrial buildings and structures also existed including forges, houses, mills, charcoal hearths and collier's huts. Many structures from this period, as is evident at Washington's and Varnum's Headquarters, were made of reddish sandstone similar to the red beds along the Schuylkill River.

During the Encampment Era, the Brigade camps represented another very distinct building type and earthen defenses were constructed at key points. Organized by Brigade, the more than 2,000 huts were constructed in very close organized developments located on the high ridges of the outer line defenses south of the encampment, along Route 23, and on the foothills of Mount Joy. Each brigade was likely equipped with soldiers' huts, office's huts, stables, a brigade hospital, stores, slaughter pens, and other associated structures. Forts were constructed at key points along the base of Mount Joy, along the ridge south of the river, and on the eastern end of the outer line of defenses. Linear earthen defenses were constructed on Mount Joy and along the entire ridge of the outer line. During this period, farm clusters were used to house officers, and for equipment storage.

During the Post-Encampment Era, with the expansion of industry, new types of building clusters evolved in and around what is now the Valley Forge NHP. By 1832 the villages of Valley Forge consisted of about 30 houses, a cotton mill, an armory, a grist mill, a tavern, and two stores. On what is now the northeast side of the park, the Village of Port Kennedy was the site of a flourishing lime business, and by 1860 Port Kennedy eventually grew to include 60 lime kilns, 50 houses, a hotel, a few stores, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, lumber yards, several coal yards and quarries. Evidence of the industrial clusters survive in the grouping of limestone quarries, lime kilns, the railroad spur trace and the remains of the Village of Valley Forge and Port Kennedy. Some fortifications from the encampment were plowed under during this period, such as the outer line defenses and others simply began the normal process of eroding.

The Centennial and Early State Park Era at Valley Forge was marked by earliest efforts at restoring of the "clusters" of huts and other structures associated with the encampment period (Figures 18 and 19). However, with the systematic acquisition of land for the future creation of the park, traditional land uses and their associated cluster arrangements gradually diminished. For example, at the time the VFPC took possession of the Port Kennedy area, many structures were razed, including residences, lime kilns. and other remnants from the earlier industrial period.

Memorialization efforts at Valley Forge resulted in the introduction of two new types of buildings and structures. First, starting with the centennial of the Encampment at Valley Forge in 1888, states and patriotic organizations were encouraged to place monuments and memorials on the site of the encampment. Over the next several decades numerous large monuments, including the National Memorial Arch were erected (Figure 20). Other notable monuments include the Daughters of the Revolution monument on the Grand Parade constructed in 1901, the Pennsylvania Columns erected in 1908, and the Von Steuben statue erected in 1915 (Figures 21 and 22). In addition to monuments, this period was marked by the introduction of a variety of buildings and structures associated with the area's new use as a park, and aimed largely at serving visitors to the area including observational platforms and comfort stations. An observation tower was constructed on a peak on Mount Joy. Utilitarian structures for the park were also developed, such as the maintenance and storage building in a concealed quarry site. Finally, this period was also marked by the preservation of some historic structures (Washington's Headquarters) the reconstruction of others (several encampment huts), and the demolition of extant structures that were not deemed appropriate to the historic setting at that time (industrial buildings at Valley Forge and Port

Kennedy).

Another type of cluster and associated structures emerged in response to park visitation for both recreation and commemoration. These include picnic areas with parking lots and comfort stations. Lastly, during this period a new train station was constructed in the Colonial style.

During Late State Park and National Park Service Eras, attempts to recreate the encampment clusters of soldiers' huts continued through the1970s as did developing parking and picnic areas. Two structures were built near Port Kennedy to serve as a visitor center and administrative offices (Figure 23). A reception center complex was constructed in the style of an eighteenth-century barn and the farmhouse and visitor center are both of contemporary design constructed into the slope adjacent to the former reception center complex. An outdoor amphitheater was constructed in the location of a quarry near the visitor center, though it has since been removed. In addition, the Mount Joy observation tower was removed in 1988, as well as the road and parking lot associated with it.

Evaluation:
The appearance, type, and location of existing structures are largely the result of early twentieth century park policies that were followed throughout most of the state park period. Policies from the turn of the century set the direction for marking of encampments sites with monuments along a constructed tour route. Today most monuments, with the exception of the Baron von Steuben Monument that was relocated in 1979, are located facing the tour route.

Policies from the 1920s directed the removal of structures that postdated the encampment. Therefore, hundreds of nineteenth-century farm and industrial structures were razed, leaving only those with a connection to the encampment and those needed to serve park needs. Some structures related to industry in the area remain, including housing, quarries, and lime kilns in Port Kennedy area; housing and other structures in the Village of Valley Forge area; and charcoal hearths and collier hut sites on Mount Misery. Portions of two farm clusters remain. They include various Valley Forge Farms structures and buildings associated with Stirling's and Lafayette's Quarters. Walnut Hill and Fatland Farms are farm clusters extant north of the river. Policies from 1900–1930 also directed the restoration and reconstruction of structures and the construction of new structures that served park functional needs. Soldiers' huts were constructed by the 1930s according to Washington's General Orders and consisted of log and some of stone, usually from on-site sources. Soldiers' huts that are in place today were constructed mainly in the 1940s and the 1970s and were located throughout the park in various brigade locations along the tour route. Many of the structures constructed to serve recreation needs have changed, or been removed and replaced with more modern features. These include the early twentieth-century guardhouses, comfort stations, and picnic shelters. The original visitor center was closed in late 2018 and a temporary building was used while renovations were made. Dedication of the renovated Visitor Center was held on February 16, 2022.

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
Hospital Hut Replica (B-8)	204839	Contributing	22400		Location	28698	Yes
House Ruin near Sullivan's Bridge Site (S-35)	204840	Contributing	22547		Location	94763	Yes
Inner Line Linear Earthworks (S-7)		Contributing	22482		Location	39043	Yes
Maurice Stephens House (B-2)		Contributing	22346		Location	32818	Yes

Maurice Stephens House Retaining Wall (S-9)	204841	Contributing	80246		Asset	15266	Yes
Maurice Stephens Springhouse (B-3)		Contributing	22347		Location	39026	Yes
Mount Joy Redan (S-11)		Contributing	22489		Location	230656	Yes
Mount Misery Charcoal Hearth Sites (S-12)		Contributing					No
National Memorial Arch (S-3)		Contributing	22503		Location	39076	Yes
Outer Line Linear Earthworks (S-8)		Contributing	22483		Location	230655	Yes
Outer Line Linear Support Earthworks (S-27)	204842	Contributing	22484				No
Pennsylvania Memorial (S-6)		Contributing	22507		Location	39328	Yes
Redoubt 1 (S-17)		Contributing	22488		Location	39050	Yes
Redoubt 2 (S-18)		Contributing	22494		Location	39070	Yes
Redoubt 3 (S-19)		Contributing	22485		Location	39046	Yes
Redoubt 3 Redan (S-22)		Contributing	22486		Location	39057	Yes
Redoubt 4 (S-20)		Contributing	22487		Location	39054	Yes
Redoubt Replica (S-23)	204843	Contributing	1134089				No
Redoubt Replica – East Redan (S-23)	204844	Contributing	1133928		Location	39057	Yes
Redoubt Replica – West Redan (S-23)	204845	Contributing	1133954		Location	39058	Yes
Replica of Stirling’s Redan (S-26)	204846	Contributing			Location	39051	Yes
Schoolhouse (B-4)		Contributing	22350		Location	28362	Yes
State Park Police Hut – Memorial Arch (B-10)	204847	Contributing	1133916		Location	28667	Yes
Waggonseller Barn (B-13)	204848	Contributing	1134043		Location	91834	Yes
Waggonseller Main House (B-14)	204849	Contributing	1134049		Location	91832	Yes
Waggonseller Tenant House (B-15)	204850	Contributing	1134074		Location	91839	Yes
Waggonceller Stone Channel and Pond (S-28)	204851	Contributing	1134064				No
Varnum’s Outbuilding Foundation (V-11)	204852	Contributing	1134038				No
Varnum’s Retaining Wall (B-12)	204853	Contributing	80233		Asset	14876	Yes
Varnum’s Quarters (B-5)		Contributing	22317		Location	28015	Yes
Varnum’s Springhouse (B-6)		Contributing	80231		Location	28019	Yes
Administration Building (B-16)	204854	Noncontributing			Location	29209	Yes

Artillery Park Comfort Station (B-18)	204855	Noncontributing			Location	29199	Yes
Auditorium (B-17)	204856	Noncontributing			Location	29211	Yes
Betzwood Comfort Station (B-19)	204857	Noncontributing			Location	29196	Yes
Betzwood Pump House (B-20)	204858	Noncontributing					No
Canal House / Picnic Shelter (B-32)	204859	Noncontributing			Location	97304	Yes
Canal House Stable / Barbeque Pit (S-29)	204860	Noncontributing					No
David Walker Barn (B-27)	204861	Noncontributing			Location	86716	Yes
David Walker Farmhouse (B-28)	204862	Noncontributing			Location	86714	Yes
David Walker Root Cellar (S-30)	204863	Noncontributing			Location	86717	Yes
David Walker Wagon Shed (B-26)	204864	Noncontributing			Location	86831	Yes
Fatlands Farm Dam (S-32)	204865	Noncontributing			Location	106899	Yes
Fatlands Farm Garage (B-21)	204866	Noncontributing					No
Fatland Farm Large Corral (S-31)	204867	Noncontributing					No
Fatlands Farm Springhouse (B-22)	204868	Noncontributing					No
Loughlin House (B-24)	204869	Noncontributing	22398		Location	28395	Yes
Loughlin House Garage (B-25)	204870	Noncontributing	22399		Location	28397	Yes
Loughlin Pump House (B-23)	204871	Noncontributing					No
Replica Bake Oven (S-33)	204872	Noncontributing					No
Replica Field Oven (S-34)	204873	Noncontributing					No
Soldier’s Hut Replica (B-7)		Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier’s Hut Replica (near Artillery Park) (B-36)	204874	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier’s Hut Replica (Blacksmith’s Shop) (B-37)	204875	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Huntington, 1-2) (B-38)	204876	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Maxwell, 1-2) (B-39)	204877	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier’s Hut Replica (McIntosh) (B-40)	204878	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Muhlenberg, 1-5) (B-41)	204879	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Poor, 1-2) (B-42)	204880	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No

Soldier's Hut Replicas (Stirling, 1-2) (B-43)	204881	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier's Hut Replicas (Varnum, 1-3) (B-44)	204882	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier's Hut Replica (Wayne) (B-45)	204883	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
Soldier's Hut Replicas (Woodford, 1-2) (B-46)	204884	Noncontributing	22401		Location	28685	No
State Park Police Hut – Artillery Park (B-33)	204885	Noncontributing					No
Varnum's Picnic Area Comfort Station (B-29)	204886	Noncontributing			Location	29198	Yes
Visitor Center (B-30)	204887	Noncontributing			Location	29223	Yes
Waggonseller Tenant House (B-34)	204888	Noncontributing					No
Wayne's Woods Picnic Area Comfort Station (B-31)	204889	Noncontributing			Location	29206	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 17. Maurice Stephens House, B-2, view southwest. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 18. Soldier's Hut Replicas, B-7, Multi-Use Trail, C-25, and Varnum's Brigade Marker, SS-35, view west. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 19. Soldier's Hut Replicas, B-7, view northwest. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 20. National Memorial Arch, S-3, view north. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 21. Pennsylvania Memorial, S-6, and Outer Line Drive, C-11, view west. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 22. General Friedrich von Steuben Statue, SS-40, view northwest. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 23. Auditorium Building, B-17, view northeast. (OCLP, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic and Existing Conditions:

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. The dominant circulation pattern at Valley Forge has been in place since the early twentieth century and includes alignments from all eras. Some details associated with the circulation system survive from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such bridges, culverts, and drainage features. Regular park and state maintenance activities throughout the twentieth century has changed the widths of some roads and the character of the surface materials and parking lots. Small road segments have been added since the early state park era.

During the Pre-Encampment Era at Valley Forge a circulation network of roads and informal paths was likely already in existence, although their exact alignment and the dates of construction are conjectural. This included Nutt's Road/Gulph Road (ca.1725), Baptist Road (ca.1736), and the Road to Jenkins Mill constructed along the path of what is now Route 23 (1761). There was also a system of private roads for local travel including the Road of the Religious (1710), which may have likely run along what is now Inner Line Drive outbound to Baptist Road, and Crux Road (present-day Valley Creek Road).

During the Encampment Era Sullivan's bridge was constructed across the Schuylkill River, providing access to the area north of the river that was used for a variety of army functions. In addition, new camp roads and trails were developed, either as new construction or through the formalization of existing paths or trails, which linked the brigade settlements to each other, and to the Grand Parade. Finally, it appears that the military developed a system of trails on Mount Joy that may have previously existed as a network of logging trails.

During the Post-Encampment Era the dominant circulation pattern appears to have remained intact. In addition, Schuylkill Canal Navigation Company established canal service paralleling the river and the Reading Railroad arrived just after, which ran along the south shore of the Schuylkill River. Late this period, a road from the quarries along the south portion of the Grand Parade to Port Kennedy was constructed.

During the Centennial and Early State Park Era major changes came to the circulation system with the development of the park tour route, including Outer Line Drive and Inner Line Drive (Figure 14). Although portions of Inner Line Drive were constructed along the historic Camp Road alignment, most of the route was new construction designed to give tourists access to the resources. Also during this period a system of footpaths and bridle paths were constructed, initially on Mount Joy and later on Mount Misery, some of which may have been encampment and pre-encampment period trails. Throughout this era, roads in the park were maintained repaired.

During the Late State Park and National Park Service Eras additional circulation features were introduced to accommodate increases in recreational uses and automobile travel. The stone and cobble gutter edging along Outer and Inner Line Drives was either removed or asphalted over. New parking lots were installed at Artillery Park (1960), a new reception center and parking (late 1968), and a new visitor center, parking lot, and entry road (1977). In preparation for the Bicentennial, a six-mile, asphalt bike path was constructed adjacent to Outer Line Drive and Route 23. Baptist Road from Outer Line Drive to Route 23 was changed to a simple dirt trace (Figure 15). Outer Line Drive saw three major changes and realignments; the first in the area of the Washington Redoubt in the 1930s, where a portion of the road was removed, the second in the late 1960s near the Visitor Center where a portion of the drive was removed to accommodate new circulation patterns, and lastly the original wide avenue was reduced between the Arch and the Visitor Center in 1996 and pulls offs were added. Some parking areas appear to have been enlarged and resurfaced, while others were abandoned.

Evaluation:
The dominant pattern of circulation that exists today has been in place since the early twentieth century, decades prior to the beginning of National Park Service management. National Park Service additions have included narrowing the Outer Line Drive pulloffs and building a new entry drive into the park on the east side. Parking availability has become a challenge in recent years as visitor use has increased, and projects to increase the capacity of parking areas have recently been implemented. The Pawling and Betzwood parking areas in the north side of the park (Routes 204

and 201, respectively), as well as the parking area at Valley Forge Farms, have been redesigned to safely accommodate existing and future vehicular traffic. (PMIS 98866)

Routes retaining their general alignment from pre-encampment and encampment eras include: Route 23, Baptist Road (as a trace from Outer Line Drive to the river), Thomas Road, and Gulph Road. Post encampment roads retaining their general alignment include County Line Road (to be removed after asbestos remediation) and Quarry Road (now a trace). Early state park era roads retaining their general alignment include Inner and Outer Line Drives and Camp Road (Road of the Religious). The Reading Railroad Line (now owned by CSX) still bisects the park along the south river bank and the railroad spur to the quarries exists partially as a trace. The footpaths on Mount Joy from the early state park era survive, including some of the stone step details (Figure 16). Other footpaths and horse trails are known to survive from the early state park period, but the origins of each trail are unknown at this point in the inventory.

Although general alignments may be intact, the detailed character of circulation features has seen alterations. Road surfaces and widths have likely been modified on eighteenth and nineteenth century roads. The width and edge details have been changed on Inner and Outer Line Drives from their original designs, from broad tree-lined boulevards to narrower travel lanes, and from stone edges borders to continuous asphalt.

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
Gulph Road (portion) (C-9)	100114	Contributing	22539				No
Baptist Road (portion) (C-7)	100115	Contributing	22540		Location	82630	Yes
Inner Line Drive (C-10)	100117	Contributing	1133957		Location	39458	Yes
Inner Line Drive Culverts (no #, not mapped)	204832	Contributing			Asset	24647	No
Mount Joy Foothpaths (C-15)	100118	Contributing	022543		Asset	25771	Yes
Mount Joy Stone Steps (C-19)	204833	Contributing			Location	39515	No
Outer Line Drive (C-11)	100122	Contributing	1134020		Location	39456	Yes
Outer Line Drive Culverts (no #, not mapped)	100121	Contributing			Asset	24639	No
Quarry Road Trace (C-6)	100123	Contributing			Location	39476	No
Reading Railroad Line (C-12)	100110	Contributing	1133913				No
Road of the Religious (North Inner Line Drive) (C-21)	204834	Contributing	022542		Location	39458	No
United States Memorial Arch Paving (C-22)	204835	Contributing	080291		Location	39472	Yes
- Valley Creek Road (portion) (C-14)	100127	Contributing	22543		Asset	25771	No
Varnum’s Paths (C-20)	204836	Contributing	080232		Location	41451	Yes
Multi-Use Trail (Joseph Plumb Martin Trail) (portion) (C-25)	100112	Noncontributing			Location	39514	Yes
National Memorial Arch Parking Lot (C-23)	100120	Noncontributing			Location	39874	Yes
Visitor Center Parking Lot and Access Road (C-24)	100128	Noncontributing			Location	39878	Yes
Artillery Park Parking Lot (C-26)	100111	Undetermined			Location	39847	Yes
- Huntington's Parking Lot (C-27)	100116	Undetermined			Location	39864	Yes
Star Redoubt Parking Lot/Varnum's Picnic Area Parking (C-28)	100125	Undetermined			Location	39858	Yes
Wayne's Picnic Grove Parking Lot (C-29)	100129	Undetermined			Location	39852	Yes
Wayne's Woods Footpaths (C-18)	100130	Undetermined			Location	39519	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 14. Outer Line Drive, C-11, and Outer Line Drive Allee, Ve-4, view northeast. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 15. Baptist Road (trace), C-7, view north. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 16. Mount Joy Stone Steps, C-19, view northwest. (OCLP, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Extant small-scale features date from the early state park period onward. The most durable features, such as the markers and monuments survive intact. Other features like signs, drinking fountains, benches, and fencing can be found throughout the park. Most small-scale features from earlier periods may survive in the archeological layer.

During the Pre-Encampment Era, it is likely that many small-scale features typically associated with farming were present, such as worm and post and rail type fences and possibly stone walls used to define field and property boundaries and keep animals from grazing the crops. During the Encampment Era at Valley Forge, fences were disassembled and used for hut construction and firewood by the soldiers. Types of small-scale features introduced during this period were likely items needed for everyday use and survival, including cannons. During the Post-Encampment Era, fences were repaired or built anew as farming resumed. It is not known what small-scale features were introduced in association with the industrial development of the area. The first commemorative marker was erected in 1840 at the site of Sullivan's Bridge.

During the Centennial and Early State Park Era many small-scale features were added to the area to enhance its use as a park, including fences, monuments, lighting, benches, signage, water fountains, and trash cans. Also during this period, many commemorative monuments were added to the site (Figure 26). Small monuments and markers added during this period included commemorative markers for individual people, brigades, states, events of the encampment, and for the war effort in general (Figure 27). Cannons were placed in various locations throughout the park—the majority in the "artillery park" in the Grand Parade. During the Late State Park Era and National Park Service Era trash cans, signs, and benches were removed and some replaced with contemporary versions.

Evaluation:
There is evidence, although not confirmed with archeological testing, that some property and field boundaries survive from the pre-encampment era. These appear as linear raised areas of earth and rock, and tree lines. These features approximate boundaries indicated on pre-encampment property maps. A few scattered signs from the early state park era can be found throughout the park. There are some benches and drinking fountains that may also date from the early state park era but this has not been confirmed. Monuments and markers added during the commemorative period represent the strongest, most consistent family of small-scale features extant from the Early State Park era. Overall, however, small-scale elements used during the pre-encampment and encampment eras are no longer evident at Valley Forge, and only representative small-scale features from the early state park era, other than commemorative markers, survive.

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
Butler's Brigade Monument (SS-1)		Contributing	22508		Location	39329	Yes
Daughters of the Revolution Monument (SS-39)	204896	Contributing	22535		Location	39356	Yes
Early State Park Era Signs (no #)		Contributing					No
General Armstrong Monument (SS-3)	204897	Contributing	22522		Location	39342	Yes
General Friedrich von Steuben Statue (SS-40)	204898	Contributing	22513		Location	39333	Yes

General Wayne Statue (SS-41)	204899	Contributing	22511		Location	39078	Yes
Glover's Brigade Monument (SS-6)		Contributing	22502		Location	39075	Yes
Hartley's Brigade Monument (SS-9)		Contributing	22510		Location	39331	Yes
Huntington's Brigade Monument (SS-10)		Contributing	22527		Location	39346	Yes
Learned's Brigade Monument (SS-11)		Contributing	22500		Location	39322	Yes
Linear Property Boundaries (no #)		Contributing					No
Maine Memorial (SS-13)	204900	Contributing	22499		Location	39074	Yes
Massachusetts's Memorial (SS-14)	204901	Contributing	22501		Location	39323	Yes
Maxwell's Brigade Monument (SS-15)		Contributing	22529		Location	39348	Yes
McIntosh's Brigade Monument (SS-16)	204902	Contributing	22523		Location	39343	Yes
Memorial Marker – Revolutionary War Soldier (S-8)	204903	Contributing	22526		Location	94708	Yes
Muhlenberg's Brigade Monument (SS-18)		Contributing	22496		Location	39071	Yes
New Jersey Memorial (SS-42)	204904	Contributing	22532		Location	39351	Yes
Patterson's Brigade Monument (SS-23)		Contributing	22498		Location	39073	Yes
Pennsylvania Memorial (SS-43)	204905	Contributing	22507		Location	39328	Yes
Poor's Brigade Monument (SS-24)		Contributing	22504		Location	39077	Yes
Scott's Brigade Monument (SS-26)		Contributing	22512		Location	39332	Yes
Site of Marquee Marker (SS-27)		Contributing	22530		Location	39349	Yes
Soldiers' Hut Monument (SS-29)		Contributing	22509		Location	39330	Yes
Stirling's Division / Pennsylvania Brigades Monument (SS-31)	204906	Contributing	22528		Location	39347	Yes
Unknown Soldiers Grave Markers (SS-7)		Contributing	22515		Location	39335	Yes
Unknown Soldiers Monument (SS-32)		Contributing	22514		Location	39334	Yes
Varnum's Brigade Marker (SS-33)		Contributing	22533		Location	39352	Yes
Weedon's Brigade Monument (SS-35)		Contributing	22497		Location	39072	Yes

George Washington and Troops Monument (SS-4)	204907	Noncontributing	22531		Location	39350	Yes
Georgia Memorial (SS-5)	204908	Noncontributing	22525		Location	39345	Yes
New Hampshire Regiments Memorial (SS-19)	204909	Noncontributing	22506		Location	39326	Yes
New York Regiments Memorial (SS-20)	204910	Noncontributing	22505		Location	39327	Yes
Nine North Carolina Regiments Monument (SS-21)	204911	Noncontributing	22524		Location	39344	Yes
Patriots of African Descent Monument (SS-22)	204912	Noncontributing	81426		Location	39361	Yes
Pennsylvania Freemasons Monument (SS-46)	204913	Noncontributing			Location	94712	Yes
Rhode Island Regiment's Monument (SS-25)	204914	Noncontributing	22534		Location	39354	Yes
Rotary International Monument (SS-47)	204915	Noncontributing			Location	94709	Yes
Telephone Pioneers Monument (SS-48)	204916	Noncontributing					No
Virginia Monument (SS-34)	204917	Noncontributing	81735		Location	39360	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. New Jersey Memorial, SS-42, view southwest. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 27. McIntosh's Brigade Monument, SS-16, view southeast. (OCLP, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

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

Natural systems and topographic features have long influenced the land use and spatial organization of Valley Forge. During the Pre-Encampment Era, the land was organized to suit its primary use for agriculture and industry. The forested, quartzite hills of Mount Joy and Mount Misery, unsuitable for agriculture, provided fuel and a location for making charcoal. The broad, dolomite valley to the south of the river and gently ascending plains to the north of the Schuylkill River, where the soils were suitable for agriculture, became the locations of farms. The major waterways, especially near the confluence of Valley Creek and the river where power and transportation had its greatest potential, spurred the growth of industry. Accordingly, land was divided into smaller fields and farm structures were typically clustered off the main road.

During the Encampment Era the natural features, topography, and existing land use influenced the selection of Valley Forge as the location for the Encampment of the Continental Army in 1777. Topography was one of the major characteristics of Valley Forge that made the site so inviting to General George Washington as a winter encampment location for his Continental Army. The combination of a substantial river valley and a natural incline to the north, two large hills to the west, a steep ridge to the south, rolling hills to the east, and a central low plain created an ideal strategic defense line surrounding a large open area that could be used as a training and parade ground. The hills and ridge provided excellent views of both the immediate and distant countryside, allowing the soldiers to easily defend the encampment. Existing farms on the north and south sides of the river and an industrial village provided available shelter and materials to establish a support system for the army and its generals. Land use during this era changed dramatically from a quiet countryside to a congested, deforested, unsanitary military camp.

During the Post-Encampment Era farms were reestablished and fencing, orchards, and fields returned to their pre-encampment patterns. Some farm fields were likely left fallow, which then began to revert to scrubby forest. The introduction of canal and rail transportation early in the nineteenth century spurred the growth of another industrial town at Port Kennedy. Lime kiln and quarries were created along the dolomite valley where the former Grand Parade existed. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, the villages of Valley Forge and Port Kennedy had declined and were no longer prosperous in industry. Although farming and industry remained land uses, a new land use emerged in response to the encampment: commemoration, and recreation related to commemorative activities.

Natural systems and topographic features were retained during the Centennial and Early State Park Era, but land use changed dramatically, which ultimately affected the spatial organization of the landscape. With the purchase of farmland for the creation of a memorial park, agricultural patterns that had characterized the site's spatial organization during much of its history began to change. Early memorialization efforts focused on clearing the parade area and unblocking views from the lines of defense that had had reforested. Management of the park landscape emphasized its beauty and its historic resources, but also set policies that encouraged demolition of post-encampment resources. A tree-lined circulation system, mowed lawns, ornamental plantings, and recreation related to commemorative activities replaced the working farm and industrial landscape. Picnic areas and camp sites were built to accommodate visitors. To the north of the river, immense siltation basins were constructed along the floodplain below Walnut Hill and Meadow Grove, dramatically changing the form of this edge and adding a new land use to the area. During the Late State Park and National Park Service Eras, natural and topographic features generally remained

intact and land use and spatial patterns largely followed what had been established during the Early State Park era (Figure 11).

Evaluation:
The topography and location of natural features at the Other Encampment Areas have changed very little over time, with the exception of the creation and filling of quarries, which has altered the topography, especially around the Grand Parade just off County Line Road. However, as land uses in the area changed and evolved (from farmland, to wartime encampment, to industrial enclave, to a commemorative and recreational park), there were substantial changes in patterns of spatial organization.

Currently, the natural features and topography, and some spatial relationships, of the Other Encampment Areas reflects the encampment and the early state park era. The area occupied historically by the Grand Parade remains open, though interrupted by monuments, shade tree allees, and groves of trees where quarries and facilities of the Ehret Magnesia Company once stood. The remains of both the outer and inner lines of defense are still evident on higher ground south and east of the Grand Parade area and are paralleled by a state park era tour road. Although the area is more heavily wooded than it was during the encampment and early state park periods, some (limited) views provided by forest breaks from Inner Line Drive on Mount Joy reveal the spatial relationship between the flat central area and the surrounding slopes.

The state park era policies to demolish post-eighteenth-century structures also radically changed the appearance of the landscape, especially on the south side of the river where once-active agricultural uses, and their accompanying patterns of farm buildings, fields, and pastures, largely survive today only as meadows, some tree-lined boundaries, and a few structures. However, the area of Valley Forge Farms, with its outbuildings and surviving field patterns, still exhibits farm-like qualities. The park's management program through its mowing practices has helped enhance the interpretation of the historic agricultural patterns.

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
Artillery Park (L-1)		Contributing					No
Grand Parade (portion) (L-2)		Contributing					No
Valley Forge Encampment (Other Encampment Areas site) (no #)		Contributing					No
	100944	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 11. Artillery Park, L-1, view northeast. (OCLP, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. Existing vegetation patterns largely reflect management policies established in the early twentieth century. These policies – which included reforesting portions of the landscape, planting specimen trees along the drives, and mowing large swaths of grass rather than cultivating crops – continued to be implemented throughout the early and late state park eras. Today forested areas of the park include Mount Joy, Mount Misery, Wayne's Woods and the river's edge, and the forested screening along County Line Road by the industrial remains. Mature allees of trees, replacements of the original allees, with the exception of the Linden Allee, exist along Outer Line Drive, Baptist Road, Route 23, and Gulph Road (Figure 12). Meadows have recently replaced large swaths of rough lawn.

During the Pre-Encampment Era, the Valley Forge area was naturally forested with deciduous hardwoods. With European settlement, the plains and lower elevations were progressively cleared as farms were established. However, large forest stands continued to cover the slopes of Mount Misery, Mount Joy, and the banks of the Schuylkill River and Valley Creek. The landscape was a combination of farmsteads with cultivated fields and pastures as well as scattered woodland groves, hedgerows between fields, and forest cover on unmanageable slopes.

During the Encampment Era, the landscape was transformed from its rural farming character for use as an army encampment. Most of the forest cover was likely cleared and used for building huts and firewood. During this process, agricultural fields and pastures were severely disturbed.

During the Post-Encampment Era, the encampment area returned to its agricultural use but

apparently not as many fields were farmed prior to the encampment. Although it would be many years before any of the land would actually become reforested, increasing amounts of land both on the slopes and on the flatter plains were allowed to reforest. The remaining fallow land eventually grew up in woodland. Experimental farming practices in the mid- to late-nineteenth century became popular in the Valley Forge area. This type of "scientific farming" occurred on farms north of the Schuylkill River and resulted in much larger fields and larger farm buildings.

During the Centennial and Early State Park Era, the earliest commemorative plantings were recorded and included the Dogwood Grove, introduction of laurels and rhododendrons on Mt. Joy, and installation of various plantings at Washington's Headquarters. At this time policies were established that had a large impact on future vegetation patterns. First, a master plan created in the 1920s established the goal of reforesting the landscape to broadly the configuration of the pre-encampment landscape. Second, the declaration that it was more cost effective to mow grass than manage crops had a long term impact on the landscape. With beauty in the landscape a priority, the dogwoods became a focus at the park and were planted heavily from the early twentieth century through the 1970s.

During the Late State Park and National Park Service Eras, park-wide planting efforts continued. Installation of vegetated screens was accomplished, especially as encroaching development occurred on the periphery of the park. Later, after the National Park Service took over the park, a field management plan was implemented that changed about half of the park's rough lawn areas to meadow. Tree plantings continued as needed in the allees, although mixed species were used as replacements in the Outer Line Drive Allee.

Evaluation:
Vegetation at the park today includes a mix of open lawns, meadows, scattered trees, tree masses, allees, woodlands and some hedgerows. Possible nineteenth-century woodlots have survived at Wayne's Woods and just to the south along the park boundary. The Dogwood Grove is maintained, however alien Dogwood species have recently been introduced (Figure 13). On the broadest scale, patterns of open and closed land are most similar to the early state park era when forests were allowed to grow, allees of trees were planted along the tour route, and meadows and cultivated fields coexisted with neatly mown lawns. The Dogwood Celebration is no longer an annual event, however, and planting of dogwoods along the forest edge has ceased. The park operates a field management program for many of its open spaces while the steep slopes of the waterways and hills are forested. A rotating schedule of controlled burning is used to manage meadow areas within the park, particularly on the historic Grand Parade. Park forests face potential threats from invasive insects (particularly Emerald ash borers and Spotted lanternflies) and bacterial leaf scorch has been identified in several wooded areas. Alien plant species have also invaded certain areas within the park.

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
Dogwood Grove (Ve-6)	100946	Contributing			Location	94853	No
Gulph Road Allee (Ve-2)	100947	Contributing			Location	237279	No
Historic Trace Oak Allee (Ve-1)	100948	Contributing			Location	94853	No
Laurels and Rhododendrons on Mount Joy (Ve-8)	100949	Contributing					No
Linden Allee (Ve-3)	100950	Contributing			Location	237279	No
Lawn Areas (no #)	204830	Contributing					No
Memorial Arch Landscape: Lawns (Ve-15)	204831	Contributing			Location	39553	No
Outer Line Drive Allee (Ve-4)	100952	Contributing			Location	237278	No
Route 23 Oak Allee (Ve-5)	91867	Contributing			Location	94853	No
Vegetated Pre-Encampment Boundaries (Ve-10)	93002	Contributing					No
- Administrative Building Parking Lot Plantings	100945	Noncontributing			Location	39553	No
Park Screens (no #)	100953	Undetermined					No
Park Screens (modern) (no #)	98008	Undetermined					No
Wayne's Woods (Ve-12)	93003	Undetermined					No
Woodlands on Mount Joy (Ve-13)	93004	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 12. Linden Allee ,Ve-3, and Outer Line Drive, C-11, view northwest. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 13. Dogwood Grove, Ve-6, view southwest. (OCLP, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic and Existing Conditions:
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. Views and vistas played a critical defensive role in the encampment era landscape. Since then, key views and vistas have been kept clear to commemorate and interpret this era. Encroaching vegetation, site development, and adjacent intrusions have reduced the number of clear vistas that characterized the encampment era through the early state park era.

Prior to 1777, during the Pre-Encampment Era, views to and from the flatter elevations in the Valley Forge area were largely kept open by agriculture, though the surrounding slopes were wooded. During the Encampment Era many of the surrounding ridges, hillsides, and riverbanks were cleared, providing strategic and defensive views and vistas out to the Schuylkill River, the surrounding countryside, and the Grand Parade. During the Post-Encampment Era, farming and industry were re-introduced to the site. Much of the previously cleared forest cover on the surrounding slopes and river bank began to grow back, and began to block the strategic defensive views that had been present during the encampment. Industrial development at Valley Forge changed patterns of views in the area, especially in the Grand Parade area when facilities associated with quarries, a train spur, and the Ehret Magnesia Company emerged. As some farms were abandoned around the turn of the century, previously open farmland grew up in wooded thickets. The embankment created by the construction of the train line blocked views to the Schuylkill River corridor and lands north of the river.

During the Centennial and Early State Park Era, vista clearing occurred on Mount Joy and between forts to restore strategic and defensive views that had existed during the encampment period, and an observation tower was constructed at the top of Mount Joy. In addition, with the development of a tour road around the park, selective views were created to highlight the park's historic features located around the perimeter of the Grand Parade, including entrenchments, hut sites, and redoubts. Specific views included a northwest and southwest vista from the top of Mount Joy, several vistas on the east side of Mount Joy to the Grand Parade, and a clear view from the Washington Redoubt to the Huntington Redoubt, and from the Washington Redoubt to the Wayne Statue. At the same time, some of the more open views across the parade area were modified with the planting of decorative allees and groves of trees.

Planting along the river's edge has completely blocked river views. During the Late State Park and National Park Service Eras, attempts were made to screen unsightly areas, such as the Ehret Magnesium works from view. There are also records of limited vista maintenance, especially from Mount Joy. By the 1960s, modern development could be seen within the viewshed of the park. Later in this era, views and vistas were beginning to fill in with vegetation, and by the beginning of the NPS tenure they continued to gradually close as vegetation was left unmanaged. This was especially true on the slopes of Mount Joy and along the Grand Parade off County Line Road.

Evaluation:
The generally unrestricted views of the encampment landscape are no longer present. Some of the controlled views of the early state park period are visible but considerably reduced due to increased vegetation growth throughout the park. Others have grown in and are no longer evident. Today there are limited views related to the encampment and commemorative eras. Modern development on the park perimeter has changed the long views.

Character-defining views from the Encampment Era that were also perpetuated during the Centennial and Early State Park Era include views of the Grand Parade from the brigade encampment areas (Figure 24). While much of the Grand Parade area features open conditions, areas of vegetation that screen the maintenance area, old quarries and Ehret Magnesium Co. obscure clear views from Outer Line Drive across the Grand Parade. The view from Washington's

Redoubt, a particularly strategic and expansive view from the encampment era to the early state park era, has also become largely blocked by vegetation growth (Figure 25). The vistas from Mount Joy south and west have also become overgrown. Although views to the north side of the park across the river have changed as areas once kept open by agriculture are now overgrown with woodland, a view of the Fatlands estate is still visible from crest of Gulph Road. Although the long perspective to the south countryside remains intact, the viewshed has been altered by post-war modern development. One view from Varnum's Quarters to Stephen's Farmhouse cluster recalls historic relationships between farms.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
View from Gulph Road Crest to northwest (V-2)	93006	Contributing					No
View from Inner Line Drive to northeast (blocked) (V-3)	93007	Contributing					No
Views from Outer Line Drive to Grand Parade (blocked) (V-1)	93013	Contributing					No
View from Redoubt #3 to northeast (V-5)	93009	Contributing					No
View from Redoubt #4 to the southeast (V-6)	93010	Contributing					No
Views to Grand Parade (V-7)	204890	Contributing					No
Views from Mount Joy (blocked) (V-8)	93014	Undetermined					No
View from Outer Line Drive to south (V-4)	93008	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 24. View to Grand Parade, V-7, view southeast. (OCLP, 2019)



Figure 25. View from Redoubt #3 to northeast, V-5, view northeast. (OCLP, 2019)

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. Only archeological sites evaluated as contributing or non-contributing in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report.

In the Other Encampment Areas, the 2016 National Register identifies Point Bar and Varnum's Picnic Area Prehistoric Site as contributing sites under Criterion D: Archeology (Prehistory) for the Pre-Contact-Period Occupation of Valley Forge (8000 BCE–1600 CE):
"The comparative rarity of Early to Middle Archaic sites in Pennsylvania suggests that the Point Bar Site, located on a former island landform in the Schuylkill River, contains enormous demonstrated and potential value for providing substantive information about those time periods. The site was identified and tested initially as part of a transmission line survey for the Philadelphia Electric Company from 1985–1986 and yielded an assemblage of more than 7,600 pre-contact period artifacts spanning the Early Archaic through Woodland periods. The recovered diagnostic materials included three jasper bifurcate points (Early- to Middle Archaic), two quartzite Brewerton side-notched points (Late Archaic), two jasper Lamoka-like points (Late Archaic), one argillite Poplar Island point (Late Archaic), two Orient Fishtail points (Transitional Archaic), three broadspears (Late to Transitional Archaic), three contracting stem points (Late Archaic), and pottery sherds. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 232)

"The Late Archaic through Woodland periods are much better documented in Pennsylvania than the preceding periods and are similarly better documented within the district. In addition to the multi component Point Bar Site that contained stratified materials dating from the Late Archaic to Woodland periods, three other pre-contact sites at Valley Forge have yielded substantive data about the late pre-contact era (Fatland Ford Site-see Walnut Hill CLI, and Washington's Headquarters Complex-see Village of Valley Forege CLI). The Varnum's Picnic Area Prehistoric Site was first identified by amateur archeologist Walt Payne in 1984. During his work, Payne recovered numerous Woodland period materials including Brewerton, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford projectile points and numerous pottery fragments. Subsequent archeological investigations at the site have included archeological testing. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 234)

The 2016 National Register also identifies Scott's (4th Virginia) Brigade, 1st Pennsylvania (Wayne's) Brigade, Muhlenberg's Brigade, Weedon's Brigade, Conway's (3rd Pennsylvania) Brigade, Huntington's (2nd Connecticut) Brigade, and Maxwell's (New Jersey) Brigade as contributing sites under Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non Aboriginal) for the Revolutionary War Encampment Period (1777–1778):
"Major archeological resources of interpretive significance in the park are the many brigades that were stationed along the perimeter of the encampment. The Outer Line Brigades-Western Group, [including] Scott's (4th Virginia) Brigade and the 1st Pennsylvania (Wayne's) Brigade, lie in what is now the southern end of the park and are [among] the best preserved of the encampments. The Outer Line Brigades-Eastern Group, [including] Muhlenberg's Brigade and Weedon's Brigade, comprise moderately well-preserved hut remains buried approximately 20 cm below a landscaped lawn surface along Outer Line Drive. Lastly, archeological evidence of the Inner Line Brigade Group was identified at Conway's (3rd Pennsylvania) Brigade, Huntington's (2nd Connecticut) Brigade, and Maxwell's (New Jersey) Brigade, located between Road of the Religious and Baptist Road. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 239-242)

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
Point Bar Site (not mapped)	204918	Contributing		VAFO00354.000			No
Varnum's Picnic Area Prehistoric Site (not mapped)	204919	Contributing		VAFO00117.000			No
Scott's (4th Virginia) Brigade (not mapped)	204920	Contributing		VAFO00551.001			No
1st Pennsylvania (Wayne's) Brigade (not mapped)	204921	Contributing		VAFO0055l.002			No
Muhlenberg's Brigade (not mapped)	204922	Contributing		VAFO00553.001			No
Weedon's Brigade (not mapped)	204923	Contributing		VAFO00553.002			No
Conway's (3rd Pennsylvania) Brigade (not mapped)	204924	Contributing		VAFO00552.001			No
Huntington's (2nd Connecticut) Brigade (not mapped)	204925	Contributing		VAFO00552.002			No
Maxwell's (New Jersey) Brigade (not mapped)	204926	Contributing		VAFO00552.003			No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 7

Next Assessment Due Date: 02/20/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 02/20/2024

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Other Encampment Areas component landscape is in fair condition. Contributing features relating to the encampment are routinely maintained to preserve their historical and interpretive value. Monuments and markers located throughout the Other Encampment Areas boundary are well-maintained and in good condition, effectively preserving the commemorative landscape for which Valley Forge is significant. Contributing historic resources such as the Grand Parade are being maintained and rehabilitated for the environmental health and interpretive integrity of the features. Buildings and structures in the landscape are generally stable, and many are targeted for adaptive reuse through private leasing. Some, however, still suffer from deferred maintenance. Additionally, asbestos contamination and excessive deer browse continue to impact park resources and require continued response.

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

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/21/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed as part of a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update will occur in FY 2022.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/08/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Superintendent, in consulation with Deirdre Gibson, Chief of Planning and Resource Management, agreed with this evaluation. Enroaching off-site development is adversely affecting the viewshed. Erosion along the riverbank and defferred maintenance of buildings and structures continue to be issues. A "fair" assessment indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/05/2002

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The park landscape is being impacted by a number of negative influences, some of which are site-specific and some are found throughout the park. There are a number of impacts affecting the entire park. They include deferred maintenance of buildings and other landscape features and erosion along the river and streams. Unauthorized mountain bike use degrades natural and cultural sites. Invasive plants are widespread, there are plant diseases such as bacterial leaf scorch killing the red oaks, and an increasing deer population threatens any remaining understory vegetation. Traffic is also a general concern due to the number of commuter and commercial vehicles. Development of adjacent lands is impacting the viewshed and introducing additional light pollution. A significant site-specific impact that affects the park landscape is the asbestos hazardous waste site at Port Kennedy.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The superintendent's concurrence on this CLI, which was completed several years ago, was given with the proviso that the condition assessment will be reevaluated in the coming year.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Development on adjacent lands is impacting the historic viewsheds and increasing light and sound pollution.

Date Identified: 02/20/2024

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Development on adjacent lands is impacting the historic viewshed and increasing light pollution.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Consumptive Use

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Recreation impacts the historic feeling of Valley Forge as a site of military sacrifice. Off path trails and mountain bike use degrade natural and cultural sites.

Date Identified: 02/20/2024

Type of Impact: Consumptive Use

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Recreation impacts the historic feeling of Valley Forge as a site of military sacrifice. Off path trails and mountain bike use degrade natural and cultural sites.

Stabilization costs include:
HRS and Treatment Plan for Roads and Trail System (PMIS 105374) = $68,000
Rehabilitate Heavily Used Trails (PMIS 107790) $11,000 [also see Walnut Hill for other half of this funding]
Baptist Road Trace/Trail Stabilization (PMIS 105348) = $38,000
Rehabilitate Eroded Trails (PMIS 96936) = $284,000

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Deferred maintenance of buildings and other landscape features is negatively impacting the cultural landscape.

Date Identified: 02/20/2024

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Deferred maintenance of buildings and other landscape features is negatively impacting the cultural landscape.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Erosion along the river and streams is serious throughout the park.

Stabilization costs include:
Stabilize Valley Creek Streambank (PMIS 37442) = $300,000

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Erosion along the river and streams is a major concern throughout the park.

Date Identified: 02/20/2024

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Remediation of sites associated with quarries is ongoing.

Date Identified: 02/20/2024

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Traffic

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Traffic is a general concern due to the large number of commuter and commercial vehicles that pass through or near the park daily.

Date Identified: 02/20/2024

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Asbestos hazardous waste site

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The asbestos hazardous waste site at Port Kennedy is a significant site-specific impact that adversely affects the park landscape.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Traffic

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Traffic is a general concern due to the large number of commuter and commercial vehicles that pass through or near the park daily.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Plant diseases such as bacterial leaf scorch are killing the red oaks, and an increasing deer population threatens any remaining understory vegetation.

Date Identified: 02/20/2024

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Plant diseases such as bacterial leaf scorch are killing the red oaks, and an increasing deer population threatens any remaining understory vegetation.

Stabilization costs include:
Prepare Congressionally mandated Deer Management Plan and EIS (PMIS 92929) = $350,000 N.B. This is park-wide

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Invasive species in forests and fields may threaten native species.

Stabilization costs include:
Control Invasive Non-native vegetation (PMIS 69111) = $180,000

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Invasive species in forests and fields may threaten native species.

Date Identified: 02/20/2024

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The park's 2007 General Management Plan (GMP) does not specifically address a landscape treatment strategy for the Other Encampment Areas. The GMP proposed three alternatives for the future management of the park – a no-action alternative that is a baseline for comparison, and two action alternatives – and identified "Alternative C" as the Environmentally Preferred Alternative and the NPS Preferred Alternative. Regarding the landscape, the landscape of the core interpretive focus areas would evoke the eighteenth century. Some historic views would be rehabilitated to facilitate interpretation. Most areas of the park would be preserved as is. The health of the forests and meadows would be enhanced through active environmental restoration. Through-traffic on public roads would be calmed, in partnership with state and local government. To enhance the visitor experience, some roads in the park would be closed to through- and visitor-traffic. Visitors could use a shuttle or walk or bike. (GMP 2007: v-viii)

The park completed a Foundation Document in 2019, which identified fundamental resources and values. Those most applicable at the NHS Landscape included the Encampment Landscape, Encampment-Era Historic Structures, Encampment-Era Archeological Resources, the Commemorative Landscape, Valley Creek, Meadows, and Personal Renewal. Other resources and values not fundamental to the purpose of the park or possibly unrelated to its significance, but important to consider in planning processes, were also identified. Those related to the NHS Landscape included Pre- and Post-Encampment Archeological Resources, Post-Encampment Cultural Landscapes and Historic Structures, and Recreation Activities. (FD 2019: 7-9)

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Snell, Charles W.	National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Washington's Headquarters (Issac Potts House). NRIS #73001655	1972	n/a			
Snell, Charles W.	National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: General Frederick William Augustus von Steuben's Headquarters. NRIS #72001108	1972	n/a			
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Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
CL-FMSS_crosswalk-VAFO_VFLandscape_CLIUpload.xlsx		Other Report

Source