

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

WARNING

Limited archeological information is restricted

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'WHEN PHOTOCOPYING OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCING THIS DOCUMENT, BE CERTAIN TO COVER ALL LOCATION INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE ADDRESS BLOCKS, VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, UTM COORDINATES, MAPS OR ANY SECTIONS IN THE TEXT DESCRIBING LOCATION.

Property Name Valley Forge National Historical Park Additional
Documentaiton

State: Pennsylvania

County: Chester

Reference Number: 66000657

Multiple Context (if applicable):

WARNING

This file may contain material **that must be withheld** because it is **restricted** under one or more Federal laws and regulations. All or some of those noted below may apply. Additionally, other federal laws and program requirements may limit public access to information in these files.

- 1) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Section 304[16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a), confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources; 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(b), Access Determination; 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(c), Consultation with the Advisory Council];
- 2) The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended [Public Law 96-95; 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm; with special attention to Section 9 subsections a and b in their entirety];
- 3) The National Parks Omnibus Act of 1988, Section 207 (1 and 2);
- 4) 36 CFR 800.6(5) and 36 CFR 800.11(c);
- 5) Department of the Interior Departmental Manual (519 DM 2);
- 6) National Park Service Management Policies 2006, Section 5.1.1;
- 7) Director's Order 28, Section 5a;

Information in these files that may be restricted can include, but is not limited to, such things as: locations of archeological sites; locations of features within archeological sites; types of artifacts and their recovered locations; the existence of and/or the locations of excavated and unexcavated human remains; photos, maps and text that includes sensitive archeological or cultural information; specific or general information of a sensitive cultural nature such as information about religious ceremonies; rock art or other cultural items; creation stories; or properties associated with such things.

Please note that Section 304 (c), [16 U.S.C. 470w-3(c)], 36 CFR 800.6(5), and 36 CFR 800.11 (c) require consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on reaching determinations of withholding. Further, 36 CFR 800.6(5), and 36 CFR 800.11 (c) specify including the views of the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, related to the confidentiality concern in reaching determinations of withholding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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JUN 10 2016

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Valley Forge National Historical Park

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Pawlings and Audubon roads, U.S. Route 422, Interstate 76, and Valley Creek

City or town: Lower Providence, Schuylkill, Tredyffrin, Upper Merion, and West Norriton

State: Pennsylvania County: Montgomery; Chester

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

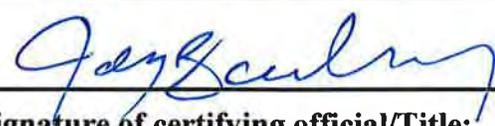
I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<u>6/7/2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>NPS FPO</u>	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

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Street & number: Roughly bounded by Pawlings and Audubon roads, U.S. Route 422, Interstate 76, and Valley Creek

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In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

x national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A x B x C x D

<p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">Andrea McDonald</p> <hr/> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">4/5/2016</p> <hr/> <p>Date</p>
--	--

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County and State

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper 6/28/10
Deputy Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

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or Tribal Government**

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>82</u>	buildings
<u>27</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>	objects
<u>44</u>	<u>112</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 98

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/military facility

DEFENSE/fortification

LANDSCAPE/park

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/village site

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

EXTRACTION/extractive facility

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/park

RECREATION/CULTURE/outdoor recreation

RECREATION/CULTURE/monument/marker

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

OTHER/German Traditional

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Valley Forge National Historical Park (Valley Forge NHP) preserves and commemorates the site of the 1777–78 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). The historic district boundaries encompass approximately 3,263 acres of the 3,465 acres

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within the authorized boundary of the park.¹ The district is bounded generally on the north by Pawlings and Audubon roads, on the east by U.S. Route 422, on the south by Interstate 76 (the Pennsylvania Turnpike), and on the west by a line of convenience west of Valley Creek, with the Schuylkill River coursing west to east through roughly the center of the district. Lands within the authorized boundary that are excluded from the National Register boundary include peripheral areas of modern development (primarily privately owned). The Washington Memorial Chapel complex, which is located on a 32-acre parcel of land along the north edge of Route 23, is also excluded from the district because it is not within the authorized legislated boundary of the park. The National Park Service owns all property included in the district boundary except the Valley Forge Road Bridge and the Valley Creek Covered Bridge, which are owned by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and the privately owned Norfolk Southern Railroad rail line along the southern bank of the Schuylkill. Multiple layers of historic development have shaped the district's landscape, and its significance extends beyond the Revolutionary War encampment.

The district includes 142 contributing early eighteenth- through mid-twentieth-century historic resources associated with the encampment and its commemoration, art, architecture, landscape architecture, and local agriculture and industry.² A total of 112 resources are categorized as non-contributing. A small number of resources were evaluated as non-contributing because they either lack integrity or do not possess significant historical associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination. The large majority are categorized as non-contributing because they were constructed after district's period of significance, which ends in 1949, when 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. Some were developed during the late 1960s for administrative purposes or during the mid-1970s as part of the preparation for the national celebration of the Bicentennial. In the future, an amendment to this National Register documentation may be appropriate when analysis is

¹ The term "authorized boundary" refers to the land that has been authorized under legislation passed by the United States Congress for inclusion in a National Park. According to the National Park Service's *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (NPS-28) Appendix Q, National Register boundaries for historical parks are the authorized park boundaries, regardless of land ownership, unless and until the NPS has otherwise defined areas of historical significance. While outside the legislated NPS boundary for Valley Forge NHP, the Washington Memorial Chapel's history parallels the history of the park, especially under the theme of "Commemoration." The Chapel property also contains archeological features related to the encampment era and to other periods in the park's development. PASHPO has identified the Chapel as an independently eligible resource. A decision was made early in the preparation of this documentation to exclude the Chapel from the NR district because this land was intentionally excluded from the authorized NPS boundary at the time of the park's establishment and because the Chapel's owners stated their preference to prepare a separate nomination for the property.

² This number includes 98 previously listed resources identified as such in the district data table at the end of Section 7 of this registration form.

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available to place these resources in the context the creation and evolution of Valley Forge National Historical Park, including the events of the national Bicentennial.³

Summary of Previous Documentation

Established as Pennsylvania's first state park in 1893, Valley Forge was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1961 and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. The NHL listing was updated in 1974 when the park was enlarged from 2,300 to 2,515 acres. On the nation's bicentennial, July 4, 1976, President Gerald R. Ford signed the act establishing Valley Forge NHP and authorizing the current boundary at a special ceremony conducted at the park. National Register documentation accepted for the park in 1988 updated the 1974 NHL listing by adding some areas of significance to cover resources not associated with the district's primary significance as a military encampment. An additional 80 acres within the authorized boundary were added to federal ownership in 2002 and another 78 acres were added in 2010.. The current National Register documentation project was undertaken to amend the existing 1988 documentation. Its purpose is to define the National Register criteria under which the district derives its significance, establish legally defensible National Register boundaries, and provide a full accounting of contributing and non-contributing resources. Upon its approval by the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Register, the documentation will supersede all previous versions of the district nomination. Five resources within the district are also individually listed in the National Register: Washington's Headquarters and the Steuben Memorial Information Center were designated NHLs in 1972 and, thus, administratively listed in the National Register; and National Register nominations were approved for Stirling's Quarters and Lafayette's Quarters in 1974 and the Kennedy Mansion in 1983. This district nomination does not supersede the individual documentation for these properties.

³ For the purposes of this documentation, post-1949 resources are considered to be non-contributing, but may need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis during project review..

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Narrative Description

Setting

The district's setting is characterized by its natural features, which supported multiple phases of land use during the period of significance. The natural landscape consists of undulating terrain rich with mineral deposits, high ridges with sweeping views, fresh-water river valleys, open meadows, and swaths of forest. The Schuylkill River, a Pennsylvania Scenic River and a tributary of the Delaware River, runs from west to east through roughly the center of the park. Several narrow streams wind through the area toward the river. The final two miles of the 24-mile-long Valley Creek, a tributary of the Schuylkill, flow north through the southwest quadrant of the district. The creek flows through a broad meadow and then through a rocky ravine formed by low quartz mountains. Mount Joy flanks the east side of Valley Creek and rises 426 feet (ft) above sea level. Its peak is the highest point in the district. Mount Misery rises to the west. The core of the park rests on cavernous sheets of dolomite (a calcium magnesium carbonate mineral) and limestone (calcium carbonate sedimentary rock), which form the district's rolling terrain.

Dense suburban and commercial development surrounds the district, and highways and regional transportation routes leading to major neighboring cities encircle it. The Pennsylvania Turnpike (I-76 and I-276) parallels the south edge of the district and connects to Philadelphia, New York, and New Jersey. U.S. Route 422, which extends through the north side of the district and forms part of its east border, connects to southeast Pennsylvania along with nearby U.S. Route 202. Interstate 476, located just outside Upper Merion Township, provides access to Delaware, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. As major regional collector roads, these highways convey tremendous volumes of traffic. Convention centers, shopping malls, and industrial complexes near the convergence of the highways in King of Prussia create an independent edge-city economy just beyond the district boundary. The park is an oasis of relatively undeveloped open space in the local community, and area residents utilize its verdant open fields and extensive trail system heavily for recreation and social gathering.

The Norfolk Southern Railroad rail line, formerly the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad (and, later, Reading Railroad) rail line runs along the southern bank of the Schuylkill River; two tracks remain from a once larger system. Several historic associated features (e.g. stone bridges and culverts at stream, creek, and drainage way crossings), along with the Port Kennedy Railroad Depot and Valley Forge Railroad

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Station), are associated with the line. Passenger service to Valley Forge ended in the 1970s and to Port Kennedy in 1980. The Norfolk Southern Railroad continues to use the line for freight service between the coal regions and Philadelphia.

Contributing and Non-contributing Resources⁴

The Valley Forge Encampment

The Valley Forge Encampment (contributing site) encompasses the entire National Register district landscape and includes all the natural features related to the encampment as well as agricultural, industrial, and commemorative development of the site. The overall landscape characteristics of the site are described here along with some park-wide resources, while the individual contributing and non-contributing resources within the district are described separately in subsequent sections. A schematic map showing the geographic areas used to organize the descriptions is attached.

Relationship between Current and Historic Conditions

When the Continental Army under the direction of General George Washington set up camp at Valley Forge in December 1777, the landscape they occupied consisted primarily of rural farmsteads composed of dwelling complexes, cultivated and cleared fields, farm lanes, orchards, and woodlots. Valley Creek provided a valuable source of water power that also supported industry and associated residential development along its banks during the eighteenth century. General Washington chose the site for the Army's winter encampment in part because of the natural defenses inherent within the landscape. A map prepared by Washington's Chief Engineer, Brigadier General Louis Le Bègue de Presle Du Portail, and a British map of the Paoli area dated September 1777 provide useful records of the landscape conditions during the encampment. The Schuylkill River protected the army from northern attacks, while the rugged terrain of the mountains along Valley Creek and limestone ridgelines formed natural barriers that the army incorporated into defensive earthworks. Open views from the natural ridgelines east toward Philadelphia and the district's 20-mile proximity to the British-captured patriot capital made Valley Forge

⁴ Portions of the subsequent resource descriptions are adapted from the *Valley Forge National Historical Park Draft National Register Documentation*, John Milner Associates and National Park Service, John Milner Associates, Charlottesville, VA, 2009; the *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Valley Forge National Historical Park, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania*, Joan Marshall-Dutcher and Barbara Pollarine, National Park Service, Philadelphia, PA, 1988; and the *Cultural Landscape Inventory, Valley Forge Landscape, Valley Forge National Historical Park*, National Park Service, Philadelphia, PA, 1998.

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an ideal strategic point for monitoring British activity during the encampment. The site's advantages also included an established road network that connected it to the interior areas of Pennsylvania, where supplies could be found and where Congress had relocated.

In addition to constructing two linear fortification systems across the ridges south of the river, punctuated by redoubts and redans, the Army also built numerous brigade camps consisting of clusters of log huts arranged in a series of streetscapes around the level open area east of Mounts Joy and Misery. The soldiers used the open terrain, known as the Grand Parade, as a training ground for practicing military maneuvers and drills. The encampment target line is believed to have been located in the vicinity of the park Administration Building near the east edge of the district, where archeological remains have been identified. The firing line is hypothesized to have been located within 80 to 120 ft west of the target line. The site of a natural spring traditionally believed to have served as a major source of water for the soldiers is located on the east side of Route 252, one-half mile south of Route 23. Officers appropriated nearby farm dwellings to use as their headquarters during the encampment.

For most of the encampment, the bulk of the Army occupied the land south of the river. Early on, Washington directed troops to construct a bridge across the river to connect the camp to the Perkiomen Peninsula on the north side and stationed men along the road to protect the bridge (known as Sullivan's) from British attack. Army foragers obtained supplies for the troops from the Pennsylvania interior, New York, and New Jersey and converged at the Pawling farm on the peninsula, where provisions were accounted for, organized, and made ready to cross the river. A market was also established on the Pawling farm to encourage the exchange of goods between local farmers and the American troops. Toward the end of the six-month encampment, a portion of the Army, including the forward combat troops ("strike force" in current terminology), relocated to a field on the north side and completed their preparation for a new military campaign. When Washington received word in June 1778 that the British Army had evacuated Philadelphia, the bulk of the Continental Army—consisting of 15,000 or more infantry, cavalry, and artillery men—crossed Sullivan's Bridge and marched through the northern farmland on their way to what would become the Battle of Monmouth.

After the Revolutionary War, most of the land within the encampment site was reclaimed by its owners, who dismantled most of the thousands of soldiers' huts for timber and plowed out many of the earthwork fortifications and other features associated with the encampment that had been built on their fields. Increased industrial activity, the construction of a canal and railroad lines along the river, limestone

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quarries at the center of the Grand Parade, and various drainage and dam projects have also altered the landscape over the past two hundred years. Commemorative monumentation of the site began in the late nineteenth century, and the transition from agricultural use to parkland and memorial use continued in earnest through the first half of the twentieth century. Currently, the National Historical Park serves primarily as memorial, educational, and passive recreational space. Many of the important landscape characteristics that played a critical role in determining the location of the encampment remain intact and provide a visual understanding of the events of 1777–1778.

Some sections of the encampment earthworks survive, while others were reconstructed in the early twentieth century. None of the original brigade huts survive, as they were intended to be temporary structures, but archeological evidence exists at many of the sites. The historic district encompasses the extent of the brigade sites depicted on Du Portail's map of the encampment and is, therefore, likely to include all surviving evidence of the huts. Commemorative monuments installed through the mid-twentieth century identify the sites on the landscape, and replica soldiers' hut exhibits help to interpret the sites for visitors by depicting the conditions endured by the troops. Evidence of land ownership patterns, roads, buildings, structures, and even vegetation associated with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farmsteads and industrial development also survive within the district.

Spatial Arrangement

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 district lies on the South Side, straddling Chester and Montgomery counties. The Chester County land on the South Side falls within Tredyffrin and Schuylkill townships, while the Montgomery County land on the South Side is part of Upper Merion Township. The South Side landscape 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. For the purposes of this National Register documentation, the South Side landscape is further organized into four separate geographic areas, as shown on the attached schematic map: the Core Encampment area, the Village of

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Valley Forge area, the Port Kennedy area, and the Valley Forge Farms area.⁵ These internal descriptive boundaries do not represent definitive edges to the geographic areas, as many resources fall within more than one area, but are used solely to facilitate narrative description of the district.

- The **Core Encampment** area, which comprises the central and largest portion of the South Side, encompasses the land between the Schuylkill River and the district's southern boundary and between Valley Creek on the west and the district's eastern boundary, excluding the Port Kennedy area in the northeast corner of the South Side. Small clusters of buildings are scattered throughout the open meadows and swaths of forest that characterize this 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.
- The **Village of Valley Forge** area extends from Valley Creek west to the west edge of the district and from the Norfolk Southern Railroad right-of-way south to a point approximately one-quarter mile south of the Upper Forge Complex site. Extant archeological sites near the creek are associated with iron forges and saw and grist mills established in the eighteenth century, and charcoal hearths are found on Mount Misery. Residential development associated with the growing industry around the creek occurred southwest of its confluence with the Schuylkill River from the early eighteenth century forward and is known as the Village of Valley Forge. The village is the only dense building cluster within the district and includes a range of late eighteenth- through early twentieth-century single-family houses with domestic outbuildings. Many of the extant buildings in this area replaced earlier houses, outbuildings, and mills that existed at the time of the encampment.
- The **Valley Forge Farms** area corresponds to the southwestern corner of the district, which includes parcels historically associated with at least four individual farmsteads.⁶ Three of the

⁵ A map showing these areas is included in the "Additional Graphical Documentation" section below.

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eighteenth-century farm buildings housed officers during the Revolutionary War encampment. The area encompasses the extent of historic farmstead ownership to the south of Mounts Joy and Misery that falls within the district boundary and is characterized by open fields and meadows, fence lines, and plantings that reflect its agricultural heritage. Baptist Road forms the eastern boundary of the area.

- The **Port Kennedy** area corresponds to the eastern portion of the district along Route 23 between the Schuylkill River and County Line Road and between Route 422 and a line slightly east of the Patriots of African Descent Monument. The bands of limestone within the district enabled the development of a lime quarry and kiln business in this area in the mid-nineteenth century that supported the former village of Port Kennedy.⁷ Extant resources within this area include an Italianate-style mansion and worker housing associated with the limestone industry. Related archeological sites extend toward the parade grounds.

The North Side portion of the district corresponds to the **Northern Farms** area on the attached schematic map. This area falls entirely within Montgomery County, with the majority in Lower Providence Township and a small portion at the east edge in West Norriton Township. It 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.

Circulation

The primary vehicular entrance to the South Side of the district is from State Route 23 to the east, which continues west through the district as Valley Forge Road. The North Side of the district is accessed by roads outside the district boundary. Two major networks of paved roads dating from historic periods of development traverse the district.

⁶ The early twentieth-century Philander Chase Knox estate encompasses two of these earlier farmsteads, one of which was named Valley Forge Farm under Knox's ownership. Although the potential for confusion between the individual Valley Forge Farm farmstead and the larger Valley Forge Farms area exists, this document maintains the nomenclature chosen for the Cultural Landscape Inventory for continuity.

⁷ A portion of the former village also lies outside the district to the east of Route 422.

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The **Eighteenth-Century Road Network (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** through the South Side of the district comprises portions of pre-encampment transportation routes that the Continental Army used. The current circulation system incorporates portions of these settlement and encampment-era roads. The network contributes to the understanding of Valley Forge as a settlement village and as a military encampment. It consists of four primary roadways:

- **Baptist Road (LCS No. 022540, historic associated feature)**⁸ is a 1.9-mile-long route that extends north-south through the district and corresponds to the edge of the outer line of defenses established during the encampment period. The road was established by 1736, possibly from a horse trail dating as early as 1700, and was aligned with the Fatland Island ford crossing of the Schuylkill River. It originates as a loosely defined, unimproved road trace on both sides of the river then continues south as a gravel pedestrian trail from Valley Forge Road (State Route 23) to Outer Line Drive. The pedestrian segment of the road along the west side of the Grand Parade is known as the Historic Baptist Road Trace. Light-colored crushed stone composes the surface of the trail, which is flanked by an allée of oak trees for much of its length. The south end of the road has been absorbed into Outer Line Drive and Valley Creek Road (State Route 252). Baptist Road was also historically known as Centreville and Devon roads.
- The **Road of the Religious (LCS No. 022542, historic associated feature)** corresponds to 0.36 miles of Inner Line Drive between Baptist and Gulph roads. A route along this alignment likely dates to c. 1710 and provided local residents access to the mission churches north of the Schuylkill River prior to the approval of Baptist Road as a public road in 1736 (Marshall-Dutcher and Pollarine 1988:7-23). Camp Road was built on the alignment of the encampment-era road by 1894 and subsequently absorbed into the State Park Road System described below.
- Portions of **Gulph Road (LCS No. 022539, historic associated feature)** date to c. 1725. Gulph Road is currently an asphalt-surfaced, two-lane vehicular route that extends for approximately

⁸ "Historic associated feature" is a term used to enumerate and describe small-scale component features of a landscape, or a system of features, that are not individually countable according to National Register guidelines but that collectively constitute a single countable resource. The term was developed to reconcile the requirements of the National Park Service List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) with National Register documentation guidelines. The LCS is an evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric buildings, structures, and objects that have historical, architectural, and/or engineering significance. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes within the National Park System that have historical significance. All LCS and CLI entries must be included in National Register documentation either as a countable resource (building, district, site, structure, or object) or as a historic associated feature.

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two miles within the park. It originates as part of Valley Forge Road (State Route 23) southwest of the Schuylkill River then turns southeast near Washington's Headquarters toward the National Memorial Arch. Gulph Road serves as a primary access route to attractions throughout the park and connects to both Inner and Outer Line drives. The eighteenth-century portions of this route were known as Nutt's Road or the Great Road and connected the village of Valley Forge to the Nutt family ironworks at French Creek and Philadelphia to the east.

- **Valley Creek Road and Mount Joy Footpaths (LCS No. 022543, historic associated feature)** includes the remaining portions of an encampment-era road located between Inner Line Drive and Valley Creek (historically known as Crux Road) and a series of footpaths that mark the location of former logging trails on Mount Joy. Forge operators probably developed Crux Road by c. 1743 to connect iron forges along Valley Creek to associated housing. A 0.74-mile portion of the road between the Schuylkill River and Route 23 exists as an earth, gravel, and grass trace that follows the east bank of Valley Creek near Washington's Headquarters. The remaining section of the original road, south of Route 23, is encompassed within Valley Creek Road (Route 252). The associated Mount Joy Footpaths, corresponding to the logging trails that connected to the iron forges and to Crux Road, have a combined length of approximately 0.4 miles and can be accessed from Inner Line Drive.

The **State Park Road System (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** is composed of two curving scenic parkways constructed between 1901 and 1906 to serve the dual purpose of marking the alignment of former and existing encampment-era entrenchments and providing convenient visitor access to these relics of the encampment. The roads were both opened to the public in spring 1907. **Inner Line Drive (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)**, completed in 1904, begins and ends along Route 23 to the east of Washington's Headquarters. The portion of the road that extends between Gulph Road and Route 23, with traffic flowing in a northerly direction, was referred to as Camp Road during the state park era. The narrow, one-way, asphalt-surfaced road winds through forested land along the alignment of Revolutionary War-era entrenchments. A portion of Inner Line Drive snakes up the steeply sloped and wooded hillside of Mount Joy. **Outer Line Drive (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)**, completed in 1906, originates near the park visitor center and follows a prominent ridgeline likely used to site the outer defensive line of entrenchment associated with the Revolutionary War-era encampment. The road also provides access to the National Memorial Arch. At the end of the ridgeline, Outer Line Drive curves into a horse-shoe shape and travels downhill to terminate at Route 252. An allée of shade trees

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edges the one-way, two-lane, paved route. Periodic paved pull-offs are remnants from the original two-way drive. Interpretive signs, designed views and overlooks, pull-offs and parking areas near important earthwork features, links to pedestrian trail systems, systems of commemorative brigade and state regiment monuments, and replica soldiers' huts are located along both drives. Alterations to the roads include changes to the pavement surface, the conversion of Outer Line Drive to a one-way road, and the removal of a parking area off Inner Line Drive and observation tower at the top of Mount Joy. However, both roads continue to serve their original intended function and follow most of their original routes. Road design detailing surviving in whole or in part from earlier periods includes stone edging and retaining walls, concrete culverts, guard rails, steps, and ornamental plantings.

Additional major roadways that traverse the South Side of the district include County Line Road, a two-lane paved road that extends linearly through the center of the Core Encampment area between Gulph Road to the southwest and Route 23 to the northeast. A farm lane in the vicinity of this road appears on maps of the encampment, but it did not become a public thoroughfare until the nineteenth century. Access roads lead from County Line Road to the Park Maintenance Facility area, the Amphitheater, and the Park Entrance parking lot. Yellow Springs Road in the southwest corner of the district corresponds to an 1873 realignment of an eighteenth-century route between Baptist Road and the community of Yellow Springs. The road originally followed a more southerly alignment, a portion of which is visible south of Knox's Quarters, and during the encampment provided essential access to a hospital located in Yellow Springs.

The district also includes approximately 20 miles of marked trails for hiking, biking, and horse riding. A disused railroad grade (once the Pennsylvania and Schuylkill) that traverses the north side of the river has been adapted as a regional rails-to-trails pedestrian and bike path (the Schuylkill River Trail) that extends to the southeast to Philadelphia. The Schuylkill River Trail also parallels the river along the length of the North Side. The Horse-Shoe Trail passes through the Village of Valley Forge and along the slopes of Mount Misery, continuing out of the park to the Appalachian Trail.⁹ The six-mile-long Joseph Plumb Martin Trail is paved with asphalt and provides access to many of the district's primary landscape features in the Core Encampment area.

Views

⁹ The Horse-Shoe Trail was in use before 1765 as a road linking the numerous iron ore forges and furnaces in the area. In 1934, local businessman Henry N. Woolman sponsored the creation of a marked hiking/bridle trail along the route. The trail was not evaluated for inclusion in the Valley Forge National Historical Park Historic District because only a small fraction of the 135-mile trail is located within the district boundary.

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Expansive views within the district across the rolling terrain, pastoral landscapes, and residential villages are essential to understanding the park's layered history and support its recreational enjoyment. Key elements of the military and commemorative landscape are visible from most locations south of Schuylkill River and from some on the North Side. Clear sight lines toward major monuments heighten their contrast with the natural environment. Dense trees along the district's periphery and groves of mixed forest throughout the district form visual buffers between the district and the surrounding development.

Vegetation

To perpetuate the historically open character of Valley Forge's agricultural landscape, much of the district is maintained in open vegetative cover such as grass lawn and grass and forb meadow. Mowing patterns and lines of trees interpret encampment-era property lines. The majority of the Core Encampment area is maintained in tallgrass meadow, while much of the area around Washington's Headquarters and other historic resources, as well as the Visitor Center, is maintained as lawn. Beginning in 1992, the National Park Service established the tallgrass meadows to present a landscape reminiscent of that which likely existed prior to the encampment. Native deciduous woodlands occupy the slopes of Mounts Joy and Misery. Woodland cover also characterizes an area to the north of Outer Line Drive known as Wayne's Woods, much of the North Side, some of the former limestone quarry and kiln sites adjacent to County Line Road, and the Schuylkill River terrace. While some of the woodland cover has evolved through secondary succession over formerly open agricultural land, much is derived from reforestation efforts conducted by the State Park during the early to mid-twentieth century to protect the slopes from erosion and to indicate their character at the beginning of the encampment. More formal vegetative elements within the district include allées of shade trees along many of the primary circulation routes and a grove of dogwood trees located near the western intersection of Gulph Road and Inner Line Drive. Since nursery operations on the North Side Waggonseiler property ceased in the 1990s, successional forest has overtaken rows of trees and shrubs organized by species and cultivar that belonged to the former nursery.

Brigade Monuments

The Valley Forge State Park Commission erected fourteen brigade monuments of similar design and character between 1906 and 1908 to mark the locations of each brigade encamped at Valley Forge. These monuments are sited throughout the Core Encampment area, along Outer and Inner Line drives, Route 23,

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River Road, and the historic Baptist Road trace. Each monument is a pale-gray granite monolith, rough-hewn on the top, sides, reverse, and bottom edge, with a dressed face inset with a bronze plaque. The monuments vary slightly in size but are generally 4 ft 6 inches in width, 2 ft 1 inch deep, and 6 ft 8 inches high. The bronze plaques are generally 3 ft 2 inches in height by 2 ft 6 inches in width and feature raised lettering noting the names of the division and brigade commanders encamped in the general vicinity. The brigade monuments are noted in the subsequent sections corresponding to their location within the district.

Replica Huts

Since the early twentieth century, replica soldiers' huts depicting the conditions endured by Washington's troops have been constructed throughout the district, individually and in clusters along primary interpretive tour routes. Noted preservation architect George Edwin Brumbaugh designed the prototype for a large number of huts constructed in 1948, but the existing replica huts are all later constructions that are counted as non-contributing resources.¹⁰ The National Park Service has built and rebuilt numerous huts since 1976, based on new scholarship. The one-story buildings are constructed of logs, sometimes pressure-treated, and mud-colored cement daub and measure about 14 by 16 ft. Wood shake shingles cover the roofs composed of log ribs and rafters. The log walls are saddle-notched on the undersides with 9- to 17-inch overhangs at the corners and rest on concrete footings hidden at grade by undressed fieldstones at the hut and outer chimney corners. Exterior chimneys opposite the doorways are constructed of stacked stone mortared with mud-colored cement. The buildings have no window

¹⁰ The details of multiple phases of planning for and construction of the replica huts are certainly complex. By 1948, the Valley Forge Park Commission constructed 30 replica huts in partial realization of a more extensive restoration program. Financial austerity halted further development until the Commission undertook nine "improvement" projects from 1960-1962, including demolition of Brumbaugh's replica huts and their replacement with twenty newly constructed replicas which—according to Brumbaugh—lacked authenticity. (Nine of those huts remain standing today.) By June, 1962, the Commission had developed a plan for future park development that attempted to balance the park's recreational and restoration management objectives. In 1971 the Commission appointed a special committee to develop preliminary plans for the park's participation in the national Bicentennial celebration. The committee's seven-point master plan and a more detailed report in 1975 proposed a number of preservation, transportation and interpretative projects, including reconstruction of 115 soldiers' huts. The park completed construction of twenty of the proposed replica huts in five brigade sites by July 1, 1976, based on archeological research conducted by the PHMC earlier in the decade. As this brief historical overview details, changes to the park's commemorative landscape following the completion of the 1936 master plan reflected shifting visions and priorities, as well as ad hoc and partially realized initiatives, rather than a coherent and consistent preservation and interpretative strategy. In particular, extant replica huts represent different periods of planning and development, varying and competing understandings of "authenticity," and an overall diminished degree of integrity. The significance and integrity of these reconstructions within the larger context of shifting commemorative concepts and techniques is uncertain.

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openings. The replica huts are noted in the subsequent sections corresponding to their location within the district.

Core Encampment Area

A defining resource within the Core Encampment area is the **Grand Parade (LCS No. none, contributing site)**, an expansive tract of somewhat level, clear ground roughly near the center of the area believed to have been used from 1777–1778 as the central parade, a necessary feature of any permanent or lengthy encampment. The only suitable piece of terrain for drilling massed brigades, the land was used heavily during the months of April and May 1778 as the troops trained under the direction of Baron von Steuben. The parade ground had several uses in addition to a drill field. According to Washington's General Orders, it was the site of the celebration of the alliance with France on May 6, 1778. The parade also served as the stage upon which corporal punishments ordered by courts martial were carried out, often in view of the troops, as reported by several contemporary diarists.

The resources that surround the Grand Parade within the Core Encampment area are described clockwise beginning in the northwest corner with Washington's Headquarters. Two clusters of non-contributing resources within the Core Encampment Area, the Park Maintenance Facility and the David Walker Farm, are described at the end of this section.

Washington's Headquarters

The Washington's Headquarters area is a complex of associated outbuildings and exhibits located southeast of the confluence of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River and north of Route 23 (Valley Forge Road). A teardrop-shaped drive configured as a one-way loop provides access to this area from Valley Forge Road at the east, and various paved walkways connect the resources within the area. The resources are described clockwise beginning with Washington's Headquarters, the primary historic resource in the area.

Washington's Headquarters (LCS No. 022333, contributing building) is situated on a level grass lawn near the northwest corner and faces west toward Valley Creek. Quaker Isaac Potts originally constructed it in 1768–1770 as a residence for himself. The building was designated individually as a National Historic Landmark in 1972 for its use as George Washington's Headquarters during the encampment and

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currently functions as a historic house museum. It exhibits characteristics of a traditional, eighteenth-century Pennsylvania farmhouse and elements of the Georgian style. The two-story, rectangular, three-bay by two-bay, masonry house has a side-gable roof and a one-story kitchen wing connected to the north elevation by a breezeway. The main portion of the house measures 25 ft by 30 ft, and the wing measures 17 by 16 ft. A continuous side-gable roof covers the kitchen and breezeway. A shed roof supported by wood posts shelters a beehive oven projecting from the wing's north elevation. The roofs are sheathed with wood shingles, and the walls consist of rubble sandstone set in white mortar. A brick interior chimney rises from the south end of both roof slopes on the main house, and a third brick interior chimney is located at the north end of the wing's roof ridge. Simple ornament on the building consists of molded wood cornices, stone lintels, paneled wood shutters, and an eight-light roundel window trimmed with brick on the south gable of the main roof. The gable ends of the main house have small pent roofs above the continuous cornice, with two brick courses just above the pent roofs.

A gabled hood with a half-domed soffit marks the main entrance in the north end of the facade, which contains a six-panel wood door with a four-light rectangular transom accessed by four stone steps. Additional entrances to the main house include paired paneled doors with a four-light transom centered in the south elevation, a four-panel wood door in the north end of the east (rear) elevation, and a six-panel wood door into the breezeway from the north elevation. A stone bulkhead with wood doors that open into the cellar is also located on the rear elevation. A paneled wood door opens from the breezeway into the kitchen wing's south wall, and a second entrance to the wing is located in the north wall. The breezeway features a stone archway with a decorative keystone at the west end and a six-panel door at the east end. The fenestration pattern is generally symmetrical and consists of single rectangular openings with wood double-hung sash and paneled wood shutters. The main house has 12-over-12 double-hung windows on the first story, 8-over-12 double-hung windows on the second story, and four-light basement windows. Identical 8-over-12 double-hung windows are located in the kitchen wing.

Since the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association acquired Washington's Headquarters in 1886 to honor its role in the Revolutionary War, various attempts have been made to rehabilitate the building, including corrections to earlier restoration efforts. The Association reduced the kitchen, which had been raised to two stories at some time after the Revolution, to one-and-one-half stories and added the arched breezeway c. 1887. In 1905, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania acquired the house for inclusion within Valley Forge State Park. The Commonwealth altered the kitchen to its pre-1887 configuration in 1933 and entirely rebuilt it during a 1975 rehabilitation of the house. The majority of the main block

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appears as it did during the eighteenth century, although some windows, frames, and other small features have been replaced.

The **Washington Yard Wall (LCS No. 080236, historic associated feature)** edges the yard to the north of Washington's Headquarters, parallel to the Valley Forge Railroad Station. Likely built c. 1933–36, the mortared rubble stone wall extends approximately 350 ft along the north boundary of the yard. Near the northwest corner, the wall curves south to run along the Village Lane sidewalk for approximately 25 ft. It ranges from 1 to 2 ft high and is level along the top.

The **Washington Retaining Wall/Culvert (LCS No. 080235, historic associated feature)** is located in the middle of the yard east of Washington's Headquarters. This rubble wall is approximately 12 ft in length and is curved and bermed into the ground. A metal culvert associated with the wall directs water from the Washington Spring House to Valley Creek. The date of construction of this feature is not currently known. It may have existed in some form in the eighteenth century but was rebuilt in the twentieth century.

The **Reading Railroad (currently the Norfolk Southern Railroad) rail line (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** runs along the southern bank of the Schuylkill River, for approximately 2.5 miles through the Village of Valley Forge, Core Encampment and Port Kennedy areas of the South Side of the district. Chartered as the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad in 1833 to provide a transportation link between Philadelphia and the substantial anthracite coal mines that had been discovered in northeastern Pennsylvania, by 1842, the P&R had freight and passenger service from Philadelphia to Pottsville—with stations at both Valley Forge and Port Kennedy. The Reading Railroad Company absorbed the P& R Railroad in 1893 and operated a one-hour excursion route between Philadelphia and Valley Forge to accommodate the influx of visitors following the creation of the state park. Passenger service to Valley Forge ended in the 1970s and to Port Kennedy in 1980. Two tracks and a few small historic associated features remain within a right-of-way that largely adheres to the Reading Railroad's historic alignment through the district.

The **Valley Forge Railroad Station (LCS No. 022390, contributing building)** is located northeast of Washington's Headquarters and immediately south of the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks along the banks of the Schuylkill River. Constructed in 1911–1912 to replace an earlier railroad station and restored in 2009, the building is now used as an exhibit area. The Reading Railroad Company consciously

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designed the single-story masonry building in imitation of Washington's Headquarters, using the same side-gable form, the same native sandstone with white mortar for the exterior walls, and similar interior architectural details. The station is built into an embankment to meet the grade of the rail line and faces north toward the tracks. It has a full attic, a basement, and a covered porch on all four sides. The building measures 63 by 25 ft (with the porch, 82 by 38 ft). The slate-shingled, side-gable roof has a painted metal ridge plate with shaped ridge caps at the gable peaks and a boxed cornice with prominent gable returns. A coursed stone chimney rises from the west end. Fluted columns support the flat porch roof along the north, west, and east sides; the south side features console-type carved brackets. The north porch roof curves outward horizontally to follow the bend in the railroad tracks. Entrances to the building include paired partially glazed doors at the west end of the north and south elevations, a single door centered in the east elevation, and a single door in the west end of the lower-level retaining wall. Window openings contain primarily nine-over-nine or six-over-six double-hung sash. A secondary gable on the facade contains a small window with interwoven Gothic lights set in a stone arch. A small, four-light lunette in an arched stone surround is centered in the east gable.

The **Valley Forge Railroad Station Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080278, historic associated feature)**, constructed in 1911–1912 in conjunction with the train station, extends 173 ft along the embankment at the rear (south) side of the building. The mortared gray granite wall is topped with metal railings. A flight of concrete steps near the center of the wall leads from the ground level to a landing where it splits into two runs, one to the west end of the platform and one to the east. The National Park Service restored the concrete platform along the south side of the railroad tracks c. 2009. A wider staircase at the west end of the platform leads down the embankment to the south entrance to the **Valley Forge Railroad Station Pedestrian Underpass (LCS No. 080279, historic associated feature)**, also built in 1911 to provide protection for passengers needing to cross the tracks. Currently closed due to deterioration, the underpass consists of a concrete tunnel 76 ft long and 6 ft wide. Five-banded pilasters with pendant-type ornament support the pediment above the entrance, which is infilled with concrete.

The National Park Service constructed the free-standing **Valley Forge Railroad Station Canopies (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** in 2010. Flat roofs supported by unfluted columns on square bases cover the platform on the east and west sides of the station. The west canopy has five open bays, while the east canopy is only a single bay wide. Designs for this new construction conform to the proportions of the original canopies but are distinctly different in their details.

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Visitor services, including paved parking lots surrounded by grass lawns and informal landscaping, are clustered in the eastern portion of the Washington's Headquarters area, near the primary vehicular access from Route 23. The **Washington's Headquarters Comfort Station (non-contributing building)**, constructed in 2009, is built into the slope adjacent to the railroad tracks. The long dimension of the rectangular wood-frame restroom building faces west. The side-gabled roof is clad in wood shingles and has a deep front overhang. The walls are clad in vertical board-and-batten siding, and the foundation is concrete. Three restroom entrances and a drinking fountain are located in the central recessed portion of the facade. Small, square, two-over-two windows are spaced symmetrically (singly and in pairs) along each of the elevations; and louvered vents are centered in the upper gable ends.

The **Delaware Memorial Monument (LCS No. 022521, contributing object)**, installed in 1914 as the fifth state regiment monument, is set within the grassy knoll east of the Washington's Headquarters Comfort Station, overlooking the Schuylkill River. The rough-hewn Brandywine granite monument measures 6 ft 1 inch high, with a 5 ft 8 inch by 3 ft 4 inch by 1 ft 8 inch base. This is possibly the only monument within the park "on which all rough-hewn surfaces are finished with a dressed border" (Dodd 1981g: Volume VI, Structure 427). The dressed north face is inscribed: "The State of Delaware/erects this marker in memory/of her gallant sons who endured/the hardships and privations/of the memorable winter of/1777-1778 on the hills of/Valley Forge."

The **Washington Spring House (LCS No. 022335, contributing building)**, located approximately 120 ft east of Washington's Headquarters, is thought to have been originally constructed c. 1773-1777 in association with the Isaac Potts house (Washington's Headquarters).¹¹ The National Heritage Corporation rehabilitated the building from 1975 to 1976. The low, one-story, rubble stone building measures approximately 11 by 12½ ft and has an end-gable roof, clad in wood shingles, with exposed rafter tails. The east end is built into an embankment that slopes down along the north and south walls to meet grade at the west-facing facade. A single board-and-batten door is centered in the facade, and a small square louvered opening is centered in the rear (east) wall. Low stone retaining walls extend from the building to direct water west toward Valley Creek. The **Commander in Chief's Guard Hut Replicas (LCS Nos. none, four non-contributing buildings)** are arranged in a gently curving line on the hillside above the Washington Spring House and face west. Constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site, the huts were rehabilitated substantially in the last decade.

¹¹ There is no documentation to substantiate the construction date for this resource.

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An asphalt path leads southwest from the spring house and hut replicas to the **George Washington Monument (LCS No. none, contributing object)** located within a recently planted grid of trees. The bronze statue of George Washington standing in military uniform is a copy cast in 1932 from the original 1796 marble sculpture by Jean-Antoine Houdon that stands in the rotunda of the Virginia Capitol Building. It faces west atop a granite pedestal designed by Paul Philippe Cret in 1943. Originally located on the grounds adjacent to the Washington Memorial Chapel, the monument has been relocated within the district several times since its acquisition by the Valley Forge Park Commission in 1937. The National Park Service installed it on the current site in 2010.

The **David Potts House (LCS No. 022324, contributing building)** is located near the southwest corner of the Washington's Headquarters area, along the north side of Route 23, and faces south. Several additions and dramatic renovations over more than 200 years converted the original two-story, three-bay, hall-and-parlor house constructed between 1725 and 1740 (corresponding to the center portion of the current building) to the current seven-bay building with a northwest ell. By 1760, the house had been extended 16 ft to the west to form a five-bay center-hall house and the kitchen ell had been added. Between 1780 and 1788, two additional bays were added to the east end. One-story shed-roof porches across the facade (south) elevation and along the north (rear) wall of the house and east wall of the ell may have been added in the early 1800s. During the nineteenth century the house was altered into a Victorian villa, and in 1878 it was converted into a hotel. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania rehabilitated the house in 1948–50 to its late eighteenth-century/early nineteenth-century appearance (including rebuilding of the porches) based on plans prepared by Edwin Brumbaugh. In 1964, Ehrlich and Levinson Architects constructed two ovens in the southwest cellar (along with a massive stone chimney at the west end of the building to contain the flues for the ovens) for living history demonstrations of the encampment-era bake house traditionally believed to have operated in the building. The National Heritage Corporation undertook additional renovations in 1975. The house is not currently open to the public.

The existing house, without porches, measures 64 by 23 ft with a 20-by-27-ft kitchen ell. The side-gable roof is clad with wood shingles. Two gabled dormers rise from the north roof slope. The house features three brick chimneys: one at the east end of the original central portion, one at the west end of the western addition (with the exterior fieldstone extension noted above), and one at the north end of the kitchen ell that serves a cooking fireplace with a bake oven. The walls and foundation are constructed of partially dressed 2-inch-thick rubble stone. The first-story walls beneath the rear porch are partially covered with a stucco wash. The main entrance is positioned off-center on the facade, with a secondary entrance adjacent

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to the west. Additional entrances are located in the rear elevation and the ell's east and west walls. Two sets of double bulkhead doors along the west elevation provide access to the cellar. Fenestration consists of reconstructed eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve wood windows with fixed upper sash. The first-story windows have paneled wood shutters.

A gravel drive leads north from Route 23 just east of the David Potts House to the east-facing **Potts Barn (LCS No. 022336, contributing building)**. Constructed between 1760 and 1820, the barn was gutted and remodeled in 1928 for use as offices and restrooms, but the roof framing, interior wainscoting, and parts of the window fabric are original. The two-story stuccoed fieldstone building measures 48 by 33 ft and has a side-gabled, wood-shingled roof. The facade (east) elevation features a recessed second-story balcony at the south end, constructed during the 1928 renovations. The balcony has a wooden railing and French doors. A paneled overhead garage door directly beneath the balcony opens into a service bay. Single paneled pedestrian doors are located in three of the four remaining bays on the first story. Fenestration on the building is varied and includes square openings with fixed or casement six-light sash and rectangular openings with six-over-six, eight-over-eight, or twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash. Louvered vents are centered in the upper north and south gable ends. The **Potts Barnyard Wall (LCS No. 080237, historic associated feature)**, a mortared rubble stone wall built in two sections between 1875 and 1925, extends north from the northwest corner of the barn to form an ell-shaped barnyard. The first section, 5 ft high on average, runs approximately 20 ft to the north then turns east for approximately 95 ft with a 20-foot-wide gate opening. The second section is approximately 3 ft high and runs east for 200 ft along the paved path to the George Washington Monument.

A paved path leads north through the opening in the Potts Barnyard Wall toward the **Washington Stable (LCS No. 022334, contributing building)**, which is located due south of Washington's Headquarters and faces west. Believed to be constructed c. 1773 in association with the Isaac Potts House, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania converted the building to a State Park museum in 1926 and rehabilitated it as a stable in 1975. The one-story masonry building, part of which is now used as an exhibit area, measures 30 by 24 ft. It has a side-gable, wood-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails. The walls and foundation are rubble fieldstone set with white mortar. Vertical, butted, rough-sawn wooden boards with central hay doors fill the upper gable ends. The main entrance at the north end of the facade consists of a pair of large arched wood doors beneath a stone arch. Paired large rectangular wood doors are located directly opposite this entrance in the east (rear) elevation. Each long wall also contains two single vertical

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board doors. A small, square, two-over-two, wood window is centered in each lower gable end and between the two single doors in the facade.

Route 23 Corridor

Many encampment-era and commemorative resources line the Route 23 corridor that traverses the northern portion of the Core Encampment area. Beginning at the three-way intersection with Inner Line Drive and the entrance road to Washington's Headquarters, the resources are described from west to east.

The State of Georgia erected the **Georgia Memorial (LCS No. 022525, non-contributing object)**, dedicated to Brigadier General Lachlan McIntosh, in 1959 on the south side of Route 23. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith is irregularly shaped and measures approximately 5 ft wide, 1 ft 10 inches deep, and 4 ft 2 inches high. A slightly recessed bronze plaque with raised lettering and the Georgia state seal is set into the north side of the stone. The inscription reads: "Gen. Lachlan McIntosh/1727 – 1806/“... an officer of great worth and merit:” Geo. Washington (sic)/During the winter of Valley Forge/Gen. Lachlan McIntosh of Georgia/commanded the First Brigade of the Continental Army. The brigade,/which was composed of North Carolina regiments, was quartered/in this area. McIntosh also commanded Washington's life guard./To commemorate the services of Gen. McIntosh and of other/Georgians in the young republic's critical hour of/Valley Forge the State of Georgia has gratefully/erected this memorial.” The **Soldier's Hut Replica (McIntosh) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** representing McIntosh's brigade on the lawn just east of the Georgia Memorial was constructed in 1962 to replace a 1948 replica on the same site.

The North Carolina Society of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution erected the **Nine North Carolina Regiments Monument (LCS No. 022524, non-contributing object)** in 1972 on the north side of Route 23. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith is 4 ft 10 inches high, 1 ft 8 inches deep, and 3 ft 8 inches wide with slightly tapering sides. A bronze plaque with raised lettering, measuring 3 ft by 2 ft, is set within the south side and reads “In memory of/nine North Carolina regiments/in Brig/ Gen. Lacklan McIntosh's Brigade (sic)/under General George Washington/December 19, 1777 – June 19, 1778/at Valley Forge/placed by the North Carolina Society NSDAR 1972.” **McIntosh's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022523, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 on the north side of Route 23, approximately 500 ft east of the Nine North Carolina Regiments Monument.

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The **General Armstrong Monument (LCS No. 022522, contributing object)** is located in a wooded area north of Route 23 along the park's Chapel Trail. Erected in 1914, it honors General John Armstrong for his command of the Pennsylvania militia and for guarding the roads from Philadelphia and the northeastern approaches to Sullivan's Bridge during the encampment. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith with an inscribed bronze plaque set in its face is similar in size and form to the brigade monuments. The inscription in raised lettering reads: "Major General John Armstrong/in command of the Pennsylvania militia/guarded the roads from Philadelphia/and the approaches to Sullivan's bridge/and the camp."

The **Varnum's Picnic Area Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located north of Route 23 adjacent to a visitor parking area and a cluster of picnic tables within the woods. Its exact date of construction is unknown, but it appears to date to post-1957. The one-story restroom building has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, walls sheathed in board-and-batten siding, and a concrete foundation. Cut-away gable ends mark the entrances to women's and men's restrooms, which are illuminated by convex skylights.

A **House Ruin near Sullivan's Bridge Site (LCS No. 022547, contributing site)** is located on the slope above the railroad right of way, approximately 500 ft north of the Comfort Station and 1060 ft east of the Baptist Road trace. The ruined walls of an early eighteenth-century masonry house with a c. 1850 west addition are buried in young tree growth and brush.

The **General Friedrich von Steuben Statue (LCS No. 022513, contributing object)** is located on the south side of Route 23, just east of the road's eastern intersection with Inner Line Drive. A bronze replica of a statue sculpted by J. Otto Schweizer, the monument was erected in 1915 on a knoll along Outer Line Drive near the General Wayne Statue. The National Park Service relocated it in 1979 to its current site, where it occupies a bluestone plaza adjacent to a visitor parking area. The statue is approximately 8 ft 6 inches high and stands on a bronze base 3 ft 2 inches square and 4 inches high, mounted on a 3 ft 9 inch square by 6 ft 4 in high pedestal with a 4 ft 8 inch square base. Steuben is portrayed in military dress with a heavy full-length cloak drawn around his shoulders, his hand on his sword, and his right arm folded high across his chest. The pedestal features a dressed, recessed panel on the north face with a central bronze plaque depicting a bas-relief of Steuben drilling Washington's army at Valley Forge. Incised lettering above the plaque reads: "Major General/Friedrich Wilhelm/Baron von Steuben" and below the

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plaque, "Erected by the/National German/American Alliance 1915." In its current location overlooking the Grand Parade, the statue possesses a stronger visual connection to the element of the encampment most closely associated with Steuben's contributions.

The David Stephens House, traditionally referred to as **Varnum's Quarters (LCS No. 022317, contributing building)**, is located on the south side of Route 23 roughly in the center of the park and faces north. Built between 1711 and 1735, the house is the oldest known building in the park and functions currently as a historic house museum. It was enlarged c. 1825 and rehabilitated in 1921, 1934–1936, and 1975–1976. The two-story, three-bay, I-plan farmhouse has a 33-by-22-ft footprint. Its side-gabled roof is clad in wood-shingles and has a box cornice, with pediments and pent roofs in the gable ends. Brick chimneys rise from each end of the ridgeline. The coursed rubble fieldstone walls with dressed corner quoins are 1 ft 10 inches thick at grade. The north and south walls feature wood-shingled pent roofs with hipped ends along most of the first-story level, as well as central entrances. A hatched cellar door is located adjacent to the south entrance. Windows include rectangular six-over-six and square two-over-two double-hung sash, as well as a two-over-four stair window and a small single-light fixed sash in the west elevation.

Varnum's Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080233, historic associated feature) is a stacked rubble wall that forms an enclosure around Varnum's Quarters, broken by stone steps at several locations. Sections of the wall were probably constructed between 1820 and 1880; other sections are known to have been rebuilt between 1940 and 1960. The majority of the wall is approximately 1 foot high. The higher portion of the wall that is built into the slope east of the house may have been associated with an outbuilding.

Varnum's Outbuilding Foundation (LCS No. none, historic associated feature) located just outside the southwest corner of the retaining wall consists of rough fieldstone foundation walls believed to be part of an early outbuilding (possibly built 1686–1720) demolished before 1800. The walls were excavated and stabilized in 1973 and form a rectangle approximately 22 ft by 16½ ft in size. A rounded extension on the south side suggests an oven foundation. **Varnum's Paths (LCS No. 080232, historic associated feature)** consist of two stone paths set in sod. The 80-ft-long path along the west side of the house was likely initially constructed with the house in the early eighteenth century, although it has been rebuilt. The path that connects the east side of the house to the springhouse was added c. 1825–1835. It is 100 ft long, 2 to 3 ft wide, and cuts through the retaining wall.

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Varnum's Springhouse (LCS No. 080231, contributing building), most likely constructed between 1825 and 1835 and rehabilitated in 1975, is built into the bottom of the slope east of Varnum's Quarters. The one-and-one-half-story building, currently not in use, measures 17 by 28 ft. It has a wood-shingled gable roof with exposed rafter joists, stucco-washed rubble fieldstone walls, and a fieldstone foundation. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the southeast roof slope. A lower-level entrance in the south wall opens into the cellar spring room from a small stone-paved work area enclosed by a fieldstone retaining wall. A second cellar entrance is located at the south end of the west wall, and a paneled door at the north end provides access to the upper-level living quarters. A set of wooden ladder steps leads to an attic entrance centered in the north gable end. The building's rectangular window openings contain six- or two-light upper sash and lower louvered vents.

The **David Stephens House Privy (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is a small wood-frame privy located south of Varnum's Quarters and beyond Varnum's Retaining Wall. Constructed c. 1920, the building is approximately 4 ft square and 9 ft in height. The overhanging end-gable roof is clad in wood shingles, the walls are vertical wood boards with a single door opening in the south elevation, and the foundation is a concrete pad. The building has no known associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, counted as a non-contributing resource.

Redoubt 1 (LCS No. 022488, contributing structure), also known as the Star Redoubt, is located along the north side of Route 23, east of Varnum's Quarters.¹² It is a 1915 replica of a star-shaped fortification that stood on this site during the encampment. The original structure was designed to protect the encampment's left wing. Hexagonal in shape, the rebuilt redoubt is 106 ft wide between opposite salients and 80 ft wide between the high points of opposite sides. The ramparts are between 7 and 10 ft high, while the trenches are between 1 and 3 ft deep. The earthwork is maintained in mown grass cover, with interpretive and directional signage in proximity.

Varnum's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022533, contributing object) was installed in 1908 along Route 23 just south of Redoubt 1. A cluster of **Soldier's Hut Replicas (Varnum) (LCS Nos. none, three non-contributing buildings)** representing Varnum's brigade are located on the north side of Route 23 to the east of Redoubt 1. One of the replicas was constructed in 1962 to replace a 1948 replica on the same site. Two others were built in 1976 of sawn logs and lapped clapboard. The State of Rhode Island erected

¹² A redoubt is an outwork or fieldwork, square or polygonal in shape without bastion or other flanking defenses, sited at a distance from the main fortification, used to guard a pass or to impede the approach of an enemy force.

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the **Rhode Island Regiment's Memorial (LCS No. 022534, non-contributing object)** in 1963 adjacent to the Varnum's brigade hut replicas. The pale-gray granite monolith measures 4 ft 8 inches wide, 1 ft 6 inches deep, and 3 ft 8 inches high. The stone is slightly curved at the top and rough-hewn on the sides and top. A bronze plaque set in the south face measures 2 ft 10 inches by 1 ft 10 inches and has a green finish and a plain raised border. The raised lettering on it reads: "Dedicated/Major General Nathaniel Greene/Brigadier General James Mitchell Varnum/Colonel Christopher Greene/Colonel Israel Angell/and to other officers and men of 1st and 2nd Rhode Island Regiments encamped at Valley Forge in 1777-1778—Let our name stand fair—Erected by Washington County; Pomona Grange No. 2/Rhode Island."

The **Daughters of the Revolution Monument (LCS No. 022535, contributing object)** is located south of Route 23, across from the Washington Memorial Chapel parcel, and stands sentinel over the Grand Parade.¹³ Erected in 1901, it is the oldest surviving monument in the park that commemorates the Valley Forge encampment. The monument also includes a designed setting added in 1936 based on plans prepared by landscape architect Thomas W. Sears. An inclined flagstone walk with occasional steps leads south from a walled flagstone court adjacent to the road to a two-level walled flagstone terrace approximately 248 ft from the road. The court, walk, and terrace are edged by a low brick wall with rounded brick coping. The tapered pale-gray granite obelisk rises approximately 40 ft from a 5½-ft-square base set on a two-step platform centered along the south edge of the first terrace level. A 13-star flag is carved in relief on the north face of the shaft above a circular bronze seal of the Daughters of the Revolution. A bronze plaque set in the north face of the base presents a bas-relief scene of the encampment, and raised lettering inscribed on the vertical faces of the north steps reads: "To the soldiers of Washington's army/who sleep in Valley Forge 1777-1778/Erected by the/Daughters of the Revolution 1901." Replica iron cannon are placed in each corner of the terrace, and a large bronze Daughters of the Revolution seal is set on axis with the monument in the paving near the road.

The **Maurice Stephens House (LCS No. 022346, contributing building)** is located on the south side of Route 23 approximately 500 ft to the east of the Daughters of the Revolution Monument and faces north. Constructed in 1816, the house traditionally was interpreted as the site of Huntington's Quarters but is now known to post-date the encampment, although it may occupy the site of an earlier building. The National Park Service conducted extensive stabilization and rehabilitation work on the building, which is

¹³ The Daughters of the Revolution Monument is often referred to erroneously as the Waterman Monument due to an incised inscription on the south elevation that reads "Near this spot lies Lieutenant John Waterman/Died April 23, 1778, whose grave alone/of all his comrades was marked." A stone that once marked the "grave" of Lieutenant Waterman was removed in the mid-twentieth century.

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not in use, in 2011. The two-story, five-bay building measures 40 by 30½ ft and has a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay addition along the east wall that dates to 1841. Both side-gabled roofs are wood-shingled with box cornices; brick chimneys rise from each end of the main house ridge. The walls of the house are split-face sandstone, and those of the addition are stuccoed fieldstone. A recessed square with rounded corners in the east gable of the house is incised with “M.S. 1816.” The original main entrance is centered and deeply recessed in the south elevation; two additional recessed doors in the north elevation open onto a low flagstone porch. The east addition has entrances in both the south and north walls. Double-hung sash in configurations of six-over-six, three-over-three, six-over-twelve, and two-over-four are arranged symmetrically. The U-shaped **Maurice Stephens House – Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080246, historic associated feature)** helps to form a relatively level grassy terrace along the south side of the house. Likely constructed after 1919 when the state acquired the property, the stacked rubble wall consists of a 31-foot western section, a 51-foot southern section, and a 30-foot eastern section that vary from 1 to 3 ft in height. It does not possess any associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, counted as a non-contributing resource.

A portion of the **Maurice Stephens Springhouse (LCS No. 022346, contributing building)**, located approximately 130 ft to the southwest of the Maurice Stephens House, may predate the Revolution. The 20-by-15-ft northern section, likely constructed between 1750 and 1798, has a c. 1875 addition (12 by 15 ft) at the south end. The entire one-and-one-half-story building has an end-gabled, wood-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails and stuccoed fieldstone walls. An attic-level entrance is centered in the north wall, and additional entrances are located in the side walls. National Heritage Corporation rehabilitated the building in 1975, replacing all the doors and windows and the concrete floor with a shallow perimeter trough. The building is currently not in use.

The Valley Forge Alumnae Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority for African American women coordinated fundraising efforts for the **Patriots of African Descent Monument (LCS No. 081426, non-contributing object)**, erected in 1993 to honor the African Americans who served in the Revolutionary War. Located along the south side of Route 23, east of the Maurice Stephens House, the polished granite monolith measures 6 ft 6 inches high, 4 ft 6 inches wide, and 2 ft 2 inches thick and is set on a rough-hewn granite base. An arched bronze relief depicting three soldiers of African descent is attached to the north face. Sculptor Phil Sumpter created the relief, which is based on a design by artist Cal Massey. The south face of the monument is inscribed with the words: “In honor of/Patriots of African Descent/who served, suffered and sacrificed/during the Valley Forge Encampment/1777-1778/“Throughout these

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historic and hallowed campsites/were courageous Black Patriots who participated in/our nation's bitter fight for independence."/Charles L. Blockson, Historian/Dedicated by/Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated/Valley Forge Alumnae Chapter/June 19, 1993."

Park Entrance

The park's primary entrance is located at the eastern edge of the district, just west of the intersection of Routes 23 and 422. A short entrance drive provides access to the area.

The **Visitor Center (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, designed by Eshbach, Glass, Kale & Associates and constructed in 1976, is a one-story tripartite building set into a gently sloping hill at the north edge of the Park Entrance area. The principal north-facing entrance into the building, which continues to serve as the primary visitor center for Valley Forge NHP, is a low, ground-level, poured concrete entrance with large, floor-to-ceiling plate glass walls and doors. This section is built into the slope and buttressed by flanking concrete retaining walls dressed with glazed brick. Two flanking triangular structures constructed of steel frames and glass panels emerge from the hillside above the central concrete portion of the building. A poured concrete ramp, constructed into the slope and supported by retaining walls, provides service access to the west side of the building.

The park administration complex is located along the east edge of the large paved parking area south of the Visitor Center. Philadelphia architect John T. Brugger designed the **Administration Building (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** and the **Auditorium (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, constructed between 1967 and 1968, to resemble a Pennsylvania farmhouse and barn. The Administration Building is composed of three two-story, side-gabled sections arranged in series facing west. The wood-shingled roofs feature molded cornices that form pedimented gable ends and three stone rubble chimneys. The walls are clad in rubble fieldstone. Two sets of double doors are positioned off center on the facade (west) elevation beneath a shed-roof overhang. The windows consist primarily of six-over-six, double-hung sash set in rectangular openings. A gabled breezeway connects the north end of the building to the south end of the Auditorium. The latter is a large, two-story, side-gabled building sheathed in rubble. Wood shakes cover the roof and the second story of the facade (west) elevation. A louvered cupola with a pyramidal roof rises from the south end of the ridgeline. A shed-roof overhang marks the principal entrance at the south end of the facade, which consists of two sets of double doors with nine

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lights in the upper half. The building's minimal fenestration consists of narrow vertical louvered window openings in the upper story of the two long walls.

The **County Line Road Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, erected in 1994, adjoins the southeast corner of the large visitor parking lot to the west of the Visitor Center that is accessed from County Line Road. The long dimension of the side-gabled restroom building faces north toward the parking lot. The central portion of the building is deeper and extends to the southeast in the rear. The wood-shingled roof has a front overhang supported by pairs of double columns on stone piers that mark separate entrances for men and women at either end. Vertical clapboards extend to the roofline from the stonework of the single-story base. The gable ends have circular vents at the roofline, and a single vented dormer extends from the front of the roof within the central section of the building. Four small two-over-two windows are cut into the north wall.

The **Amphitheater Building (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located in a clearing southwest of the County Line Road parking area, within an asbestos release site that is currently closed to the public for remediation. Wassell Associates, Architects, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania developed the design for the outdoor stage and amphitheater, which was completed in time for the 1976 bicentennial celebrations. The one-story modern building, 80 ft long by 26 ft wide, sits near the north edge of a 180-by-110-ft oval-shaped platform of raised macadam. It has a flat built-up roof, brick-faced walls, and a concrete foundation. Concrete stairs provide access to each side of the north entrance from a lower-level service court and parking area. Four 18-ft-tall free-standing wing walls designed for outdoor performances are positioned in two staggered rows on the platform south of the building. An asphalt driveway loops around the platform.

Mordecai Moore Complex

The **Mordecai Moore House (LCS No. 022328, contributing building)**, which currently functions as the Valley Forge NHP Ranger Station, is located along the west side of North Gulph Road in the southeast corner of the district. The core of the house was likely constructed between 1750 and 1759. The dwelling has since undergone three major renovations—c. 1824, 1837, and 1915—and a minor renovation in 1939. The two-story building measures 50 by 33 ft. The side-gabled roof is clad in wood shingles and features four pedimented gable dormers on each slope and two brick chimneys at each gable end. The walls and foundation are stuccoed rubble stone. A gabled wood-frame vestibule contains an entrance

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centered in the north elevation. Additional entrances are located in the east and south walls. Windows are primarily six-over-six double-hung sash. The **Mordecai Moore Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080272, historic associated feature)** runs from east to west below the farmhouse for approximately 160 ft and steps down as the grade falls away to form a terraced area south of the house. A slurry formed from processed limestone covers the stone wall, which likely dates to c. 1837. The **Mordecai Moore Root Cellar Ruin (LCS No. 022620, contributing site)** is set in the bank of the hill below the house and within the face of the retaining wall. Probably constructed between 1803 and 1837, the coursed-stone masonry cellar was 13 by 21 ft with a Roman-arched door opening, a vaulted roof, and a long entry passage 6 ft wide by 13 ft long. The entryway and vaulted corridor have collapsed, so the structure is now treated as a ruin. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania constructed the **Mordecai Moore House Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** slightly northwest of the house c. 1975. The two-story, partially bank-constructed building, currently used for Park Service vehicles, measures 60 by 24 ft and faces south. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The walls are concrete below the bank grade and wood-frame with board-and-batten siding above grade. The foundation is poured concrete. Each of the five bays of the south elevation contains sliding batten vehicle doors at ground-level with six-light windows above. The second story is accessible from a sliding door in the north wall.

Outer Line Drive Corridor

Outer Line Drive, as described earlier, follows the alignment of the Revolutionary War-era Outer Line of earthen fortifications established to protect the Valley Forge encampment. Little original above-ground evidence of the fortifications survives, but numerous reconstructed earthworks and commemorative features along the corridor serve to interpret the site for visitors. The resources along Outer Line Drive are described from east to west, beginning at the Park Entrance.

Muhlenberg's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022496, contributing object), erected in 1908, is the first monument along the north side of Outer Line Drive. **Redoubt 2 (LCS No. 022494, contributing structure)** is a 1948–1949 reconstruction of an encampment-era redoubt located on its original site, adjacent to Muhlenberg's Brigade Monument. Designed by architect G. Edwin Brumbaugh, the four-sided redoubt's sides range from 83 to 100 ft in length with a sally port through the northwestern side. Interpretive and directional signage is sited around the earthwork, which is maintained in mown grass cover. Archeological testing by J. Duncan Campbell in the 1960s exposed the ditch of the original fort.

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A **Redoubt Replica (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** constructed in 1941 is located south of Outer Line Drive and Redoubt 2. Also known as Fort Muhlenberg, this conjectural reconstruction was intended to interpret Redoubt 5, which is no longer extant and whose actual location is unknown but was likely closer to the eastern edge of the park near Upper Gulph Road. The central square redoubt and the two earthen redans that flank it, the **East Redan (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)** and **West Redan (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)**, are all maintained in grass cover.¹⁴

Weedon's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022497, contributing object) was installed in 1908 on the north side of Outer Line Drive, across from the West Redan. The first cluster of soldier's hut replicas encountered by visitors traveling along Outer Line Drive is located adjacent to Weedon's Brigade Monument. The **Soldier's Hut Replicas (Muhlenberg) (LCS Nos. none, five non-contributing buildings)**, constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site and extensively rehabilitated or rebuilt through 2012, represent the site of Muhlenberg's brigade. The five huts are arranged in staggered rows on either side of a gravel road. A **Replica Bake Oven (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** is located slightly behind the north row of huts. Built sometime after 1976, the rounded mound of earth is covered with grass and has a brick and concrete oven door opening.

Patterson's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022498, contributing object) was installed between 1906 and 1908 on the north side of Outer Line Drive, approximately 300 ft west of Weedon's Brigade Monument. The State of Maine, the first state to erect a monument in the park honoring their troops, installed the **Maine Memorial (LCS No. 022499, contributing object)** on the north side of Outer Line Drive in 1907. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith from the Redstone Quarry near North Conway, New Hampshire, measures approximately 5 ft 6 inches by 4 ft 6 inches at the base and tapers to 4 ft at the top. A bronze plaque with raised lettering and a decorative border was added to the south face in 1922. The text on the plaque reads: "MAINE/To commemorate the officers/and men from that part of/New England now known as/the State of Maine who served/in Massachusetts regiments in/the Continental Army under/Washington at Valley Forge/in the winter of 1777 - 8 sharing/the hardships there endured/this memorial/is erected by the State of Maine/under the auspices of the/Maine Society of the Sons of/the American Revolution/1907." **Learned's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022500, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 along the north side of Outer Line Drive, approximately 250 ft west of the Maine Memorial.

¹⁴ A redan is a triangular work situated forward of the main fortification, consisting of two faces and an open gorge.

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The **Outer Line of Defense (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** runs along the south side of Outer Line Drive beginning near the Maine Memorial and extends west to Gulph Road. Unlike the Inner Line system, very little of the Outer Line survives or has been rebuilt. The **Outer Line Linear Earthworks (LCS No. 022483, historic associated feature)** is a short section of the 1778 earthworks, approximately 164 ft long and ramping from 1 ft 6 inches to 4 ft in height, evident near the brow of the ridgeline west of the Wayne Statue. This segment includes a lunette or small redan and is marked by signs. A second section, referred to as the **Outer Line Linear Support Works (LCS No. 022484, historic associated feature)**, is also evident atop the ridge, some 75 ft behind the first. This section includes a trench composed of two 30 ft long by 3 ft wide ditches that are between 1 and 2 ft deep and sit 20 ft apart. A reconstructed section of the Outer Line also exists near the National Memorial Arch. Additional replica earthen constructions, probably built c. 1952, follow the Outer Line Drive corridor and serve as interpretive aids.

Outer Line Drive curves to the north just before its intersection with Gulph Road and loops around the National Memorial Arch before continuing south. Two monuments are located just west of the curve, between the two roads. Prior to the 1973 relocation of Outer Line Drive in this area, the two monuments faced each other across the drive. **Glover's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022502, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 to the north of the road. In 1911, the State of Massachusetts erected the **Massachusetts Memorial (LCS No. 022501, contributing object)**, the third state memorial installed in the park, to the south of the road. The Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston fabricated the exedra, or curved bench, and central shaft out of pale-gray granite quarried at Barre, Vermont. The monument is 22 ft wide and 9 ft deep. The shaft rises over 9 ft in height, has battered sides, a canted top, and incised lettering on the north face that reads "This monument/is erected/by/a grateful/Commonwealth/in memory of/the soldiers/of/Massachusetts/who served/at/Valley Forge/* 19 * Dec * 1777 *** 19 * June * 1778 *" beneath a bronze shield bearing the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A bronze plaque on the shaft's south face lists the names of the Massachusetts officers who served at Valley Forge. The flanking curved seats feature incised lettering of the words "Ense Petit Placidam" (on the left) and "Sub Libertate Quietem" (on the right). The benches terminate in stone posts that have bas-relief carvings on the outer face of a sword passed through a raised band, with "1777" incised on the left (east) band and "1778" on the right band.

Erected in 1914 under the auspices of the United States Congress and dedicated three years later, the **National Memorial Arch (LCS No. 022503, contributing structure)** is located at a prominent vantage

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point atop a knoll at the center of the semicircle formed by Outer Line Drive. The commanding structure, measuring 49 ft wide, 18 ft deep, and 60 ft high, is visible from many points within the district, and expansive views of the encampment site are afforded from its base. Architect Paul Philippe Cret modeled it after the Triumphal Arch of Titus in Rome to serve as a national tribute to George Washington and the Continental Army. A reinforced concrete structural system partially supports the single granite arch, which is composed of a base, shaft, and attic story with a central segment projecting beyond the face of the main mass. The foot of each pier is extended on the three outer faces to form bench tables with bullnose edges that serve as resting places and wide stone steps extending beyond the bench tables. Semi-engaged, three-quarter Tuscan columns on each face of the arch support the central attic-story projection. Inscriptions and symbolic ornamentation decorate the area within the columns, the inner walls, the attic story, and the entablature. Features that evoke the encampment include inscriptions of Washington's words to his soldiers and lists of the generals who served at Valley Forge. Other symbols were chosen to project national unity, such as the shield and pyramid of the Great Seal of the United States and the date of the Declaration of Independence. The coffered ceiling of the archway is decorated with lotus flowers, an ancient symbol of creation and rebirth, and bronze stars representing America. The keystone at the center of the arch closely resembles that of the Arch of Titus, with a carved figure standing on an acanthus leaf that represents Bellona, the Roman goddess of war. The arch received extensive preservation work in 1996–97. A reinforcing grid of stainless steel beams was installed in each attic chamber to halt the movement of the masonry walls above the keystone. Cracked granite face stones were repaired or replaced, and the metal roof was coated with an elastomeric membrane.

The **Memorial Arch Landscape (LCS No. none, contributing site)** dating from 1921–1924 consists of a circular paved concourse surrounding the arch, granite curbing and bollards, a grass inner circle, and paved walkways leading northeast to Gulph Road. The **United States Memorial Arch Paving (LCS No. 080291, historic associated feature)** includes small granite blocks laid in an interlocking fan pattern across the concourse and walkways (including the segment of Gulph Road that connects the three walks), random flagstone paving under the arch, and granite paving in a regular pattern of rectangles that extends from the outer three sides of each arch pier and finishes in a curved outer perimeter on the east and west. Granite curbing edges the concourse and walkways, and granite bollards prevent vehicular traffic from entering the concourse. A modern pedestrian path leads southwest from the concourse to a visitor parking lot along Outer Line Drive. The path and parking lot, non-contributing landscape elements constructed in 1970, replaced the original promenade that terminated in a semi-circular apse.

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Three additional resources are located inside Outer Line Drive on the hillside surrounding the National Memorial Arch. The **State Park Police Hut – Memorial Arch (LCS No. none, contributing building)**, constructed sometime between 1906 and 1910 along Gulph Road just southeast of the arch, contains the lighting controls and meters for the arch. The small one-story building, approximately 9 by 11 ft, has a wood-shingled end-gable roof, hewn log walls laid perpendicularly atop each other with mortared fieldstone between each course, and a concrete foundation. A single wood board door is centered in the northeast wall, and the side walls have single central windows. The **Pennsylvania Freemasons Monument (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)**, erected by the organization in 1997 across Gulph Road from the arch, commemorates their funding of the structural repairs to the arch. The monument consists of a dressed, rough-finished granite shaft set on a double base at the center of a 15-ft-wide sunken circle paved with cut stone. The shaft measures approximately 7 ft high, 2 ft wide, and 5 ft long. It features a crenellated top, etched lettering, and numerous cast bronze insets of Masonic symbols. The lettering reads: “In remembrance of the Continental Army/led by George Washington,/a member of the Masonic Fraternity,/and in honor of the many Freemasons/who were a part of the encampment at this site,/the Freemasons of Pennsylvania place this/monument so that future generations will know/that freedom was as important in 1997/as it was in 1777 – 1778./Edward O. Weisser/R.W. Grand Master/Grand Lodge of/F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania/Dedicated August 24, 1997.” The base consists of a lower rounded pedestal of polished granite and an upper dressed, rough-finished granite pedestal. The Liberty Bell Chapter of the Telephone Pioneers of America erected the **Telephone Pioneers Monument (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)** beside the gravel path heading to the parking lot in 1977 to identify the group responsible for ornamental tree plantings near the arch on the occasion of the encampment bicentennial. The rough-hewn granite monument is approximately 1 ft 6 inches tall and wide and 3 inches thick with a bronze plaque set into the dressed front face. The plaque is inscribed with raised lettering that reads: “The trees and/landscaping around the/Memorial Arch are a/living tribute to those/who sacrificed to preserve/our newly founded nation/1777 – 1977/Donated by/Liberty Bell Chapter/Telephone Pioneers of/America.”

Outer Line Drive travels southeast for approximately 1000 ft before curving west again. **Poor’s Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022504, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 just after the curve on the north side of Outer Line Drive. Slightly west of the monument, the **Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Poor) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)**, constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site, represent Poor’s brigade. In 1970, the states of New York and New Hampshire erected the **New York Regiments Memorial (LCS No. 022505, non-contributing object)** and the **New**

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Hampshire Regiments Memorial (LCS No. 022506, non-contributing object), respectively, to honor their troops. Adjacent to the Poor's brigade huts, both monuments are pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monoliths, 5 ft to 5 ft 4 inches wide by 1 ft 6 inches deep, tapering to 1 ft 2 inches, and 4 ft high, with curved crowns. Bronze plaques with raised lettering are set in the south faces. The plaque on the New York monument reads: "...It is beyond description/to conceive/what the men suffer...'/Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt/2nd N. Y. Regiment/in a letter to/George Clinton, Governor of New York,/from Valley Forge on Feb. 13th, 1778" with the words "State of New York/1970" beneath the state seal. The plaque on the New Hampshire monument reads: "New Hampshire/Appeal to Hon. Meshech Weare, Chief State Official/Valley Forge, January 21, 1778/"Sir -/...Duty obligates me to observe to you the/present Scituation of your Soldiers, ... Paint to/yourself this their ragged suffering condition.../they look up to me for Relief, and it is not in/my Power to afford them any..."/from Enoch Poor, Brig. Gen'l., Commanding N. H. Forces/(Erected by the State of New Hampshire)."

The **Pennsylvania Memorial (LCS No. 022507, contributing object)**, designed by the sculptor Henry K. Bush-Brown and erected in 1908, consists of two columns, one on either side of Outer Line Drive east of Wayne's Woods, that create the feeling of a gateway across the road. Each 30-ft-tall granite column rests on a square granite pedestal with a narrower wing wall on the outer side. The columns have plain shafts and foliated capitals topped with granite spheres. Bronze eagles with outstretched wings, added in 1912, stand on the spheres. Bronze plaques, also added in 1912, are set in each of the four long faces of the wing walls. The plaques feature bas-relief images of the heads of two officers framed with an oak leaf border above panels inscribed with the officers' names in raised letters. Brigadier Generals John Armstrong and J. Peter G. Muhlenberg are depicted on the east side of the north wing wall; and Colonel William Irvine and Adjutant General Joseph Reed, on the west side. The south wing wall has Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Harmar and Major General Thomas Mifflin on the east side and Major General Arthur St. Clair and Brigadier General John Cadwalader on the west.

Past the Pennsylvania Memorial, a visitor parking lot is situated at the southeast corner of Wayne's Woods. The **Wayne's Woods Picnic Area Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** at the northeast corner of the parking lot is a one-story restroom building constructed sometime in the late twentieth century (exact date is unknown). The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the walls have board-and-batten siding, and the foundation is concrete. Cut-away gable ends mark the entrances for women and men located at either end of the building, and convex skylights illuminate the interior.

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Several monuments and replicas line the north side of Outer Line Drive along the edge of Wayne's Woods. **Butler's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022508, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 west of Wayne's Woods picnic area. The **Soldier's Hut Replica (Wayne) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** several hundred feet to the west, constructed in 1962 to replace a 1948 replica on the same site, represents the site of Wayne's brigade. In 1935, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution erected the **Soldiers' Hut Monument (LCS No. 022509, contributing object)** located near the hut replica. The monument is composed of mortared stacked stone in the form of a truncated pyramid, 5 ft high, 4 ft 4 inches wide, and 4 ft 8 inches deep at the base, tapering to 1 ft 8 inches in width at the top. The stone is graded and stacked horizontally, with larger pieces forming the base. A bronze plaque with a raised border and lettering is set near the top, beneath a large rounded stone that caps the monument. The inscription on the plaque reads: "The Hut nearby built according to/Washington's Orders for the Construction/of Huts for Winter Camp of 1777-1778/stands on the Site of a similar Hut which/sheltered Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line/and it commemorates their Fortitude in the/Endurance of every Adversity for their/Country and for Independence/Constructed by the/Pennsylvania Society/of Sons of the Revolution/June 18, A.D. 1935." Within the woods behind the hut replica, a **Replica Field Oven (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** survives from early twentieth-century state park interpretive activities. Stacked flat stones cover the broad low earthen mound, which is marked by a low opening edged with a metal frame at one end and a chimney-like feature at the other. The replica is counted as non-contributing because it lacks integrity. **Hartley's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022510, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 approximately 100 ft further west along Outer Line Drive.

The **Rotary International Monument (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)**, erected in 1997, is located approximately 200 yards south of Outer Line Drive and east of Route 252 (in line with Hartley's Brigade Monument), along the southern park boundary near the Pennsylvania Turnpike. A semi-circular planting of trees surrounding the monument includes dogwoods, red maple, Japanese maple, white spruce, and sweetgum. The partially rusticated and partially polished granite monument, approximately 4 ft in height and 1 ft 6 inches deep, is set on a granite pedestal with a concrete base. A bronze plaque inset in the face includes the Rotary International symbol and notes: "These trees are planted with eternal gratitude to those who struggled and fought for the freedom, dignity, and beginning of a new nation. They are presented by the Rotary International in memory of Paul Harris, founder of Rotary International/1777-1997."

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Returning to the north side of Outer Line Drive, the **General Wayne Statue (LCS No. 022511, contributing object)** is set within a circular pull-off near the southwest corner of Wayne's Woods. Henry K. Bush-Brown sculpted the bronze equestrian statue depicting Brigadier General Anthony Wayne, who led a division of two Pennsylvania brigades during the encampment. The 18-by-14-ft statue, installed in 1907, is mounted on a rectangular, dark-pink granite pedestal (17 ft 10 inches long by 9 ft 10 inches wide by 10 ft high), built up of large rusticated blocks with battered sides, that includes bronze plaques on each face. The inscription on the south plaque reads: "Anthony Wayne/Colonel Chester C^o., Battalion of Minute Men July 21, 1775/Colonel 4th Penna. Infantry Battalion January 3, 1776/Brig. General Continental Army February 21, 1777 to November 3, 1783/Brevetted Major General September 30, 1783/"Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of Congress be presented to Brig. General Wayne/for his brave, prudent and soldierly conduct in the spirited and well conducted attack on/Stony Point; that a gold medal emblematical of this action be struck and presented to/Brig. General Wayne."/Major General and Commander in Chief United States Army, March 5, 1792/to December 15, 1796." The inscription on the north plaque reads: "Chairman of the Chester County Committee 1774/Deputy to the Provincial Convention 1774/Member of the Assembly 1774 1784-1785/Delegate to the Provincial Convention 1775/Member of the Committee of Safety 1775-1776/Member of the Council of Censors 1783/Member of the Pennsylvania Convention to Ratify the Constitution 1787/*-----*/Born in Chester C^o., Pennsylvania January 1 1745/Died at Presqu' Isle Pennsylvania December 15 1796." "Lead me forward"/Wayne at Stony Point" in inscribed on the west plaque, and the east plaque features the seal of Pennsylvania with the words "Erected by/the/Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The broad granite base measures 24 by 16 ft. The area surrounding the monument is maintained in mown grass cover.

After the General Wayne Statue, Outer Line Drive curves to the north around Wayne's Woods. **Scott's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022512, contributing object)** was installed in 1908 just past the curve along the east side of the road. Approximately 200 ft further along the east side of the road, the Virginia Sons of the American Revolution erected the **Virginia Monument (LCS No. 081735, non-contributing object)** in 1983 to commemorate the contributions of Virginia troops. The rough-hewn Virginia granite monument is 5 ft high and slightly tapered on all sides, with a bronze plaque set within the west face and inscribed with raised letters that read: "Virginia/This marker is placed at the encampment site of/regiments of the Commonwealth of Virginia to/commemorate the officers and men of Virginia/which area, at that time, encompassed what is/now the State of West Virginia. These Virginians/were wintered

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here in 1777 – 1778 as a part of/General George Washington’s Army in the War/for American Independence./Erected by the Sons of the American Revolution/of Virginia.”

The **Hospital Hut Replica (LCS No. 022400, contributing building)**, the first commemorative hut constructed within the park, is set back from the road in a clearing in the woods east of the Virginia Monument. Valley Forge Park Commission records indicate that the building, erected in 1909, occupies the site of an encampment hospital. The one-story chestnut log building measures 15 by 24 ft and appears to conform to the design specifications contained in George Washington’s General Orders of January 13, 1778 (Marshall-Dutcher and Pollarine 1988:7-20). The wood-shingled gable roof rests on log rafters without a ridge pole. The chimney at the west end is constructed of the same stone chinking and daub as the walls. The building rests on a foundation of fieldstone and concrete. The replica continues to serve as an interpretive exhibit.

The **Unknown Soldiers Monument (LCS No. 022514, contributing object)** is located on the east side of Outer Line Drive near the northwest corner of Wayne’s Woods. The Valley Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected the gray rough-hewn granite monolith in 1911 to honor the unknown soldiers believed to be buried at Valley Forge. The monument measures 5 ft wide, 3 ft thick, and 8 ft high. The west face is dressed and inset with a bronze plaque inscribed with the words “In memory of/unknown soldiers/buried at Valley Forge/1777 1776/Erected by/Valley Forge Chapter/Daughters of the American Revolution.” At the same time, the organization also erected the **Unknown Soldiers Grave Markers (LCS No. 022515, contributing object)** to identify several gravestones located approximately 250 ft east of the monument on the edge of the woods. The two bronze plaques are adjacent to each of two small rough fieldstones marking the outer limits of a grave or graves. The stones are spaced 8 ft apart, with an additional smaller stone on axis between them. The plaques are 6-inch circles supported on bronze pegs; one is 1 ft 6 inches high, the other is 10 inches. Each has a carved bas-relief figure of a Revolutionary War soldier encircled by a band of five-point stars and the words “Revolutionary War.” No graves or human remains have been identified at this location.

The **Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Woodford) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)** on the hillside overlooking the intersection of Route 252 and the western terminus of Outer Line Drive, constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site, represent the location of Woodford’s brigade during the encampment.

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Baptist Road Trace Corridor

The Baptist Road Trace is a roughly north-south interpretive pedestrian trail between Route 23 and Outer Line Drive that follows the alignment of the historic Baptist Road described earlier. The resources along the Baptist Road Trace are described from south to north, beginning at its intersection with the west end of Outer Line Drive.

The **George Washington and Troops Monument (LCS No. 022531, non-contributing object)**, erected in 1977, is set within a small grove of deciduous trees planted by survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor on the east side of the Baptist Road Trace. The small granite monument, 1 ft 10 inches in height by 1 ft 1 inch in width, has a canted face and bears a memorial plaque, 1 ft 6 inches by 1 ft, with a bas-relief seal of an eagle landing on a branch. Raised lettering around the seal reads “Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.” Lettering above the seal reads: “These trees are dedicated to/George Washington and his troops who/suffered or died during the winter of 1777” and below the seal, “Donated by survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor/Dedicated/December 7, 1977.”

Several eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century maps clearly identify the 1777–1778 encampment’s **Artillery Park (LCS No. none, contributing site)** located between the two main lines of defense on a short rise near the right-center of the camp. The location was chosen based on topography as well as accepted military practice of the period. Any semi-permanent cantonment required a central location for artillery troops and equipment. The field along the east side of the Baptist Road Trace between Outer Line Drive and Gulph Road contains several rows of replica cannon that illustrate its historic use. A paved visitor parking lot with access from Inner Line Drive is located opposite Artillery Park. The **Artillery Park Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is a one-story, side-gabled restroom building at the south end of the parking lot. Its exact date of construction is unknown, but it appears to date to post-1957. The roof is sheathed in asphalt siding, the walls have board-and-batten siding, and the foundation is concrete. Cut-away gable ends mark the entrances for women and men at either end of the building, and convex skylights illuminate the interior.

Several hut replicas are located in the vicinity of Artillery Park. The **Soldier’s Hut Replica (Blacksmith’s Shop) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** stands between Inner Line Drive and the Baptist Road Trace to the south of the parking lot. It was constructed in 1960–1961 to replace an earlier replica of an encampment-era blacksmith’s shop removed in 1958. The building has a wood-

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shingled gable roof and notched log walls with mud-colored concrete chinking. The **Soldier's Hut Replica (near Artillery Park) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** that stands on the east side of the Baptist Road Trace north of Artillery Park dates to 1976. Approximately 300 ft further north, near the southeast corner of the intersection with Gulph Road, is the **State Park Police Hut – Artillery Park (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, constructed in 1946 and currently not in use. This hut differs from the replica huts in its broad and low massing, shallow roof slope, and large exterior chimney. The log walls are dark, almost black in color, and widely spaced between thick concrete chinking. The building is counted as non-contributing due to its lack of integrity.

The **Schoolhouse (LCS No. 022350, contributing building)** is located at the opposite (southwest) corner of the intersection with Gulph Road. Possibly constructed between 1790 and 1810, the Valley Forge Park Commission rehabilitated the building from 1906 to 1908 based on the erroneous belief that it was an early eighteenth-century schoolhouse that had served as a hospital during the encampment. National Heritage Corporation rehabilitated it again in 1975, and it functions currently as an interpretive exhibit. The one-story one-room building measures 21 by 27 ft. It has a wood-shingled end-gable roof, rubble fieldstone walls, and a fieldstone foundation. The only entrance is a single paneled wood door centered in the south wall. Each side wall features a pair of shuttered six-over-six double-hung windows.

The **Soldier's Hut Replicas (Stirling) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)** located on the west side of the Baptist Road Trace, approximately halfway between Gulph Road and Route 23, date to 1976. The **Soldier's Hut Replicas (Huntington) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)** slightly to the north were constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site.

Inner Line Drive Corridor

Inner Line Drive, as described earlier, follows the line of earthen fortifications established on the slopes of Mount Joy during the encampment to protect against potential attack from the east. Numerous commemorative features edge the road corridor. The resources along Inner Line Drive are described from north to south, beginning at the road's western intersection with Route 23, to the top of Mount Joy and then from south to north returning to Route 23 near Varnum's Quarters and the Baptist Road Trace.

The **Inner Line Linear Earthworks (LCS No. 022482, contributing structure)** are located to the east of Inner Line Drive along much of the length of the drive's western section. The remains of the original

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entrenchments built in 1778 as an integral part of the Revolutionary War encampment fortification system include a ditch and parapet. In many cases, the structures follow the brow of Mount Joy, with views to the east and south. The ditches, greatly eroded from their original size and dimensions, are approximately 8 ft wide and 1 ft deep.

The **New Jersey Memorial (LCS No. 022532, contributing object)**, erected in 1913, is located along the western edge of Inner Line Drive approximately 450 ft south of its western intersection with Gulph Road. The O.J. Hammell Company of Pleasantville, New Jersey, designed and built the 18-ft-high tapered granite column on a 7-ft-high-by-10½-ft-wide stepped base with an inscribed pedestal. Sculptor John Horrigan prepared the model for the 8-ft-high bronze Continental soldier atop the column. The statue carries a musket with hands wrapped in a thin blanket drawn tightly around him. The square column of warm gray granite is plain, without fluting. It features ogee and dentil moldings at the top and flared moldings at the base. A wide band encircles the mid-point, with raised beads at the top and bottom edges and a carved swag and tasseled rosette on each of the four faces. Superimposed across the projecting cornice on the front face of the pedestal, a tulip-shaped, carved granite frame contains a circular bronze plaque bearing the New Jersey state seal. A rectangular bronze plaque is attached to the pedestal beneath the seal, inscribed with the words: "Erected by/the State of New Jersey/upon the site occupied by the/New Jersey Brigade/Infantry-Line-Continental Army/Brigadier General William Maxwell/First Regiment Col. Mathias Ogden/Second Regiment Col. Israel Shreve/Third Regiment Col. Elias Dayton/Fourth Regiment Col. Ephraim Martin/December 19 1777 – June 18 1778." Bas-relief lettering is carved into the vertical faces of the pedestal base ("New Jersey/Brigade") and the top step of the monument base ("Continental Army").

The **Mount Joy Redan (LCS No. 022489, contributing structure)** is located on the mountainside below the Inner Line Linear Earthworks, on the north side of a footpath leading from the eastern section of Inner Line Drive toward the top of the knoll where an observation tower once stood. The Valley Forge Park Commission rehabilitated the c. 1778 redan in 1942. Sometimes designated on old maps as a "rifle pit," the structure is composed of two perpendicular fieldstone ramparts approximately 3 to 4 ft wide. The height of the redan ranges from 1 ft 6 inches on the interior slope to 3 ft 6 inches on the right rampart and 5 ft on the left exterior rampart.

Redoubt 3 (LCS No. 022485, contributing structure), also known as Fort Washington, is located between the east side of Inner Line Drive and the Baptist Road Trace. The 1778 earthwork was partially

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reconstructed several times throughout the twentieth century. The redoubt forms an irregular diamond shape that commands a broad view across open fields to the south from its position on a steep slope on the east flank of Mount Joy. Curtains flanking the northwest salient are 82 and 90 ft long to the north and west and 50 and 62 ft to the east and south, respectively. Breastworks exist 1 foot above grade, and there is a 4-ft-deep trench. The redoubt is maintained in mown grass. A wooden viewing platform connected to a parking area along Inner Line Drive allows visitors to experience the redoubt without walking on top of it. The **Redoubt 3 Redan (LCS No. 022486, historic associated feature)** is located approximately 66 ft to the southwest of the redoubt. The supporting earthwork is approximately 44 ft long, 6 to 8 ft wide, and 4 ft above grade on the exterior.

The **Site of Marquee Marker (LCS No. 022530, contributing object)**, located along the east side of Inner Line Drive approximately 300 ft south of Gulph Road, identifies the location where General George Washington is thought to have pitched a marquee for use as his first headquarters at Valley Forge. The monolithic limestone shaft originally functioned as a base for the 1932 George Washington Monument, a bronze statue that stood on the grounds adjacent to the Washington Memorial Chapel. When the Valley Forge Park Commission first relocated the statue to the interior of the Maurice Stephens House in 1943–1944, it moved the shaft to its current location, set on a two-step base, and had it inscribed to identify the site. The marker is 7 ft wide, 6 ft deep on the sides, and 8 ft high overall. The battered sides each have raised panels. The south face is inscribed with the words “On this spot General/George Washington/erected his campaign/tent (marquee) when/he entered Valley Forge/December 19, 1777./He occupied this tent/until December 24, 1777/when he moved his/headquarters to the/Potts house at the/junction of Valley/Creek and Schuylkill River” beneath a raised shield inscribed “Site of the Marquee.” A circled directional arrow with a tracing of George Washington’s initials from one of his original surveyor’s drawings is engraved on the southwest corner of the top step.

The **Soldier’s Hut Replicas (Maxwell) (LCS Nos. none, two non-contributing buildings)** located on a knoll overlooking Inner Line Drive near its eastern intersection with Gulph Road were constructed in 1962 to replace 1948 replicas on the same site. The two huts face each other 30 ft apart and are sited to represent Maxwell’s brigade. **Maxwell’s Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022529, contributing object)** was installed in 1908 approximately 300 ft north of the hut replicas, on the same side of the road.

The Valley Forge Park Commission constructed the **Replica of Stirling’s Redan (LCS No. 022484, contributing structure)**, located between Inner Line Drive and the Baptist Road Trace north of Gulph

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Road, in 1941. It consists of two fieldstone parapets overlaid with earth that form a salient angle protected by an abattis of stakes. The **Stirling's Division/Pennsylvania Brigades Monument (LCS No. 022528, contributing object)** was installed between 1906 and 1908 on the west side of Inner Line Drive, opposite the redan replica.

Redoubt 4 (LCS No. 022487, contributing structure), also known as Fort Huntington, is located between the western and eastern branches of Inner Line Drive and south of Route 23. The 1778 earthwork, rebuilt in 1915, is a parallelogram, 70 ft long on each side, with earthen walls 12 ft thick at the base. It is set 7 to 8 ft above grade at the northwest salient, 3 to 4 ft at the southwest salient, 9 to 10 ft at the southeast salient, and 8 ft at the northeast salient. The redoubt is maintained in mown grass cover. **Huntington's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022527, contributing object)** was installed in 1908 on the sloped hillside below Redoubt 4 and near the west side of Inner Line Drive. The **Memorial Marker-Revolutionary War Soldier (LCS No. 022526, contributing object)**, also referred to as the "Chicken Thief" monument, is located approximately 75 ft further north along the road. A local resident erected the small marble marker (less than 2 ft in height and width) in 1901. The stone's inscription reads: "Here lie the remains of Revolutionary War Soldier shot on a neighboring farm during the winter of 1777-1778." No graves or human remains have been identified at this site.

David Walker Farm

The district includes a small cluster of buildings along Thomas Road, near the southeastern corner, that were associated with the David Walker farm in the nineteenth century. The National Park Service acquired the property in 1978 and leased it to a private family for 25 years before assuming management of it in 2003. Since 2008, the Montessori Children's House of Valley Forge, a preschool organization, has leased the property and substantially rehabilitated the buildings.¹⁵

The **David Walker Farmhouse (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** faces east onto Thomas Road. The building may contain a late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century core, although it currently does not project any semblance of eighteenth-century architecture. The large, stone, two-and-one-half-story building is composed of a five-bay-wide by one-room-deep main block that dates to the mid-nineteenth century, with several additions that include a two-bay, two-story wing at the south end

¹⁵ Much of the information on the David Walker Farmstead comes from "Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect (EA/AoE): David Walker Farm," National Park Service, Valley Forge, PA, August 2006.

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and a two-story rear ell. The gabled roofs are clad in asphalt shingles, and the masonry walls are covered with stucco and painted. The main entrance is centered in the facade of the main block and recessed beneath a gabled surround. Regularly spaced, rectangular window openings contain primarily six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash with paneled shutters. Three-light awning sash are tucked under the eaves. The building is counted as a non-contributing resource for its lack of integrity.

The **David Walker Root Cellar (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** is located immediately to the rear (west) of the David Walker Farmhouse. The stone structure appears to relate to the mid-nineteenth-century construction of the main block of the house. The visible portion has a small L-shaped gabled roof roughly 5 ft by 10 ft in size. The gable ends are frame with wood siding, and the gable “ties” rest on the rough masonry walls of the mostly underground vaulted space that extends beyond the roofed section. Stone steps with a rough masonry retaining wall on either side lead down to the underground space. The cellar itself is a large, vaulted, underground chamber that has been infilled to prevent collapse. The structure has no known associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, considered a non-contributing resource.

The **David Walker Wagon Shed (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located slightly north of the David Walker Farmhouse and faces south onto a paved parking lot. The approximately 30-ft-long building is partially built into a bank. The lower portions of the north and east walls are part of a stone retaining wall system that probably dates from the early twentieth century, but the wood framing dates to the mid-twentieth century (c. 1950). The asphalt-shingled roof is primarily a shed configuration with a reverse-pitched south overhang. The above-grade north and east walls that rest on the stone wall and the west side wall are clad in vertical board-and-batten plank siding. The south elevation consists of two open bays separated by a wood post and a third enclosed bay at the east end with a set of large double wood doors.

The **David Walker Barn (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is positioned northwest of the David Walker Farmhouse with its long dimension perpendicular to the house. The first known graphic image of the barn appears in an 1883 atlas, and its original size and configuration was typical of mid- to late-nineteenth-century bank barns in the area. However, the frame superstructure was rebuilt after a late-twentieth-century fire, and a large two-story addition to the west, constructed c. 2010, houses classrooms. Painted stucco covers the original stone walls of the first floor and east gable end. The building is counted as a non-contributing resource for its lack of integrity.

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Park Maintenance Facility

The Park Maintenance Facility area, first established in the 1930s, occupies a former limestone quarry southwest of the Port Kennedy area. An entrance road provides access from County Line Road to the area, which is enclosed by a chain-link fence.

Constructed between 1932 and 1933, the **Maintenance Building (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, also known as the Masonry Shop, is situated along the west edge of a large paved parking lot at the entrance to the Maintenance Facility area. The large one-story building is representative of New Deal architecture but has been modified considerably from its original design since the 1960s. It is counted as a non-contributing resource due to its lack of integrity. A flat-roof addition was built along the south side in 1963–64, and a north addition added after that date was further expanded in 1993–94. The original slate shingles on the steeply pitched gable roof of the oldest central section have been replaced with standing-seam metal. A stone chimney rising from the roof ridge serves an open fireplace. The walls are constructed of concrete with rubble stone veneer and raised joints, and the building has a concrete foundation. A large garage door is centered in the east gable end. The south addition has a built-up roof and stone veneer walls, with a garage door in the east wall. The north addition has asphalt-shingled pitched roofs and vinyl-clad walls. A second small **Maintenance Building (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** constructed c. 1960 is located in the parking lot directly east of the 1932 1933 building. The one-story concrete block building has a flat roof.

The entrance road loops around the Maintenance Building to a cluster of utilitarian buildings to the west. The **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (807-B) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** and **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (807-C) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** may have been built in the 1930s as part of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project but have lost integrity.¹⁶ The adjacent, one-story, rectangular buildings are oriented parallel to each other with their long sides positioned east to west. They both have side-gabled roofs with wood shingles, clapboard walls with multiple garage or sliding door openings, and concrete foundations.

¹⁶ The 1981 List of Classified Structures Report states that they “probably are the two that were built under the WPA project in the late 1930s” (Dodd and Dodd 1981g:Volume IX, Structures 807, 807.A, 807.B, 807.C, and 807.D), although this has not been confirmed.

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The remainder of the buildings in this area date to the late twentieth century. The one-story rectangular **Storage Shed/Barn (807-A) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** to the south of 807-B has a wood-shingled side-gable roof, clapboard walls with wood sliding doors along the north elevation, and a stone and concrete foundation. A long and narrow, side-gabled addition is attached to the west wall. Directly west of 807-A is a small **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** with a wood-shingled shed roof, a reverse-pitch overhang along the north side, and vertical board walls. The large **Storage Shed/Equipment (807-D) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** to the northwest of 807-C has a wood-shingled side-gable roof, vertical board siding on three walls with seven open bays lining the south wall, and a concrete foundation. Two small, late twentieth-century **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (LCS No. none, two non-contributing buildings)** are located just east of 807-D. Both have asphalt-shingled shed roofs with reverse-pitch overhangs on the south sides, vertical board walls, and concrete slab foundations. A one-story **Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** adjacent to the west side of 807-D has seamed metal walls and a single garage door and pedestrian door in the south elevation. A large open gable-roofed **Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** extends west behind 807-B. The wood-frame building has a built-up roof with vertical boards across the upper gable ends. Wood posts on concrete footings form multiple storage bays. Further west, the **Sand Storage Shed (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** faces east at the edge of a gravel parking area. The large rectangular building has a built-up side-gable roof with vertical boards across the upper gable ends. Plywood panels cover three of the walls, and plywood partitions and wood posts divide the open east elevation into five large storage bays. A chain-link fence encloses a **Hazardous Materials Storage Shed (807-L) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** to the north of the Sand Storage Shed. The building has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with deep overhangs and vertical boards in the upper gable ends. Wood posts set on cylindrical concrete footings atop a concrete slab floor form two open bays. The **Black Powder Shed (807-O) (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** at the far west end of the Maintenance Facility area is a small concrete block building with a standing-seam metal gabled roof.

Village of Valley Forge Area

The majority of the resources in the Village of Valley Forge area are located in the densely settled land along Route 23 (Valley Forge Road). These resources are described from east to west, beginning with the Valley Forge Road Bridge, followed by the resources located within the heavily wooded lower slopes of Mount Misery and along Valley Creek that define much of the remainder of the area. Many of the extant

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buildings in this area replaced earlier buildings and structures associated with the eighteenth-century industrial village present at the time of the encampment.

The **Valley Forge Road Bridge (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** extends Route 23 across Valley Creek just west of the David Potts House and the intersection with Route 252. The Commonwealth constructed the low stone, double-arched, two-lane bridge between 1930 and 1932. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation owns and maintains the bridge.

Just west of the bridge, Owen Drive (formerly Horse-Shoe Trail) leads southwest to a small cluster of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century worker housing associated with nearby industrial development. The **Rogers Building (LCS No. 022356, non-contributing building)**, also called the Patriotic Order Sons of America (POSA) Building, is located between Owen Drive and Valley Creek and faces east. Constructed c. 1850 as three attached two-bay-wide housing units, the building was remodeled as a single-unit house at some time between 1880 and 1920. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania acquired the building in 1918 and subsequently allowed the POSA to use it. The organization, which has assumed much of the financial burden of maintaining the building, remodeled it in 1920 and again in 1965. The main portion of the two-story, six-bay house measures 23 by 50 ft. The wood-shingled, side-gable roof features central cross gables with multi-light windows and patterned wood shingles. The building has stuccoed rubble fieldstone walls and a rubble stone foundation. The facade (east) elevation is dominated by a double-height, full-width portico composed of Tuscan columns supporting a flat roof ornamented with a “diamond-in-squares” balustrade. Entrances in the second and sixth bays open onto the concrete porch floor. Fenestration on the building consists primarily of rectangular window openings with six-over-six double-hung sash. The numerous alterations to the interior and exterior of this building have compromised its integrity, resulting in its non-contributing status.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the POSA installed several commemorative objects on the grass between the Rogers Building and Valley Creek. The **Kentucky Coffee Tree Marker (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)**, installed in 1954, marks the location of a Kentucky coffee tree planted directly opposite the house. The rectangular rough-hewn granite slab, 2 ft by 1 ft in size, rises 6 inches from the ground. Raised lettering on a bronze plaque set atop the stone reads: “This Coffee Bean Tree A Scion/Of A Tree Planted At Mount Vernon By/George Washington/A Tree Which He Raised From/Seed Brought Back By Him From The/Ohio Valley In 1784/Replanted Here – 1954.” The **Memorial Marker to Brigadier General McIntosh (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)**, installed in 1968, consists

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of an approximately 2 ft, 6 inch by 1 ft, 6 inch bronze plaque set in a concrete slab with a flagpole. The plaque reads: "Honor Court To/Brigadier General Lachlan McIntosh/A General Charged With The Safety Of/George Washington, The Commander In Chief Of The/Continental Army At Valley Forge 1777 – 1778/A Native Of Georgia In Command Of The/"Life Guard" Virginians And The North Carolina Brigade/His Model Unit Was The Nucleus Of /Fredrich [sic] Von Steuben's Drill Corps/Dedicated By/Patriotic Order Sons of America/1968." The POSA relocated the **Betsy Ross Memorial Marker (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)** to Valley Forge in 1975. The monument was originally erected in 1923 to mark Ross's grave at the Mount Moriah Cemetery in Philadelphia. This marker was among a number of grave stones removed and relocated when the cemetery fell into disrepair following World War II and was ultimately abandoned. . The approximately 4-ft-high monument is composed of an upright slab of dressed granite with an eyelid-shaped curve along the top set atop a 1 ft, 6 inch-wide by 3-ft-long granite base. A circular bronze plaque is set within a carved circular wreath punctuated with stars on the face of the slab. Raised lettering around the perimeter of the plaque reads: "To Honor the Maker of First American Flag Betsy Ross." Text in the center of the plaque reads: "Erected/1923/Elizabeth Griscom/ROSS/Ashbourne/Claypoole/1752/1836." The marker is counted as a non-contributing resource because it was erected as a grave stone for an extant burial outside the district. The marker was moved into the district after the end of the period of significance. The current setting does not reflect the original cemetery setting and its commemoration of Ross is not associated with events significant in the district's defined historic contexts.

Horse-Shoe Trail South (LCS No. 022348, contributing building) is located on the south side of Owen Drive, west of the Rogers Building, and faces east. The original two-story, three-bay core of the side-gabled house was likely built between 1750 and 1790 and extended by three bays c. 1850. A two-story rear ell dates to c. 1890. Although its role in the Revolutionary War encampment is not currently known, the house may have housed military personnel or materiel. It is currently not in use. The main house measures 32 by 19 ft, and the ell measures 16 by 18 ft. The roofs are wood-shingled, the walls are stuccoed rubble fieldstone on the main house and stuccoed wood on the addition, and the foundation is rough rubble fieldstone. The main entrance centered in the facade (east) wall opens onto a shed-roof porch. Secondary entrances in the south wall of the ell and the west wall of the main house open onto another shed-roof porch. Windows consist primarily of six-over-six double-hung sash. The **Horse-Shoe Trail South Spring Structure Ruin (LCS No. 022349, contributing site)** corresponds to the remains of a structure believed to have been built between 1900 and 1930 to shelter a spring that served as a water source for the homes nearby. The spring may also have been used by soldiers during the Revolutionary

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War encampment. The structure is located near the south edge of Owen Drive on the banks of Valley Creek Run. It consists of a banked stone vault, 3 ft wide and 4 ft 6 inches deep, with a 2-ft-9 inch-high arched opening edged by a small S-shaped retaining wall 9 ft long and 2 ft high.

Horse-Shoe Trail East (LCS No. 22358, contributing building) and **Horse-Shoe Trail West (LCS No. 22357, contributing building)** are two almost-identical buildings located on a small rise on the north side of Owen Drive. Horse-Shoe Trail East faces south, and Horse-Shoe Trail West is oriented perpendicular to it and faces east. Constructed c. 1795–1800, probably to replace earlier worker houses in the same location, both buildings were remodeled and adaptively rehabilitated in 1926 and again in 1978. The National Park Service remodeled Horse-Shoe Trail West again in 1991 and uses both buildings as residences. The two-story masonry buildings are each composed of a two-bay-by-one-bay main block with a narrower two-bay-by-one-bay, one-and-one-half-story addition constructed between 1900 and 1924. The main block of each house measures 19 by 16 ft, while the additions measure 16 by 14 ft. Both have wood-shingled side-gable roofs with rubble ridge chimneys, rubble fieldstone walls and foundations, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The main entrances open onto shed-roof porches, added in the mid-twentieth century, with plain wood posts and concrete slab floors. Built-in bookshelves on the interior block the main entrance of Horse-Shoe Trail West. The addition facades feature two gabled wall dormers and a secondary entrance beneath a shed-roof hood. A single gabled wall dormer is centered in the rear elevation of each addition. Each house also has a c. 1970 shed associated with it. The **Horse-Shoe Trail East Shed (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is sited east of the house, and the **Horse-Shoe Trail West Shed (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is north of the house. The sheds are small wood-frame buildings with asphalt-shingled side-gable roofs, vertical board siding, and double wood doors.

The **Horse-Shoe Trail Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080247, contributing structure)** borders the west/north side of Owen Drive. Portions of the rubble stone retaining wall may have been built c. 1795–1800 in conjunction with the two dwellings nearby. The wall extends 4 ft 6 inches before breaking to meet a stair opening flanked by 7-ft-high, 2-ft-square posts where 15 stone steps lead up the slope to Horse-Shoe Trail East. The wall then continues for another 167 ft toward Route 23. It is mortared for more than half its length and dry-laid for the rest. The dry-laid section is approximately 3 ft high.

The **Workizer-Thropp House (LCS No. 022345, contributing building)** is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Route 23 with Owen Drive and faces north. The vernacular residence appears

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to have been constructed c. 1815 and was rehabilitated c. 1940 for use as a state park information post and guide headquarters. It has no floors and is currently not in use. The southwest corner of the house is built partly into an embankment. The two-story stuccoed fieldstone building has a one-and-one-half-story stuccoed fieldstone addition to the east likely constructed c. 1850. The main house measures 17 by 23 ft, and the addition measures 16 by 14 ft. Both sections have wood-shingled side-gable roofs. The building features two stuccoed fieldstone chimneys: an interior chimney near the west end of the main block's roof ridge and an exterior chimney centered on the east wall of the addition. Two gabled dormers extend into the roof from the north wall of the addition. A gabled roof with a bracketed pediment shelters the main entrance in the east bay of the two-bay facade. A secondary entrance is located in the facade of the addition. Six-over-six double-hung wood sash fill the regularly spaced, rectangular window openings. The c. 1850 **Workizer-Thropp Steps (LCS No. 080274, historic associated feature)** consist of 21 stone steps that lead up the steep bank southwest of the house.

A small neighborhood of late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century residences lines the north side of Route 23, west of the Workizer-Thropp House. The **Valley Forge Village Stone Retaining Wall (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** edges the road for several hundred feet and includes sections associated with each of the houses fronting the road. Likely constructed between 1890 and 1910, the fieldstone wall varies from 1 to 4 ft in height and is capped with concrete or flat stones. From east to west, the **Lund House Wall and Walkway (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)** built between 1900 and 1910 is 218 ft in length and composed of flat stones with a crenellated cap. It edges a former driveway into the Lund property and is cut by an opening to accommodate a 6-ft-wide walkway with stone steps. The **Hayman House Retaining Wall and Walkway (LCS No. 80276, historic associated feature)** is 69 ft long and breaks to accommodate a flight of steps and walkway leading to the Hayman House. The **Boyer House Wall and Walkway (LCS No. 80294, historic associated feature)** is 104 ft in length. It includes an opening and stone steps associated with a walkway extending to the front door of the Boyer House. The 46-ft-long **Blair House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 80248, historic associated feature)** includes a 3 ft, 6 inch-wide opening that provides access to a flight of six steps leading to a path toward the Blair House. This wall, rehabilitated in 2003, terminates at Orchard Lane.

The **Lund House (LCS No. 022388, contributing building)**, constructed c. 1910, faces south toward Route 23. The two-story, wood-frame, Edwardian-style building, still in residential use, has a one-story rear kitchen with a one-story frame enclosed rear vestibule addition. The main house measures 28 by 47½ ft, while the rear vestibule measures 8 by 6 ft. A hipped-roof porch runs along the facade and wraps partly

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around the west wall. The roof of the main house is hipped with asphalt shingles and flared edges, while the rear addition roof is half-hipped. Each hip of the roof has a gabled dormer. The first-story walls are clad in wood siding, and the second-story walls in wood shingles. The foundation of the main house is rubble stone, while the rear addition foundation is constructed of brick. The main entrance is located in the west end of the facade and contains a door with a single oval light and sidelights. Secondary entrances consist of a rear door, rear vestibule door, and cellar door. A chamfered bay window occupies the southwest corner of the first story, and the second story of the facade has a shallow bay window above the porch. Each side elevation features a cantilevered bay window, and a bow window is also located in the east wall of the rear addition. Most of the window openings contain one-over-one double-hung sash.

Constructed c. 1880, the **Hayman House (LCS No. 022368, contributing building)** is a two-story, wood-frame, Gothic Revival house that faces south toward Route 23. The three-bay-by-two-bay, T-plan house has a central rear ell and a one-story frame addition, constructed in the early twentieth century, attached to the east side of the ell. During the mid-twentieth century, the house was remodeled and divided into two apartments. The main portion of the house measures 32 by 18 ft, the ell measures 14 by 16 ft, and the addition measures 12 by 16 ft. The side-gabled roof has a central cross gable and asphalt shingles. Scalloped bargeboard trim with pendants decorates each gable. The walls are clad in wood siding, and the foundation is constructed of rubble stone. The main entrance centered on the facade opens onto a full-length porch with a half-hipped roof supported by thin Doric columns and a bracketed cornice. A flight of exterior steps leads to a wood deck attached to the rear addition that provides access to the second-story apartment. Two-over-two double-hung windows fill the narrow rectangular openings with shallow triangular pediments decorated with scrollwork. Paired interlaced pointed-arch windows are centered in the facade cross gable.

The **Midgley House (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** to the west of the Hayman House was built c. 1948 on the site of a house identical to the Hayman House that was destroyed in a fire. The L-shaped wood-frame house, still in residential use, faces south toward Route 23. It is composed of a one-story side-gable section, 22 by 23 ft, with a high one-and-one-half-story east ell, 16½ by 27 ft, with an end-gable roof. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingles, and a coursed rubble stone exterior chimney is centered in the west gable end. Two gabled dormers rise from the south and east roof slopes, and the north slope is raised to form a large shed dormer. The main facade and west side elevation have a rubble stone veneer, while the other first-story walls are stuccoed masonry. The upper level of the ell has beveled wood siding. The house sits on a concrete foundation. The main entrance in the east bay of the main

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facade consists of a paneled wood door flanked by half-height sidelights. Additional entrances are located in the east and rear (north) elevations. Windows are six-over-six double-hung, with a triple set in the west bay of the main facade.

The **Midgley Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** located directly north of the Midgley House also dates to c. 1948. The one-story, one-car garage measures 15½ by 21½ ft and faces west onto a gravel driveway accessed from Brittain Lane. The end-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the concrete block walls are stuccoed with asbestos shingles covering the upper gable ends. A wood overhead garage door is positioned off-center in the west wall, and two six-over-six wood double-hung windows line the north and south side walls.

Continuing west along Route 23, the **Boyer House (LCS No. 022376, contributing building)**, constructed c. 1886, is a two-story, wood-frame, Second Empire style residence that faces south. The three-bay house, still in residential use, measures 20 by 30 ft and has a two-story rear kitchen wing (13 by 16 ft) with a c. 1950 one-story east addition (12 by 16 ft). The mansard roof with dormers in each slope is covered in hexagonal slate and has a box cornice above a wide board entablature. The kitchen wing has a gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Clapboard siding with applied corner quoins has recently been installed. The foundation is constructed of rubble stone. The main entrance in the first bay of the facade opens onto a full-width, single-story porch. Secondary entrances are located in the north wall of the rear addition and onto the second-story side porch above the addition. Arched pediments surmount the single and paired, two-over-two, double-hung windows. A bay window extends from the south end of the east side elevation.

Constructed c. 1875, the **Blair House (LCS No.022366, contributing building)** is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Route 23 and Orchard Lane and faces south. A c. 1920 two-story, shed-roof addition to the rear of the two-story, side-gable, wood-frame house altered the building, which is still in residential use, from its original L-shape to its current square form. In 1950, further renovations included a one-story, shed-roof rear addition. The house measures 28 ft square with a 9-by-22-ft addition. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingles, and the walls have clapboard siding. A single brick chimney is located at the western end of the gabled roof. The foundation of the square portion of the house is stuccoed rubble, while the rear addition foundation is concrete block. The main entrance centered on the facade opens onto a hipped-roof porch that spans almost the full width. A second entrance is located in the north wall of the rear addition. Windows are primarily two-over-two double-hung wood sash.

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The **Blair Garage/Smelting Shed (LCS No. 022367, non-contributing building)** is located 130 ft north of the Blair House at the southeast corner of Orchard and Brittain lanes. The building, which currently functions as a garage, measures 30 ft by 18 ft and has a side-gable roof clad with standing-seam metal, wood-shingled walls, and a 1950s-era cast-in-place concrete floor. An overhead garage door in the east bay of the north wall is accessed by a short gravel driveway from Brittain Lane. The south elevation has a paneled wood pedestrian entrance that opens onto the lawn of the Blair House. Six-over-six, double-hung windows are set close to the overhanging eaves. This building was identified as a late nineteenth-century smelting shed used to smelt gold from low-yield rock mined on Mount Misery. However, the 2009 draft National Register nomination noted that historic images of the property show a building not consistent in location, character, or materials with the existing garage/shed. Although it is possible that a portion of the 1890–1900 smelting shed exists within the heavily altered building, most of the extant fabric dates to the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, the building is classified as a non-contributing resource for its lack of integrity.

The **Thomas House (LCS No. 022372, contributing building)**, constructed c. 1880, is located at the northeast corner of Orchard and Brittain lanes and faces west toward Orchard Lane. Like the Hayman House, the three-bay-by-two-bay, T-plan house, used for park offices, has a central rear ell and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a central facade cross gable. A c. 1920 two-story, flat-roof addition extends from the north wall of the ell. Single chimneys are located at either end of the main roof ridge. The walls are sheathed in wood shingles, and the foundation is rubble stone. The main entrance centered on the facade opens onto a full-width, shed-roof porch. A secondary entrance in the south wall of the ell opens onto a similar shed-roof porch. Two-over-two double-hung windows fill the narrow rectangular openings with shallow triangular pediments decorated with scrollwork. Paired interlaced pointed-arch windows are centered in the cross gable, and an Italianate bay window projects from the west end of the south elevation.

The **Samuel Brittain Sr. House (LCS No. 080250, non-contributing building)** is a c. 1933 house, still in residential use, that faces south onto Brittain Lane approximately 150 ft east of the Thomas House. The one-story masonry bungalow measures approximately 26 by 28 ft. The end-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. A wide shed-roof dormer and a concrete block chimney rise from the west roof slope. The masonry walls and foundation are stuccoed. The main entrance centered in the facade opens onto a porch with a half-hipped roof supported by square wood posts and square wood

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balusters. A shed roof shelters a secondary entrance at the rear of the east elevation. Fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one, double-hung sash with square, four-light, fixed sash centered in the gable ends. The house was constructed during the district's period of significance but does not have any known associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, counted as a non-contributing resource.

The **Orchard Lane Masonry Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located at the northeast corner of the chain-link-fence-enclosed lot immediately north of the Thomas House and faces south. The c. 2000, one-story, masonry building used for park vehicles has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with deep overhangs along the front and rear. The concrete block walls are painted. Overhead garage doors fill two of the three facade bays, and a pedestrian door is located on the east side elevation. Exterior wood steps lead to another pedestrian entrance centered in the upper west gable end.

The district boundary continues west along Route 23. Approximately 800 ft west of Orchard Lane, the **Maryland Brigade Hut Replica (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** and the **Memorial to Marylanders (LCS No. 022520, non-contributing object)** are set back about 50 ft from the north side of Route 23 on a grass lawn amid an open field. The hut replica and memorial were both erected in 1963 to mark the Maryland brigade's Revolutionary War encampment site. The memorial consists of a pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith, 5 ft wide by 1 ft 5 inches deep by 4 ft high, with a curved top. The south face is dressed to accommodate a counter-sunk bronze plaque with a raised lettering inscription that reads: "To Marylanders who served here/Col. Tench Tilghman, confidential aide to Washington, who wrote:--/--"formerly of my family – in every action (of) the main army – often refused/his pay – left as fair reputation as ever belonged to human character"--/The Two Maryland Brigades/Maj. Gen. John Sullivan Brig. Gen. William Smallwood/1st Reg. Col. John H. Stone 5th Reg. Col. William Richardson/2nd Reg. Col. Thomas Price/6th Reg. Col. Otho H. Williams/3rd Reg. Col. Mordecai Gist 7th Reg. Col. John Gunby/4th Reg. Col. Josiah C. Hall Reg. of Col. Moses Hazen/Artillery Capt. Wm. Brown's Co. and Capt. Richard Dorsey's Co./and as Washington wrote, ---"the men --"/"---without clothes to cover their nakedness – blankets to lie upon – without/shoes – their marches traced by blood from their feet – through frost/and snow – without house or hut – or provisions – submitting without murmur --"/for the freedom of you who read this./Erected by/The Maryland Society of Pennsylvania/1963." The hut replica stands slightly northeast of the memorial.

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The **Steuben Memorial Information Center (LCS No. 022332, contributing building)** is located along the north side of Route 23 near the western park boundary and faces south. Originally built c. 1770 for James White, the two-story masonry house was remodeled in the Victorian style in 1875. A fire in the 1960s severely damaged much of the building, with the exception of the exterior stone walls and the east gable end. The Valley Forge Park Commission restored and partially reconstructed the four-bay, 34-by-30 ft building in 1965 based on plans prepared by Ehrlich and Levinson, Architects, of Philadelphia, and it was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1972. The building is currently not in use. The side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles. A large stone chimney is centered on the west end of the roof ridge, and a smaller stone chimney rises from the east end of each roof slope. The walls and foundation are constructed of rubble fieldstone. A pent roof clad in wood shingles runs above the first story on the facade. Dutch-style paneled doors are recessed in the second bay of the facade. A secondary entrance is centered in the east side wall, and a smaller pent roof shelters a porch at the kitchen entrance toward the rear of the west side elevation. The north elevation has an exposed basement level with a cellar door at the east end. The windows are a combination of multi-light, double-hung sash (eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve in the facade and six-over-six and six-over-nine in the rear wall). On the interior, the east end of the first story contains original c. 1770 hand-detailed paneling spared in the 1960s fire. The **Information Center Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080273, historic associated feature)** extends northeast from the corner of the building for 107 ft then returns in a southeasterly direction for 19 ft along the edge of the eastern entrance drive leading to the house. The mortared rubble fieldstone wall was likely built between 1875 and 1900 and rebuilt as part of the post-fire renovations conducted in the 1960s.

The district also includes a c. 1964 **U.S. Post Office (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** that occupies a parcel of land on the north side of Route 23 along the western district boundary. The one-story masonry building, which remains in use as a post office, has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof across the five-bay front section. A large shallow hipped-roof wing extends from the rear into the paved parking lot. The walls are clad in a rubble fieldstone veneer similar to the older buildings in the village. The main entrance consists of a set of double doors centered in the facade beneath a large multi-light transom. Multi-light windows also fill the upper half of the doors. A loading dock is recessed in the rear elevation of the wing. Large twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows with paneled shutters line the front and side walls.

The remaining resources in the Valley Forge Village area are located in the heavily wooded area south of Route 23. The **Valley Creek Middle Dam Ruin (LCS No. 080293, contributing site)** spans Valley

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Creek approximately 1200 ft south of the Valley Forge Road Bridge. The mortared stone wall remains are from a 1931 reconstruction built on the remains of a pre-Revolutionary War dam that served the forge operations along the creek during the eighteenth century. The approximately 200-ft-wall varies in height and incorporates pilasters, arches, and a semi-circular pool to receive overflow. A twentieth-century breach of the dam compromised the structure's integrity, so it is classified as a ruin.

Slightly north of the Middle Dam, Fisher's Run feeds into Valley Creek from a high point on Mount Misery. Several portions of structures survive from nineteenth-century industrial and residential development along this tributary. The **Colonial Springs Lower Dam/Retaining Wall Ruins (LCS No. 080258, contributing site)**, located slightly north of the stream, remain from a structure built c. 1886. The stone wall, which has been breached, is approximately 150 ft in length and varies in height, rising from 8 ft at the southeastern end to 10 ft 6 inches in the middle and tapering to 2 ft at the northern end. Several hundred feet uphill, the stone **Colonial Springs Upper Dam Ruin (LCS No. 080257, contributing site)** includes the extant side walls of a dam likely built c. 1880. A portion of the road leading to the Colonial Springs bottling plant survives as a hard-packed earth trace (now part of the Horse-Shoe Trail) that extends up Mount Misery. The **Colonial Springs Bottling Plant Ruins (LCS No. 080253, contributing site)** consist of the ruins of a masonry building located along Fisher's Run to the east of the road trace. The southwest end was built c. 1886, and the two-story northeast end, in 1905. The building was sited to take advantage of a heavily flowing spring, and the stone walls that remain form a 22-by-82-ft rectangle edging the stream corridor. Very little is known about the older, 22-by-24-ft southwest section, which contains a parged stone and metal grill ventilation shaft cover. A set of exterior masonry stairs remains at the north end of the northeast wall. The **Colonial Springs Tenant House/Warehouse Ruins (LCS No. 080252, contributing site)** to the west of the Bottling Plant Ruins consist of a portion of the masonry walls of a building constructed between 1880 and 1889 as a warehouse for the bottling plant and used later as a tenement house. The extant walls include a 13-by-13-ft concrete ell butted into a 9-by-17-ft parged stone ell, both set on a concrete foundation.

The **Fisher House/Slab Tavern Ruins (LCS No. 080255, contributing site)** are located on the west side of Fisher's Run and include a pile of rocks and one-story-high stone walls from a 26-by-33-ft, L-shaped building. The ruins belonged to the Fisher House constructed between 1880 and 1889 by General Benjamin Fisher, the founder of the Colonial Springs Bottling Plant, and may have incorporated a portion of the c. 1840–1860 Slab Tavern. The **Fisher House Retaining Wall/Water Basin (LCS No. 080256, historic associated feature)**, constructed c. 1880, supports the east and west sides of the Fisher's Run

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embankment between the Colonial Springs Bottling Plant Ruins and the Fisher House/Slab Tavern Ruins. The stone retaining wall is approximately 155 ft long along the east embankment and 100 ft long across the west embankment. The remains of a reflecting pool basin and a piping system are visible adjacent to the retaining wall. The **Fisher House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080259, historic associated feature)**, built c. 1880–1900, is a second stone retaining wall near the Fisher House/Slab Tavern Ruins. It is roughly 65 ft long and 10 ft high and is bermed into the slope below the Colonial Springs road trace.

Valley Forge Farms Area

Each farmstead within the Valley Forge Farms area is described separately, beginning with the William Currie property near the west edge of the district and moving east.

William Currie Property

The William Currie property occupies land on both sides of Yellow Springs Road just east of an unnamed stream. The farmhouse is located on the north side of the road and faces south. Traditionally referred to as **Stirling's Quarters (LCS No. 022320, contributing building)** because it likely housed General William Alexander, Lord Stirling, during the Revolutionary War encampment, the building, currently not in use, was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. Reverend William Currie constructed the central two-story, three-bay block and the lower portion of the west wing c. 1769. By 1810, the west wing had been raised to two stories and extended 11 ft to the north to equal the width of the main block. In the 1830s, a lower two-story, two-bay wing was attached to the northeast corner of the house. Finally, in 1926, a one-and-one-half-story north ell was built and connected to an existing spring house (described below).¹⁷ The lower story of the ell's north most bay is an open breezeway. The side-gabled roofs are all wood-shingled, the walls are stuccoed fieldstone, and the foundations are rubble stone. The upper story of the north ell is clad in wood siding and features gabled wall dormers. The main entrance is in the first bay of the central block, raised to open onto a porch that has been removed. Secondary entrances are in the facade of the west wing, in the north and south walls of the northeast wing, and in the north wall of the ell (opening into the breezeway). A cellar entrance is located at the southeast corner of the central block. A shed-roof porch along the west wall of the ell connects to the porch along the south wall of the spring house. The **Stirling's Quarters Retaining Wall with Arbor (LCS No.**

¹⁷ This construction chronology is taken from the Historic Structure Report for Stirling's Quarters prepared by John Milner Architects, Inc. in 2006 and differs from that documented in the 1981 List of Classified Structures.

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080265, historic associated feature) extends east from the northeast corner of the ell breezeway to Stirling's Small Barn. The mortared stone retaining wall incorporates a pier supporting the second story of the ell above the breezeway. Likely constructed as part of the 1926 renovation project that encompassed much of the house and grounds, the wall is approximately 34 ft in length and generally 3 ft in height. A wooden pergola (or arbor) with trellis, composed of wooden posts set into the top of the stone wall that support a wood cross beam and small overhanging timbers, extends along the length of the wall.

Stirling's Spring House and Bake House (LCS No. 022321, contributing building), the building now connected to the north ell of Stirling's Quarters, began as a detached, one-story, masonry spring house constructed c. 1769 (corresponding to the lower west portion of the current building). The water source was a spring located uphill to the north, brought in through an underground pipe. A one-story bake house was added to the east end of the spring house about the same time that the farmhouse was first enlarged (c. 1810). When the north ell on the main house was built in 1926, the wood-frame second story was added to the spring house/bake house and connected to the ell. The building, currently not in use, measures 39 by 15½ ft, and the lower level is built into a small slope so that the west end is taller than the east. The side-gabled roof is wood-shingled and has two gabled wall dormers on each slope. A large rubble stone end chimney rises from the east ridge. The first-story walls are stuccoed rubble stone, and the second-story walls are clad in wood siding. The building's foundation is rubble stone. Two entrances in the south wall open onto a shed-roof porch that connects to the porch along the west wall of the attached ell. The **Stirling Spring House Steps (LCS No. 080266, historic associated feature)** at the east end of the building date to the 1926 renovations. The flight of nine stone steps leads in a straight run from the breezeway between the ell and the bake house up the bank to a small landing adjacent to a second-story entrance in the east wall. The non-functioning **Stirling Spring Outflow (LCS No. 080268, non-contributing structure)** consists of an underground cistern beneath the paved walkway along the south wall of the building connected to an aperture in a dry-laid stone retaining wall. The water source for the outflow has been turned off.

Stirling's Small Barn (LCS No. 022322, contributing building) located northeast of the house is a two-story, bank-constructed building originally built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century (1790–1810) and extensively rebuilt in 1926. Currently not in use, the building measures 16 by 15 ft and has a side-gabled, wood-shingled roof. The walls and foundation are rubble fieldstone. The main entrance in the first bay of the south wall opens onto a full-width shed-roof porch. A small pent roof shelters a secondary entrance in the upper story of the north wall. The **Stirling Small Barn Steps (LCS No.**

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080267, historic associated feature) break through the Stirling's Quarters Retaining Wall and lead in a curve up the bank to the rear entrance. The stone paving steps date to the 1926 renovations.

The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution erected the **Lord Stirling and James Monroe Monument (LCS No. 022516, non-contributing object)** on the lawn to the south of Stirling's Quarters in 1975. The pale-gray, rough-hewn granite monolith measures 4 ft 4 inches wide, 1 ft 1½ inches thick, and 4 ft 6 inches to 4 ft 8 inches high. The south face is dressed and inscribed over a 2 ft 6 inch by 3 ft area with the words: "Quarters of/Maj. Gen. William Alexander/Lord Stirling/Continental Army/during the Valley Forge/encampment/December 19, 1777 – June 19, 1778/Maj. James Monroe/Fifth President of the United States/also quartered here/as aide-de-camp to Stirling/Home of Parson William Currie/Erected by the PA./Society Sons of the Revolution/December 19, 1975."

The **Walker Barn (LCS No. 022323, contributing building)**, constructed in 1803, is located slightly southeast of and across Yellow Springs Road from Stirling's Quarters. The barn, currently used for storage, is a two-story, bank-constructed building that measures 56 by 36 ft. A stone carriage house section forms a later addition, measuring 23 by 30 ft, at the northwest corner of the barn. Thick, round stuccoed columns tapered at the top support the barn's Pennsylvania overshoot, which was extended by 14 ft in 1835. In the same year, a two-story, shed-roof ell, measuring 18 by 66 ft, was constructed at the southeast corner of the barn. Extensive alterations in the 1920s included the extension of the gable ends higher and to a steeper pitch and the removal of the wood frame, wood siding, and masonry wall on the second story of the carriage house addition. The completely rebuilt side-gabled roofs are wood-shingled. The north and east walls of the main barn and the rear ell are rubble; while the lower west wall of the main barn, the remaining walls of the rear ell, and the south and west walls of the carriage house are all rough stucco on stone. All other walls of the barn complex are wood-frame and covered with vertical wood boards. The barn foundation is constructed of rubble. A pair of 6-by-12-ft wood doors is located at the top of the banked entry to the barn from the road. A smaller personnel door is set into the east door. Pairs of doors are located in the north wall of the carriage house and in the north wall of the rear ell. Secondary entrances are located beneath the overshoot of the main barn and beneath the overshoot and in the east wall of the rear ell. The **Walker Barn Wall & Gate (LCS No. 080251, historic associated feature)** was likely constructed about the same time as the barn. The mortared stone wall forms a curved ell enclosing an open area to the south and west of the building. Protruding stones built into the wall provide footholds for climbing, and in some places stones have been left out to allow for drainage through

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the wall. The large main gate opening in the northwest segment along the road is fitted with a two-part wood gate.

Samuel Havard Property

The Samuel Havard property is located between Valley Creek and the southern boundary of the district along the Pennsylvania Turnpike. During the Revolutionary War encampment, General Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette was likely quartered in the c. 1763 farmhouse that corresponds to the two-story, three-bay east end of the current building known as **Lafayette's Quarters (LCS No. 022330, contributing building)**, individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The two-story, three-bay central block dates to c. 1839; and the one-and-one-half-story, two-bay west addition was built in 1882. Day and Zimmermann, Architects rehabilitated the house in 1978–79; it is not currently open to the public. The central and east blocks each measure 24 by 33 ft, and the west wing measures 16 by 33 ft. The three side-gabled roofs each have slightly different pitches and are clad in wood shingles. Two gabled dormers rise from the south slope of the central roof, and the west wing has two gabled wall dormers extending through each slope. The walls of the central and east blocks are constructed of split-faced rubble; the east block masonry is uncoated, while the central section is stuccoed. The wood-frame walls of the west wing are clad in wood siding. The foundations are rubble fieldstone. A pent roof across the first story of the east block's facade (south) elevation shelters the entrance in the first bay. Entrances are also located in the third bay of the central facade and the second bay of the west wing facade. A shed-roof porch extends across part of the west wall. The windows in the oldest section of the house are eight-over-twelve on the first story and eight-over-eight on the second. The other sections have six-over-six windows.

No other buildings or structures associated with the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century agricultural use of this property remain extant. A cluster of twentieth-century resources is located east of Lafayette's Quarters on Wilson Road. The **Whittle House (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**, which contains park offices, is a two-story, three-bay house constructed c. 1968. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the walls are clad in aluminum siding with a brick veneer on the facade (south) elevation, and the foundation is concrete block. The **Whittle House Garage and Stable (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** southeast of the house is a one-story, c. 1970 building composed of a two-car garage at the north end attached to a three-bay stable. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the walls in vertical board siding. The **Whittle Wellhouse (LCS No. none, non-**

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contributing structure) is located north of the house along the south bank of Valley Creek. The small fieldstone structure appears to date to c. 1940, although nothing is known about its construction or use. Although it may have been built during the district's period of significance, the wellhouse does not possess any associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination and is, thus, counted as a non-contributing resource.

Philander Chase Knox Estate

The Philander Chase Knox Estate is located south of Yellow Springs Road between Wilson Road and Route 252 and encompasses the extent of the 265 acres purchased by Philander Chase Knox in 1903. Valley Creek meanders between the two major tracts of land.

The **Valley Creek Covered Bridge (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** crosses Valley Creek at the intersection of Yellow Springs Road and Route 252, at the north edge of the Philander Chase Knox estate. Originally built by Robert Russell in 1865, the bridge has been repaired many times to address damage caused by fire, deterioration, and vehicle impacts. It employs a Burr-arch truss sheathed in weatherboards and is anchored to the banks by rubble abutments. A gabled roof with small, horizontal windows beneath the eaves protects the bridge. One Burr-arch truss was destroyed and rebuilt; two steel I-beams have been inserted under the bridge to support it; and the planking, sideboards, and roof have been replaced. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation owns and maintains the bridge (Spradley-Kurowski 2013).

The **Philander Knox Mansion (LCS No. 022337, contributing building)** is located on the west side of Valley Creek and faces west onto a paved entrance drive from Yellow Springs Road. The two-story, three-bay-wide core of the house is thought to have been built c. 1783 and enlarged c. 1800–1820 by a two-story, two-bay extension to the north to form the current 50-by-30-ft central block. Two two-story additions dating to either c. 1869 or c. 1880 form an ell at the south end. In 1913, Philadelphia architect R. Brognard Okie converted the dwelling into a Colonial Revival style building, a project that included the construction of the 26-by-28-ft, two-story north addition. Day and Zimmerman, Architects, of Philadelphia rehabilitated the house in 1979. Part of the building currently houses a research library for Valley Forge NHP with collections focusing on the Revolutionary War era. The gabled roofs are sheathed in wood shingles. Five gabled dormers line each slope of the main roof, and two are located on the east gable of the first south addition. The walls are rubble stone with a stucco wash, and the foundation is rubble stone. The main entrance is positioned off-center beneath a hipped porch roof centered on the

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facade (west) elevation and supported by paired Tuscan columns. A pent roof extends from the south side of this porch to the southern edge of the main block above a glass bay composed of 18-light panels and doors. A six-panel door with sidelights and a fanlight, set within a formal pedimented surround, is centered in the east wall of the main block and opens onto an elaborate stone terrace that extends across most of the east side of the house. Secondary entrances are located in the east wall of the first south addition, in the north wall of the north addition beneath a shed-roof open porch, and onto a shed-roof screened porch across two-thirds of the south elevation. A semi-circular bay protrudes from the lower east wall of the north addition, and a pair of arched French doors recessed beneath a gabled pediment opens onto the bay's rooftop balcony.

The **Philander Chase Knox Estate Grounds (LCS No. none, contributing site)** encompass the formal and informal designed landscapes surrounding the mansion. Some of the landscape features may have been built between 1876 and 1903 by earlier owners or immediately after Knox purchased the property in 1903, while others date to Knox's 1913 renovations. Knox's daughter, Rebekah, added some features to the area around the greenhouse c. 1930. The paved entrance drive from Yellow Springs Road forms a central axis through the grounds, with the mansion and the ruins of several recreational structures such as a tennis court and swimming pool located between the drive and Valley Creek, a greenhouse and garden areas on the hillside to the west of the drive, and the service complex at the south end of the drive. The contributing landscape features in each area are described below, beginning with the terrace along the east side of the mansion.

Knox's architect, R. Brognard Okie, added the terrace, which is enlivened by rectangular grass inserts and four 2-ft-square terra cotta tiles designed by Henry Mercer of Doylestown and depicting Revolutionary War scenes. The terrace is edged by a stone retaining and parapet wall topped by large paving stones designed as seats and flower box bases. The wall turns toward the house at the south end and incorporates a lich gate. Stone steps on axis with the east entrance to the house lead down from the terrace in a pair of divided flights with a single landing each. Another two-flight stair with no landing is located near the north end of the terrace. A second stone retaining wall approximately 10 ft east of the north terrace steps features an arched niche around an emergent underground spring outflow. The water spills into the **Philander Knox Reflecting Pool (LCS No. 080263, historic associated feature)**, which comprises a series of cascading water features constructed c. 1913: a semi-circular basin 4 ft 8 inches wide and 1 ft 1 inch deep; a rectangular pool 4 by 7 ft in size; a 12-ft-wide channel; a large, 18-by-38-ft, stone-lined

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reflecting pool; and an outflow channel that empties into Valley Creek. Mortared stone walls with flagstone capping edge the pools and channels of this system.

The **Philander Knox Paths (LCS No. 080264, historic associated feature)** are a series of stone paths traversing the grounds constructed at various points between 1880 and 1913. A 50-ft-long informal path of individual stones connects the retaining wall along the entrance drive to the greenhouse. A 40-ft-long path leads from the southeast side of the house to the southeast corner of the terrace, then runs 80 ft along the terrace. A 20-ft-long informal path from the southeast side of the house connects to a more formal winding path that runs 200 ft east to the head of the swimming pool and then to a footbridge over Valley Creek. The path was widened with in-kind materials in 2012.

Several features of the grounds are in ruinous states at present. The **Philander Knox Pool Ruin (LCS No. 022686, historic associated feature)**, probably constructed between 1880 and 1904, is located near the base of the slope between the house and Valley Creek, southeast of the reflecting pool. The irregularly shaped pool opening, 200 ft long and 40 to 50 ft wide with oval ends, is oriented southeast to northwest. Stone walls edge the pool, and vegetation is currently growing in portions. Buried piping connected to Valley Creek originally fed the pool with water flowing in through a small stone and concrete arch at the shallower southeast end and returning to the creek through a sheet metal outflow at the northwest end. The depression currently fills with high ground water. The remains of a stone diving board consist of a concrete slab supported on a stone base and four stone steps at the north end. The area adjacent to the diving board is paved in stone with one Mercer tile insert. A small bath house that stood near the diving board is no longer extant. The **Philander Knox Tennis Court Ruin (LCS No. 080244, historic associated feature)** appears to date from the same period as the pool and is located directly east of the pool's south end, in the elbow of the bend in the creek. The grass-surfaced single court area measures 59½ ft by 125 ft. Metal pipes, 2 inches in diameter and 10 ft in height, edge the court at 9-ft intervals. The pipes originally supported an enclosing metal fence that is no longer extant. The **Philander Knox Grotto Ruin (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)** is located near the Philander Knox Footbridge on the east side of Valley Creek. The grotto, constructed in the early twentieth century, consists of a small arched opening with a keystone. Stone steps and a bench were destroyed by flooding. The c. 1930 **Philander Knox Walled Garden Ruins (LCS No. 080243, historic associated feature)** are located on the broad knoll southwest of the mansion. The ruins consist of an ell formed by the north and west stone walls of the 94-by-80-ft garden. The north wall is 80 ft in length, 2 ft in width, and 2 to 2½ ft in height.

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The west wall, 94 ft in length, is broken into segments and is typically 2½ ft in height. Both walls are constructed of thin stone stacked horizontally with a flagstone cap and raised square posts at the corners.

The entrance drive continues past the mansion to a circular loop southeast of it before curving south to the estate's service area. The **Philander Knox Mansion Retaining Walls (LCS No. 080238, historic associated feature)** retain the bank along the southwest side of the entrance drive and circular loop. Constructed sometime between 1876 and 1925 of quarried rubble stone, the curvilinear wall is approximately 160 ft long, 2 ft thick, and varies in height from 2 ft at each end to 7 ft at midspan. A 3½-ft-high stone wall tee with a 15 ft break for the drive connects the main wall with the south corner of the house. Two sets of steps interrupt the main wall to access the garden and greenhouse area on the knoll above it: a short run of narrow steps at the west end and a wider two-flight set at the high point. A second stone retaining wall borders the drive along much of the length between the house and the garage and probably dates to the 1920s. It is approximately 108 ft long and ranges from 1 to 3 ft in height. Wood fencing composed of pre-cast concrete posts supporting three wooden rails is incorporated into the top of the wall system.

The landscape also includes several small-scale features. The **Philander Knox Carriage Step (LCS No. 080241, historic associated feature)**, constructed in 1913 for the purpose of boarding a carriage or mounting a horse, is located in the grass on the west verge of the entrance drive slightly offset from the west entrance to the mansion. The rough-dressed stone step measures 1 ft 6 inches tall, 3 ft wide, and 4 ft 6 inches deep and includes three risers. The c. 1930 **Philander Chase Knox Estate – Millstones (LCS No. 080242, historic associated feature)** consist of a pedestal and two millstones. The pedestal, which may have once supported a sundial, is located adjacent to the west garden wall and comprises a 2-ft-tall stone structure centered in a circular base with a capstone. Each millstone is 4 ft in diameter with 10-inch axle holes and is set at grade. One is located in the path that begins at the top of the retaining wall and leads to the garden; the other is located west of the garden. The **Philander Knox Cast Iron Field Fence (LCS No. 080245, historic associated feature)** runs northwest from Yellow Springs Road along the entrance drive to a point approximately 100 ft from the mansion then turns northeast to run approximately 160 ft to the creek. Constructed between 1900 and 1913, the cast iron fence is approximately 350 ft long and 3 ft 10 inches high, with 3-ft-high gates. A portion of the fence was replaced in-kind in 2012.

The **Drake Pharr Memorial (LCS No. none, non-contributing object)** is a small stone marker installed in 1977 near the David Potts House and temporarily relocated to its current site on the lawn north of the

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Philander Knox Mansion in 2000. The rough-hewn granite monolith, approximately 3 ft high by 2 ft wide, is inset with a bronze plaque that reads: "Sassafras Tree/Sassafras Was Important/To Colonial Americans/For Cooking and Medicinal/Purposes. This Tree/Presented as a/Bicentennial Gift from the/Liberty Bell Chapter,/Telephone Pioneers of America/In Honor of/Drake Pharr/Chairman/Trees for Valley Forge/1977."

The **Philander Knox Footbridge (LCS No. 022344, non-contributing structure)** crosses Valley Creek just northwest of the tennis court. In 1975 the State Park Commission rebuilt the footbridge, originally constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century to accommodate both pedestrian and equestrian traffic, using the original stone abutments but other non-historic materials. The structure spans 35 ft between the stone abutments and 6 ft between the railings. The bridge decking and handrails are constructed of wood planking and posts. Steel pipe and chains border the bridge along the abutments. The bridge is counted as a non-contributing resource because it is not an accurate reconstruction of a historic structure and lacks integrity.

The **Philander Knox Greenhouse (LCS No. 022341, contributing building)** is located approximately 60 ft east of the garden ruins on the knoll south of the mansion. Hitchings & Co. of New York manufactured the greenhouse, which was erected sometime between 1876 and 1925. The end-gabled metal building frame is intact, but the glass roof and wall panels are missing. The 19-by-86-ft building has a 15-ft-square vestibule at the north end with a basement boiler room accessed by a steel ladder. The base of the walls consists of 2-ft-high painted brick set on a foundation of thin coursed stone. A large stone stack for the coal-fired boiler is located near the north end of the east wall. The boiler supplied hot water to an elaborate radiator system that lines both walls under planting benches and runs down the center of the building beneath wider planting tables. Coal was supplied via a chute on the west side of the vestibule and stored in the basement. Entrances are located at the north and south ends. A 16-by-16-ft frame potting shed added to the east side of the vestibule in the early twentieth century is no longer extant. Cold frames and hot beds are located along the entire exterior length of the west wall.

The **Philander Knox Summer House (LCS No. 022343, contributing structure)** is located on the hill west of the garden ruins. The 12-ft-square open garden shelter, constructed c. 1930, has a hipped wood-shingled roof supported by rustic wood posts with rustic corner brackets. Stone walls, 1 ft 10 inches in height and 1 ft 2 inches thick, enclose the east and west sides. An inward-curving semicircle at the center

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of the east wall edges a small circular pool. Rustic wood railing edges the north and south sides of the structure. The foundation is concrete beneath a paving stone floor.

The estate's service complex is located to the south of the house. R. Brognard Okie designed the **Philander Knox Garage (LCS No. 022339, contributing building)**, constructed in 1913, and National Park Service maintenance staff rehabilitated it in 1979 for use as a residence and garage. The two-story, seven-bay, bank-constructed building measures 64 by 36 ft and faces east onto the entrance drive. The side-gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles and features a central, three-bay cross-gable flanked by pairs of gabled dormers on the east slope. A gable roof with a lower pitch covers a small enclosed staircase extension at the south end of the building. The walls are rubble fieldstone with irregular stucco coating; the cross-gable has wood siding. The foundation is rubble stone. A pair of two-part sliding garage doors is located beneath the overhang of the cross-gable, and a half-gable-roof porch shelters a door into the south extension. The windows are all six-over-six double-hung sash. The **Philander Knox Garage Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080240, historic associated feature)**, also constructed in 1913, extends along the bank for approximately 34 ft from the south end of the west elevation.

The **Philander Knox Root Cellar (LCS No. 022621, contributing structure)** is built into the bank at the north end of the garage and faces east. Probably constructed c. 1880, the 12-by-16-ft masonry structure was repaired during the 1980s but is not currently in use. The roof is mounded earth covered with sod. The east wall extends 12 ft 6 inches from the top of the earthen mound to the grade at the entrance. Flared masonry retaining walls flank the arched stone opening constructed of horizontally stacked fieldstone forming the base and long flat stones along the upper curve. Longer stones protrude in regular intervals from the top of the arch form. The wooden door features two cross-braced panels and a half-moon transom.

The entrance drive continues south of the garage and curves to the southwest toward Wilson Road. At the curve, a second drive branches off to the north and terminates in a circular turnaround between the garage and the **Philander Knox Hired Hand's House (LCS No. 022338, contributing building)** slightly to the southwest. The wood-frame building, still in residential use, is composed of a two-story east section measuring 18 by 20 ft that dates to c. 1850 and a larger two-story west addition likely built in the 1880s that measures 27 by 23 ft. The end-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The foundation is rubble fieldstone. The main entrance centered in the west wall opens onto a full-width shed-roof porch. A secondary entrance at the east end of the north elevation opens onto a

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small, partially enclosed shed-roof porch. The rectangular window openings all contain replacement sash. The **Philander Knox Hired Hand's House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080239, historic associated feature)** includes three sets of stacked and mortared stone walls built between 1875 and 1925: one that breaks the east-west slope of the land west and south of the house, one to the east along the entrance drive, and one around the northwest edge of the circular turnaround. The walls range in height from 6 inches to 3 ft 2 inches and vary in length.

The former agricultural complex on the east side of Valley Creek includes a main residence, various outbuildings, walls, and fences. The main residence, not open to the public, is known as **Knox's Quarters (LCS No. 022325, contributing building)** because it likely housed Brigadier General Henry Knox, Washington's artillery commander, and his family during the encampment. Sampson Davis constructed the two-story, three-bay eastern section of the house c. 1770, along with the lower story of the two-bay west end, on a prominent hill overlooking the east side of Valley Creek. The original dimensions of the dwelling were 25½ ft by 33½ ft, with an 18½-ft-by-30-ft attached kitchen. The upper story of the west end dates to c. 1800. In 1975, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania replaced several nineteenth- and twentieth-century west additions with two historically inaccurate wings that step down the hill toward Valley Creek.¹⁸ The roofs are all side-gabled and wood-shingled. The walls of the five-bay main house are stuccoed stone, while those of the west additions are exposed quarry-faced stone. The foundation is constructed of rubble stone. The current main entrance centered in the north elevation opens onto a full-width flagstone terrace, and the entrance in the center of the south wall opens onto a full-width porch with a shallow-pitched shed roof and a paved stone floor. Both the porch and terrace were likely added in the early twentieth century. The windows in the main house are primarily six-over-six double-hung sash, while those in the west additions are nine-light casements. **Knox's Quarters Retaining Wall and Steps (LCS No. 080270, historic associated feature)** extends for approximately 195 ft along a level terrace to the south of the house, with stone steps cut through the wall on axis with the south entrance to the house. The dry-laid, stacked stone retaining wall was likely constructed c. 1890–1900.

Various outbuildings and landscape features between Knox's Quarters and Route 252 to the north are associated with the nineteenth-century agricultural use of the Sampson Davis property. Two asphalt entrance drives from Route 252, dating to c. 1890, meet and continue south to form a large circular loop

¹⁸ This construction chronology is taken from the Preliminary Historic Structure Report for Knox's Quarters prepared by John Milner's University of Pennsylvania Graduate Architectural Archeology Class in 2009 and differs from that documented in the 1981 List of Classified Structures.

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between the house and outbuildings. The **Valley Forge Farm Gate Posts (LCS No. 080269, contributing object)** mark the drive entrances. The two stacked and mortared stone pillars at each entrance, constructed c. 1900, are 4 ft square by 4 ft 6 inches high and have pyramidal concrete caps. The words "Valley Forge Farm" are carved into a single monolithic stone set one course below each post cap. Low stone walls, capped with small stones set on end, extend from the gate posts in curving forms toward Route 252.

The **Valley Forge Farm Agricultural Equipment Shed (LCS No. 022619, contributing building)**, constructed in 1895, is built into a small bank on the north side of the west entrance drive. The one-story masonry-and-frame building, currently in use as a park maintenance facility, measures 24 by 70 ft. The side-gable roof is wood-shingled. The facade (south) wall is sheathed in board-and-batten siding, the rear (east) wall is rubble stone, and the two end walls are board-and-batten siding above rubble stone. Three of the foundation walls are fieldstone, while the fourth is concrete. Three rolling wood doors line the facade.

The **Valley Forge Farm Barn (LCS No. 022326, contributing building)** is located on the southwest side of the entrance drive, opposite the equipment shed. The large two-story bank barn with a Pennsylvania overshoot was constructed c. 1800–1825 and is currently used for storage. A low one-story woodshed is built into the bank adjacent to the southwest corner, and a root cellar is built into the bank against a retaining wall at the northeast corner. The barn measures 56 by 42 ft and has a steeply pitched side-gable roof sheathed in wood shingles. Two tall, louvered, square wood-frame cupolas with pyramidal shingled roofs rise from the ridge. The west and east end walls are partially constructed of rubble stone with a stucco wash. The remainder of the end walls and the entire north and south walls are wood-frame with board-and-batten siding. The foundation is rubble fieldstone. Stuccoed stone columns, similar to those found on the Walker Barn, support the overshoot along the south elevation. Four Dutch stall doors are located in the south wall beneath the overhang. A pair of 8-by-11-ft rolling doors is roughly centered in the north wall at the top of the bank. Similar paired rolling doors with nine-light sash in each leaf are centered at ground level in the two end walls. A covered exterior stairway constructed c. 1975 along the east wall provides access up the bank (and over the root cellar) to a visitor entrance at the northeast corner. The 12-by-18-ft root cellar has a low rectangular entrance cut into the east wall that is missing its door. The woodshed addition was likely built c. 1890–1900 and has a side-gable wood-shingled roof, rubble stone walls on three sides, and an open south elevation facing onto the barnyard. The **Valley Forge Farm Barnyard Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080271, historic associated feature)** extends due south from the west wall of the woodshed for 71 ft then east for 13½ ft to the Valley Forge Corn Crib

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(described below). The mortared stone wall, probably built at the same time as the woodshed, steps down in level sections as the ground falls away to the southwest.

The **Valley Forge Farm Stable (LCS No. 022327, contributing building)** located southeast of the barn encloses most of the east side of the barnyard. The one-story stable constructed c. 1895 measures 81 by 35½ ft and includes a two-story section at the south end. It currently functions as a park maintenance facility. The roof above the one-story portion is side-gabled with a gabled dormer roughly centered on the east slope beneath a square louvered cupola at the ridge, while the two-story block has an end-gable roof with a similar cupola at the intersection of the two roofs. Both roofs are clad in wood shingles. The walls are sheathed in board-and-batten siding, and the foundation is constructed of fieldstone piers filled with rubble. Two pairs of rolling board-and-batten doors are located in the east wall of the one-story section, and a single set of sliding stall doors opens into the barnyard from the west wall. The two-story section has large garage bay openings at grade in both the east and west walls. The **Valley Forge Farm Corn Crib (LCS No. 022618, contributing structure)** completes the barnyard enclosure along the south side, occupying the space between the Stable and the Retaining Wall. Constructed c. 1895–1920s, the structure measures 53 ft long by 4 ft wide and has vertical sides rather than the canted walls traditionally associated with corn cribs. The side-gable roof is wood-shingled, the walls are constructed of horizontal slats spaced about 1 foot apart and lined with modern hardware cloth, and the foundation is rubble stone. The only entrance is located in the north wall.

An asphalt drive branching south from the eastern branch of the V-shaped entrance drive leads to the **Knox-Tindle House (LCS No. 022386, contributing building)**. This drive curves along a ridge overlooking Valley Creek before ending in an oval-shaped turnaround and parking area between the house and garage located halfway between Route 252 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike. An allée of trees lines the road for much of its length. R. Brognard Okie of Philadelphia designed the two-story, five-bay masonry house constructed in 1910. The building, still in residential use, measures 47 by 31 ft, with a small two-story stone ell at the northeast corner measuring 8 by 14 ft, and faces southeast onto the turnaround. The steeply pitched side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and features three dormers added in the 1950s to each slope. The rubble stone walls are painted white, and the foundation is rubble stone. The main entrance is centered in the facade beneath a gabled overhang with a semi-circular cut-out. An identical entrance in the west wall opens onto a full-width stone terrace overlooking the creek. One-story, shed-roof, enclosed porches extends across the entire south wall of the house and the north wall of the ell. The **Knox-Tindle Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080249, historic associated feature)** retains the bank along

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the east edge of the turnaround. Likely constructed between 1920 and 1930, the stone wall is approximately 108 ft long and ranges in height from 1 to 3 ft.

The **Knox-Tindle Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is built into the bank northeast of the house, just before the turnaround. The exact date of construction for the one-story, two-car, wood-frame building is unknown but is likely sometime in the second half of the twentieth century. The garage measures 18 by 36 ft and faces west. The low-pitched end-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, and the walls are stuccoed. A single overhead garage door fills the west wall, and single six-over-six window is centered in each side wall. The design and construction methods of the garage door and window frames suggest that the garage post-dates 1957 (JMA/NPS 2009:7-98).

Three remnant kiln structures used to process lime for agricultural fields are located in the vicinity of Valley Creek near the south edge of the district. The **First Auxiliary Kiln (LCS No. 022560, contributing structure)** is a relatively well preserved example of a late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century lime kiln. Built into the bank of a hill, the stone-faced structure is 7 ft wide at the face, tapering to 4 ft at the rear. The opening is in the form of a stone arch that includes a central keystone and is 5 ft 6 inches in diameter. The **Second Auxiliary Kiln (LCS No. 022561, contributing structure)**, located southeast of the first, is also a fairly intact example of a late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century lime kiln. A stone arch with a keystone edges the opening, and a stacked stone shaft rises 8 ft 6 inches above the keystone.¹⁹ Near the Second Auxiliary Kiln, the **John Brown Lime Kiln (LCS No. 022559, contributing structure)** is thought to have been constructed during the early nineteenth century, c. 1800–1825. The tall stacked stone shaft measures 16½ by 17 ft at the base and 30 ft high and has a 19-ft-high wall along its northwestern side. The lime kiln also includes 7- to 10-ft-high retaining walls that parallel its front on the northeastern side and at the east and north ends, with arched openings in two of the walls.

Port Kennedy Area

The resources in this area are described counterclockwise beginning with the railroad station located adjacent to the south side of the active Norfolk Southern Railroad rail line and west of Trooper Road.

¹⁹ It is possible that one or both of the auxiliary kilns actually dates to the pre-Revolutionary period (Dodd and Dodd 1981g: Volume VIII, Structures 701, 701.A, and 701.B).

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The **Port Kennedy Railroad Depot (LCS No. 080295, contributing building)** is a one-story passenger and freight station building measuring 16 by 48 ft. After a train wreck badly damaged the c. 1879-84 depot on the site in 1899, a temporary building was moved onto the site from Ogontz before a new passenger and freight station was built in 1904. The existing building is constructed of red brick on a stone foundation and has a slate cross-gabled roof with two cross gables each on the north and south elevations and a brick chimney at the center of the roof ridge. The quarry-faced brownstone foundation rises to form a water table around the building. A protruding bay window is placed in the center of the north elevation. All windows are currently boarded over. Tudor-style stickwork decorates the areas beneath the cross gables. Large ornamental elbow brackets support the roof overhangs and cross gables.

A cluster of three identical worker houses—the **Cinderbank House 1 (LCS No. 022362, non-contributing building)**, **Cinderbank House 2 (LCS No. 022363, non-contributing building)**, and **Cinderbank House 3 (LCS No. 022364, non-contributing building)**—are located along Cinderbank Road, between Route 23 and the railroad tracks, and face north toward the railroad and river. The two-story, four-bay buildings, all constructed c. 1855 and currently not in use, measure 33 ft square and originally contained four living units each. A 1929 remodel converted each to a duplex and added one-story rear kitchens measuring 33 by 10 ft. The side-gabled roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the walls are stuccoed rubble masonry on rubble stone foundations. The wood-frame rear additions have asphalt-shingled shed roofs, vinyl siding, and concrete block foundations. Each house has a pair of entrances centered on the facade beneath a one-story shed-roof porch. Secondary entrances open into the kitchens. Windows are six-over-six double-hung on the main house and three-over-three double-hung on the additions. The houses are counted as non-contributing resources because they lack integrity.

The **Port Kennedy Quarry Building (LCS No. 022355, non-contributing building)** is located along the south side of Route 23, just west of the intersection with County Line Road, and faces due south. Constructed between 1830 and 1840, the two-and-one-half-story, three-bay building measures 25 by 22 ft and retains no interior walls or floors. The west and north elevations are built into a low earthen bank. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in hand-split wood shingles, and the walls are stuccoed fieldstone. The main entrance is a vertical board door centered on the facade. The building features six-over-six double-hung windows in the first and second stories and three-light fixed sash in the attic. It is currently used as general storage and is classified as a non-contributing resource due to its lack of integrity.

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The **Furnace Office (LCS No. 022361, contributing building)** is located north of Route 23 on a knoll overlooking the river. Constructed as an office c. 1855, the building was converted to a residence by 1910 and was rehabilitated in 2013. The two-story building, still in residential use, measures 38 by 22 ft with a small, one-story, wood-frame vestibule attached to the north end of the west wall. The side-gabled roof has new slate shingles and features two gabled dormers on the south slope and one on the north. The walls are stuccoed rubble stone on a rubble foundation. A partially stuccoed brick exterior chimney is attached to the north (rear) wall. A pedimented gable supported by carved brackets shelters the main entrance centered in the facade (south) elevation. A secondary entrance in the east side elevation opens onto a small wood deck set on concrete piers. Another entrance is located in the west addition. The windows are predominantly eight-over-eight double-hung sash. Round masonry arches surmount the windows centered in the gable ends.

The structural remains of three industrial buildings associated with the limestone quarries that supported the village of Port Kennedy during the nineteenth century are located within the woodlands edging the Grand Parade. **Structural Ruin 1 (LCS No. 022553, contributing site)** corresponds to the remains of a late-nineteenth-century dwelling of moderate sophistication. The two-story stone building measured 42 ft by 21½ ft with a two-story, 18 by 20 ft ell. **Structural Ruin 2 (LCS No. 022554, contributing site)** represents a commercial building used as a warehouse and office space. The two-story stone building measured 26 ft by 25 ft. **Structural Ruin 3 (LCS No. 022555, contributing site)** corresponds to a dwelling that may have housed the quarry/kiln foreman. The one-and-one-half-story stone building, 38 by 16 ft in area, had frame gables and a full cellar. Other features associated with the mid- to late-nineteenth-century lime industry in Port Kennedy that remain evident on the landscape include **Limestone Kiln Ruins (LCS No. 022548, contributing site)** to the north and south of County Line Road. At least three kilns have been identified to the north of the road. Seven that are in better condition and still include portions of their arched stone openings are located to the south of County Line Road. Most of the quarries themselves have been partially filled to protect visitors from injury. **Structural Ruin 4 (LCS No. 022556, non-contributing site)** includes only the northeastern and northwestern corners and a concrete pier central foundation from a c. 1900, 36-by-16-ft building probably associated with the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, a later addition to the Port Kennedy landscape. Because it does not possess any associations with the areas of significance defined in this nomination, the ruin is counted as a non-contributing resource.

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The **Kennedy Mansion (LCS No. 022359, contributing building)** is located on a small rise at the eastern edge of the district, between Routes 422 and 23, and faces south. It was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The vehicular entrance to the property leads east from Route 23 and forms a semicircular drive in front of the building. Local industrialist John Kennedy built the three-story Italianate house in 1852. The five-bay main block measures 46 by 40 ft and features a central four-story tower on the facade. A series of three wings extends from the rear of the house, diminishing in size. A two-and-one-half-story wing measuring 19 by 27 ft and a two-story wing measuring 18 by 21 ft appear to be original to the house. A lower two-story, wood-frame wing measuring 17 by 16 ft was probably added c. 1920. The currently vacant building was converted into apartments c. 1950 and more recently housed a restaurant. The very shallow-pitched hipped main roof is adorned with a bracketed cornice, as is the roof on the square tower. The roof on the c. 1920 wing is gabled, while the remaining two roofs are half-hipped. The walls are stuccoed masonry, and the foundation is rubble stone. The main entrance is centered in the tower facade, while secondary entrances are located in the east side of the first wing and the north side of the addition. An elaborate porch wraps around the entire main block. The porch has a concave roof laid on tee-iron rafters and supported by cast-iron treillage in a grapevine and morning glory design. A smaller balcony porch, with the same decoration, ornaments the second story of the tower facade. A modern second-story balcony extends along the east side of the two wings. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash with paneled shutters. Two modern bay windows are located in the east elevation. The **Kennedy Pedestrian Walkway (LCS No. 080275, historic associated feature)** corresponds to a portion of the c. 1852 retaining wall, walkway, and steps bordering the former Kennedy garden. The 310-ft-long, 3-ft-high stone retaining wall runs along the entrance road from Route 23 and serves as a foreground element of the vista of the house and lawn from the street. The wall ends in a square stone pier topped by a lamp at the intersection of the west end of the entrance drive and Route 23. A walkway from the house to the road passes through the wall and includes two flights of stone steps capped with flagstone and flanked by stone walls.

The **Carriage House [Kennedy] (LCS No. 022360, contributing building)**, constructed in 1852 and rehabilitated in 1987 for use as general storage, is located on axis with and to the north of the Kennedy Mansion and faces west. The one-story masonry building measures 19 by 29 ft and has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The walls are stuccoed rubble stone, and the foundation is rubble stone. A set of paired wood barn doors is located in the north bay of the facade. A set of wood steps leads up one-half story to a boarded-over pedestrian entrance in the south bay.

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Northern Farms Area

The farmsteads in this area are described from west to east beginning with the Pawling property, followed by several miscellaneous resources located in the North Side of the district.

Pawling Property

The **Meadow Grove Springhouse Ruin (LCS No. 022354, contributing site)** is located in the northwest corner of the district, near the intersection of Pawlings Road and Sullivan Boulevard. Architects have postulated that a portion of the bank-constructed, vaulted masonry springhouse dates to the eighteenth century. Significant alterations made to the building throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century included the addition of a second story to the main block, a two-story masonry kitchen ell on the south side, and a one-story frame addition to the ell. The Valley Forge Park Commission remodeled the building c. 1946, but it has been abandoned since a severe flood damaged it in 1972. The gabled roof is missing, so the building is open to the elements. A chain-link fence encloses the heavily overgrown area surrounding the ruin. The extant stuccoed fieldstone walls form a roughly 15-by-30 ft rectangle oriented east to west on a rubble stone foundation. A portion of a stone chimney with stuccoed brick above the roof line also remains. No other buildings or structures survive within the district from the eighteenth- or nineteenth-century farmsteads associated with this springhouse.

The Walnut Hill portion of the Pawling farm encompasses approximately 158 acres of land on a broad knoll overlooking the Schuylkill River south of Pawlings Road. The **Pawling House (LCS No. 080280, contributing building)** is located near the center of the property on the west side of the Walnut Run stream that crosses it. The two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay north end, likely constructed c. 1745, measures 22 by 34 ft. A 1967 fire severely damaged the substantial c. 1836 additions to the south, of which only portions of the masonry walls remain. The end-gable roof above the north end is covered with galvanized metal over wood shingles. Single shed-roof dormers are centered on the east and west slopes, and a stuccoed brick chimney rises from the north end of the east slope. The east and west elevations are constructed of roughly laid and undressed stones, while the original facade (north) elevation features smoothly dressed stones laid in regular courses. Remnants of a stucco coating scored to resemble ashlar are visible. The north elevation retains its central solid oak door frame with flanking windows and regularly spaced windows above. The side elevations each contain two windows in each story, offset toward the south end. Louvered wood panels fill most of the window openings. The roof over the

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nineteenth-century portion of the house is entirely missing. The heavily deteriorated walls are constructed of sandstone laid as roughly course rubble and covered with scored stucco. Stuccoed brick Tuscan columns along the east elevation remain from a double-height L-shaped portico that wrapped around the east and south sides of the building. A small one-story flat-roof porch marking the central entrance in the west elevation is in disrepair. The Pawling House will undergo incremental stabilization in 2013. The ruins of the c. 1836 additions will be removed as recommended in the Incremental Historic Structures Report completed in 2011 and concurred with during Section 106 review (MacDonald 2013).

The **Walnut Hill Estate Spring House (LCS No. 080281, contributing building)** located north of the mansion on the east side of the stream dates to at least c. 1826. Some architects who have examined the building believe the west section may date to the mid-eighteenth century. The two-story masonry building, currently not in use, is oriented roughly east to west and measures 14 by 55 ft. The east end of the lower story is partially buried in the sloping grade. The end-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and has a box cornice with Greek Revival returns at the gable ends. The stone walls are covered with stucco scored to resemble ashlar. The primary entrance centered in the east wall is embellished with a blind louvered fanlight and opens onto a small flagstone terrace. A spring reservoir is located in the west section beneath a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The **Walnut Hill Estate Spring House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080290, historic associated feature)** is a 15-ft-long stone wall, likely built in the early twentieth century (c. 1900–1929), that abuts the spring outflow in the south elevation.

Several outbuildings associated with the Walnut Hill estate are located west of the mansion. Samuel Wetherill constructed the original eastern portion of the **Walnut Hill Estate Barn (LCS No. 080282, contributing building)** in 1826, possibly as an addition to an earlier barn that is no longer in evidence. An 1845 addition roughly doubled the building's size. The existing three-story sandstone barn, currently not in use, measures 40 by 116 ft and is oriented east to west. A large earthen embankment on vaulted foundations ramps up to the third story on the north side. Stone retaining walls surround the bank on the east, south, and west. A double-gabled wood enclosure covers a carriageway in the gap between the embankment and the building, and two wood-frame shed additions span the carriageway. Recently replaced wood shingles sheath the barn's side-gabled roof. The sandstone walls are laid as roughly coursed rubble with larger corner quoins. Double-leaf Dutch doors line the south elevation at the ground level, possibly indicating the presence of individual animal stalls. Rectangular window openings are arranged in three horizontal levels on all four sides of the building, generally in vertical rows. A large window fashioned to imitate Venetian or Palladian windows is centered in each of the upper gable ends,

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set within a brick-framed arch with projecting brick quoins at the spring line. The **Walnut Hill Estate Stone Corral (LCS No. 080283, historic associated feature)** partially encloses a quarter-acre open rectangular yard south of the barn and incorporates the remains of at least two buildings associated with the barn. Originally constructed as a livestock corral c. 1845, the 5-ft-high rubble stone wall is currently in poor condition with several missing sections. The west wall terminates approximately 12 ft from the southwest corner of the barn, apparently indicating the location of an entry gate. Fragmentary remains of a brick building are located at the southwest corner of the enclosure. An 11-ft-wide opening between stuccoed gateposts is located at about the midpoint of the long south wall. A portion of the east corral wall formed the rear (west) wall of an open-fronted stone shed constructed outside the enclosure between 1949 and 1967, possibly on the site of an earlier building. The shed's angled north and south side walls of rubble stone survive, but the saltbox wood roof is missing. The **Walnut Hill Estate Well Ruins (LCS No. 022626, historic associated feature)** are the remains of a round stone-lined well located along the north side of the barn.

The **Walnut Hill Estate Tenant House (LCS No. 080285, contributing building)** is located northwest of the barn and faces south toward a circular gravel driveway. The two-story wood-frame house, which remains in residential use, dates to c. 1870–80 but may have been built atop an older building. It has a T-shaped plan composed of a three-bay by two-bay block with a central rear (north) ell. The main side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and features a central cross-gable on the south slope. The intersecting gable roof on the ell has asphalt shingles. The walls are clapboard, and the foundations are rubble stone with portions of the ell foundation rebuilt in cement block. A small half-hipped porch roof shelters the main entrance centered in the facade, and a secondary entrance in the east wall of the ell opens onto a flat-roof side porch. Regularly spaced, rectangular windows contain two-over-two double-hung sash. The pointed window in the cross-gable contains a four-light fixed sash.

The **Walnut Hill Estate Smokehouse Ruin (LCS No. 080286, contributing site)** consists of the remains of a small one-story smokehouse located on the lawn east of the tenant house. Probably built about the same time as the house (c. 1870–1880), the building currently has no roof and is open to the elements. The crumbling red brick walls form a rectangle 9 ft 7 inches by 8 ft 11 inches in size on a concealed foundation. An iron door is centered in the south wall. The interior walls and floor are exposed brick.

The **Walnut Hill Estate Privy & Storage Building (LCS No. 080287, contributing building)** is a small outbuilding located on the lawn between the mansion and the tenant house and not currently in use.

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Likely built c. 1826, the 9-ft-square masonry building has a deteriorated low-hipped roof. The stone walls are faced with stucco scored to resemble ashlar. The building is constructed atop a cylindrical brick-lined privy pit. One of the three entrances is centered in the south elevation and opens into a storage room. The other two entrances are located near the north end of the east and west side walls and open into separate privy rooms. Small windows flank the south entrance, and a third window is centered in the north wall.

The **Walnut Hill Estate Road System (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** consists of several landscape features constructed between 1900 and 1929 as part of a formal circulation system on the estate. The primary component of the system is the **Walnut Hill Estate Main Entrance Road (LCS No. 081423, historic associated feature)**, an unpaved driveway approximately 15 ft wide that runs south from Pawlings Road past the spring house, crosses Walnut Run, and curves west toward the mansion before winding between the barn and tenant house. The **Walnut Hill Estate Stone Gate Post System (LCS No. 080288, historic associated feature)** consists of mortared stone gate posts that flank the driveway at Pawlings Road and the Walnut Run crossing. The posts at Pawlings Road comprise 26-ft-long curvilinear wall sections that end in 5-ft-square, 6-ft-high piers at the road margins and in lower piers to either side. The walls and piers are capped with cut stone. Similar in construction, the gate posts that mark the stream crossing are sited along the road margin. One of the gate posts has been removed due to structural damage. The **Walnut Hill Estate Culverted Stream (LCS No. 081425, historic associated feature)** consists of the culverted portion of Walnut Run beneath the driveway. The culvert structure on the south side of the road is ornamented with stonework and includes a 10 ft stone retaining wall on each side. The **Walnut Hill Estate Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080289, historic associated feature)** edges the north and west sides of the driveway where it curves around the mansion. Stone steps lead through the 300-ft-long low wall up the slope west of the ruins.

The Montgomery County Historical Society erected the **Sullivan's Bridge Monument (LCS No. 022536, contributing object)** beside a footpath along the north bank of the Schuylkill River in 1907 to mark the approximate location of the key bridge crossing constructed during the encampment. This monument, one of the oldest within the park, is the last surviving of three monuments erected in honor of Sullivan's Bridge. The large rough-hewn granite boulder measures approximately 6 ft wide by 3 ft deep by 5 ft high and has a curved top. The following inscription is incised within a dressed area on the south face: "The Site of/Gen^L Sullivan's Bridge/Erected by/The American Army/1777-8/Destroyed by Freshets/In the Winter of/1778-9/This Stone is Erected/By The/Historical Society of/Montgomery County/Penna."

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Fatlands Farm

Fatlands Farm lies east of the Pawling property along Pawlings Road. The greater portion of the 300-acre property is included within the district boundary, but most of the surviving resources on the property (including the 1845 mansion house) are located on a privately owned parcel outside the district boundary. Four non-contributing resources are located on land within the district.

The **Fatlands Farm Large Corral (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** is located on federal land adjacent to the southeast corner of the privately owned parcel outside the district. The mortared rubble stone enclosure was likely constructed in association with a c. 1822–1845 barn that is no longer extant. It consists of a 250-ft-square wall approximately 4½ ft in height with square pillars marking openings along the northwest, southwest, and southeast sides. Much of the wall was rebuilt c. 1950. The corral is considered a non-contributing resource for its lack of historic integrity in materials, workmanship, setting, and association. A deteriorated asphalt driveway leads through the open fields south of the corral to the **Fatlands Farm Garage (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)**. The one-story masonry building, constructed c. 1950 perhaps using portions of an older building, faces west toward the paved parking area at the end of the driveway. It has an end-gable roof with asphalt shingles, and the concrete block walls are stuccoed on three sides. The lower portion of the facade has rubble stone facing, while the upper gable is covered with clapboards. A pent roof extends along the facade above a pedestrian entrance in the north bay and a large overhead garage door in the south bay. The **Fatlands Farm Springhouse (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is banked into the hill southeast of the garage and faces southeast. The low one-story masonry building was rebuilt c. 1960, possibly on the site of an eighteenth-century springhouse. The end-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and covered with vines that extend down over the rubble stone walls. The entrance is centered in the southeast wall, and single windows are centered in each of the other three walls. The **Fatlands Farm Dam (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** forms an impoundment area southeast of the springhouse. The date of origin of the dam is unknown. The spring no longer flows, and the water level within the impoundment is quite low.

Waggon seller Farm

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The Waggon seller Farm is a 61.3-acre complex of dwellings and outbuildings located near the northeast corner of the district between Audubon Road and Route 422. A long, deteriorated, asphalt drive leads southwest from Audubon Road into the complex, which is surrounded by former nursery rows now overtaken by successional forest. The **Waggon seller Main House (LCS No. none, contributing building)**, thought to have been constructed c. 1785, is located on the east side of the drive and faces north.²⁰ The two-story masonry building, currently not in use, consists of a five-bay main block with a narrower two-story east wing. The side-gabled roofs have slate shingles and molded cornices. Interior brick chimneys are situated at each end of the main ridge, and an exterior stone chimney is centered in the east wall of the wing. Three narrow pedimented dormers rise from the south slope of the main roof. The walls and foundation are constructed of rubble fieldstone with wide masonry joints. The central main entrance features an elliptical fanlight and sidelights (currently boarded over) within a shallow stone arched surround. Two one-story screened porches with shed roofs and stone foundations are attached to the rear (south) elevation. Approximately half the six-over-six, double-hung windows are covered with plywood.

The vacant **Waggon seller Tenant Cottage (LCS No. none, contributing building)** is located in a small clearing on the east side of the drive approximately 200 ft northeast of the main house and faces southwest. The one-story stone southwest section appears to have been constructed between 1700 and 1750, making it the oldest resource on the property. A two-bay frame wing attached to the northeast end more than doubled the building's size, and several other frame additions extend from the southeast wall. The intersecting gabled roofs have been recently resingled in wood. The stone walls are stuccoed, and the frame walls have clapboard siding. The foundations are rubble stone and concrete. The exposed stone foundation beneath the southeast wall of the largest side ell features a below-grade arched opening with an adjacent masonry channel. The main entrance centered in the southwest gable end of the stone section opens onto a small masonry stoop. Most of the window openings are covered with plywood. The **Waggon seller Stone Channel and Pond (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** is sited in the woods southeast of the tenant cottage and due east of the main house. The parged fieldstone walls that form the narrow north-south channel and encircle the large adjacent dry pond likely date from the early nineteenth century and may have connected to the outflow channel at the tenant cottage.

²⁰ Construction dates for the buildings in this complex are taken from a July 2004 survey of the farm (Hammerstedt 2004).

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The **Waggonseller Barn (LCS No. none, contributing building)** is built into the bank approximately 60 ft southwest of the main house and faces northwest. The large masonry building's date stone indicates that it was originally constructed in 1812 or 1815 and substantially altered in 1932. It is not currently in use. The side-gable roof is clad in rolled asphalt and extends at a shallower pitch over the second-story extension along the southeast wall. The wood-frame extension, or forebay, is supported by stone stem walls at each end and clad in board-and-batten siding. The remaining walls are all constructed of rubble fieldstone, with board-and-batten siding across the upper southwest gable end. Large rolling wooden doors with multi-pane windows in the upper half are roughly centered in the northwest wall and open onto an earthen ramp. Multiple rolling and Dutch wood doors line the southeast wall beneath the forebay. Stone walls partially enclose a rectangular corral adjacent to the rear of the barn, and the ruins of a shed-roof wood-frame structure are set atop the wall at the northeast end of the corral.

One building dating from at least the first quarter of the twentieth century, if not earlier, is situated at the southwest end of the complex. The **Waggonseller Tenant House (non-contributing building)** is a two-story, wood-frame house with a small, one-story rear ell. The building faces northwest and has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, asbestos-shingled walls, and a fieldstone foundation. The entrance centered in the three-bay facade opens onto a one-story, shed-roof, full-width porch. A small shed-roof hood with carved brackets shelters a second entrance in the southwest wall. The six-over-six, double-hung windows are covered with plywood on the first story. Modifications to the building have weakened its integrity, resulting in its non-contributing status.

Additional North Side Resources

A small residential property is located along the northeast edge of the district, approximately 800 ft north of the riverbank. The **Loughin House (LCS No. 022398, non-contributing building)**, constructed c. 1925, faces east toward South Trooper Road. The one-story, wood-frame bungalow measures 28 by 36 ft. The hipped gable roof is sheathed in wood shingles and features a boxed cornice with small returns at the gable ends and three brackets along the facade (east) elevation. The roof is raised with a lower pitch to extend over off-center front and rear porches, and a hip-on-gable shed dormer rises from the rear (west) roof slope. Clapboard siding covers the walls, and stucco coating covers the exposed concrete foundation. The front porch is open with two Tuscan wood columns and wood side railings. The rear porch is open on two sides and features similar columns and railings. The six-over-one windows occur singly, in pairs, and in a bank of four along the facade. A cantilevered bay window with a hipped roof is centered in the south

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side wall. The **Loughin House Garage (LCS No. 022399, non-contributing building)**, located northwest of the house at the end of a paved driveway, was likely built c. 1925 in conjunction with the house. The one-story, wood-frame building, measuring 18½ ft square, has an end-gabled, wood-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails. The walls are clapboard, and the foundation is concrete. A pair of wood sliding doors with multi-paned lights in the top portion fills the east wall. A single door is located in the south wall, and six-over-six double-hung windows are centered in the other walls. Although the house and garage were built within the district's period of significance, they are considered non-contributing resources because they lack historical and architectural significance as well as integrity.²¹ A short concrete path leads north from the driveway to the c. 1970 **Loughin Pump House (non-contributing building)**. The small one-story building has a flat roof with a wide boxed overhang, vinyl siding, and a poured concrete foundation. A single metal door and a small fixed window are located in the south elevation.

The Betzwood Picnic Area along the north bank of the river at the east edge of the district consists of a small visitor parking lot, an open grassy picnic area, and access to the Schuylkill River Trail and a boat landing. The c. 1970 **Betzwood Comfort Station (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is located along the south side of the paved access road near the west edge of the picnic area. The one-story concrete-block restroom building has a standing-seam metal gabled roof with a wide overhang. Vertical board siding covers the upper portion of the walls beneath the eaves. Separate entrances for men and women are located in the east and west end walls. The c. 1970 **Betzwood Pump House (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** on the lawn slightly southeast of the comfort station is a small one-story concrete-block building. It has a flat roof with a wide boxed overhang and a single metal door in the north wall.

Two repurposed nineteenth-century canal-related resources are located along the river trail approximately 200 ft west of the turnaround in the paved park access road. Both resources lack integrity from their original date of construction and were rebuilt after the close of the period of significance for the district;

²¹ The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission concurred that the Loughin House is not eligible for listing in the National Register in a March 21, 2005, letter to the Bureau of Design, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

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thus, they are counted as non-contributing.²² The **Canal House/Picnic Shelter (LCS No. none, non-contributing building)** is a one-story masonry building constructed c. 1960 from the ruins of a bunkhouse for canal workers that stood near this site by 1824. The 34-by-20-ft shelter has a rubble stone foundation and walls and faces south toward the riverbank and footpath. The side-gable roof with exposed rafters is missing a large portion of its wood shingles. Large stone interior chimneys serve fireplaces at each gable end. The south elevation features a wide central doorway flanked by two window openings. The building also has two smaller door openings in the rear (north) wall and one window opening in the south end of each side wall. The single open room on the interior has an exposed ceiling, exposed stone walls, and a crushed shale floor. The **Canal House Stable/Barbecue Pit (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** is a U-shaped masonry structure built into a small embankment 50 ft east of the picnic shelter. Constructed c. 1960 from the ruins of the stable associated with the canal bunkhouse, the barbecue pit consists of an 18-ft-long north retaining wall with sloping wing walls extending 7 ft at right angles to each end. The walls are composed of uncoursed rubble stone and, like the picnic shelter, exhibit twentieth-century construction methods. The north wall slopes from a central height of 8 ft to approximately 6 ft 10 inches at each end, and the wing walls terminate in horizontally surfaced stone blocks. A solid masonry platform, 3 ft wide by 2 ft high, runs the full length of the north wall between the wing walls. Three cast iron barbecue grills are spaced along the platform. The area within the walls and between the pit and the footpath is paved with shale (Dodd and Dodd 1981g: Volume IX, Structures 814 & 815).

Three stone culverts that direct stormwater through the Pennsylvania and Schuylkill Valley Railroad grade berm are located within the park, north of the Schuylkill River near the Betzwood Picnic Area. The **PRR Railroad Culvert 1 (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)**, **PRR Railroad Culvert 2 (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)**, and **PRR Railroad Culvert 3 (LCS No. none, non-contributing structure)** were constructed c. 1884 as part of the rail line development. In many instances, the deposition of gravel and cinder fill sections established the berm by effectively blocking the movement of water toward the river. Each culvert directs a small stream to the river. The arched openings are composed of stone or stone and brick culvert portals approximately 8 ft wide and 12 ft high from the stone base to the top of the arch. The arches rest on supporting stone walls. Although they were

²² The Schuylkill Navigation Canal, which extends well beyond the district boundary and had a major influence on the development of the villages of Valley Forge and Port Kennedy, is eligible for listing in the National Register, but no complete inventory of contributing resources has been compiled. Contributing status of associated resources is based on integrity, and no intact above-ground resources associated with the canal are located within the district (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2013).

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constructed during the district's period of significance, the culverts are not associated with any of the areas of significance defined in this nomination and are, thus, counted as non-contributing resources.

Archeological Sites

NOTE: The following information printed in **bold-face type** contains location information for sensitive archeological sites within the Valley Forge NHP Historic District. Under the authority of Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the following text should be redacted from the document before it is released to the public.

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forge was found to be in reasonably good condition and was reburied under a layer of plastic and dirt; it remains in that state today.

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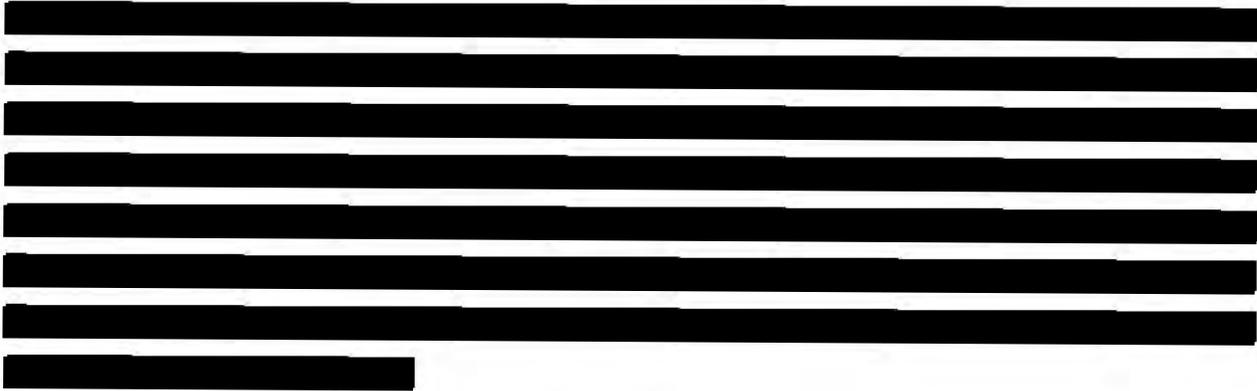
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Collections

The museum collections at Valley Forge NHP are significant as a comprehensive assemblage of artifacts, archives, and archeology that chronicle the history of Valley Forge in particular along with the broader themes of the American Revolution. The George C. Neumann Collection of Revolutionary War memorabilia forms the core assemblage of historic objects. The National Park Service acquired it in 1978, at which time it held the distinction of being the largest single private collection of Revolutionary War artifacts known in the world. It consists of nearly 1500 items, including shoulder weapons, swords, auxiliary edged weapons, and military accoutrements and accessories made by American, British, French, Dutch, Spanish, and German manufacturers. Additional artifacts in the collection include a large number of historic furnishings transferred to the National Park Service from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The archival collections include the John F. Reed Collection of rare eighteenth-century manuscripts, broadsides, pamphlets, books, and artifacts. In addition, the park maintains the archival records of the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge (1878–1893), the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1893–1977), and the National Park Service (1977–present). Park archeology collections reflect the extensive work completed to document various aspects of the Revolutionary War encampment, including domestic life, military training, and demographic patterns.

Statement of Integrity

The Valley Forge NHP Historic District retains integrity to the areas and periods of significance defined in this nomination. Overall, the district conveys its historical significance through its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district retains its pivotal location near Philadelphia, at the nexus of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River, as well as the natural topography and

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geological features that contributed to its selection as an encampment site, encouraged industrial settlement and associated domestic development, and enabled agricultural development. The waterways, the peaks of Mounts Joy and Misery, the broad Grand Parade, and the ridges where the encampment fortifications were constructed continue to characterize the district as they have for centuries. The viewsheds within and from the district that were integral both to the selection as a military encampment site and to the design of the commemorative landscape are relatively intact, with the exception of certain areas where encroaching modern development is visible.

The district's layered history is visible in the extant landscape and resources. Each distinct area of the district retains the feeling of a pastoral landscape and commemorative park. The Revolutionary War encampment is experienced through the interpretive lens of the district's evolution as a park since 1893, but the key components of that phase of the district's history are intact, both above and below ground. Surviving cultural features and patterns of spatial organization include road corridors, fields and woodland, farmstead buildings and clusters, and views. The reconstructed defensive works, monuments marking brigade locations, restored headquarters, tour routes, and commemorative landscape features clearly convey their associations with both the eighteenth-century encampment and the development of Valley Forge State Park during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The majority of buildings and monuments within the district remain in their original locations and retain integrity in terms of their setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some of the oldest houses in the district have been restored or rehabilitated to convey their eighteenth-century appearance (the period of their primary significance). The restorations generally involved the removal of exterior stucco and dormers or porches of later date and the infilling of later and/or larger window openings, as such alterations were not considered significant at the time of the work. Missing character-defining features were replaced based on the most accurate historical evidence available. The buildings retain at least portions of their original massing, plans, and materials. In particular, masonry structural elements, portions of chimneys and fireplaces, summer beams, and original door and window frames remain in many of the buildings.

Contributing reconstructed resources, such as the earthwork fortifications of the Inner and Outer Lines of Defense and the restored and partially reconstructed Steuben Memorial Information Center, convey their historical associations to the district's eighteenth-century appearance through their location, design, and setting. The reconstructions of the earthworks occurred within the period of significance and reflect the

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concepts and design principles established by early park planners. As such, they are eligible under Criterion A in the area of Conservation for their associations with the development of the state park and do not require application of Criteria Consideration E for reconstructed historic buildings and structures. The Steuben Memorial Information Center, reconstructed after the period of significance, does meet Criteria Consideration E because it remains on its original site within a district that retains integrity as a whole and continues to express the military and commemorative significance of the district.

The contributing pre- and post-contact-period archeological sites retain integrity of location, feeling, and association sufficient to convey their significance to the pre-contact-period settlement and use of the lands surrounding the confluence of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River; the Revolutionary War encampment of Valley Forge over the winter of 1777-1778; and the evolution of the Village of Valley Forge into a regional industrial locus from the early eighteenth century into the second half of the nineteenth century. Moreover, these demonstrable measures of integrity, particularly that of location, are sufficient to justify the archeological potential of the district dating from the pre- to post-contact periods.

The non-contributing resources within the district do not materially impact its overall integrity. Most are resources constructed after 1949, the end of the period of significance, for park administrative or interpretive purposes. These resources include the administration buildings constructed by the state during the late 1960s, soldier huts and small-scale commemorative monuments added during the post-World War II period, and buildings developed by the National Park Service after 1976. Other types of non-contributing resources consist of those that were constructed during the period of significance but either lack integrity or do not possess significant historical associations to the defined areas of significance, as indicated in the previous descriptions and in the data sheet. Those resources are, for the most part, relatively minor outbuildings or structures that are clustered on peripheral properties outside the core area of the district.

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HISTORIC DISTRICT DATA SHEET

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

NOTE: * This resource was previously listed in the National Register and documented as a contributing resource in a registration form accepted by the Keeper of the National Register.

RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
BUILDINGS = 50					
Blair House*	022366	c. 1875, additions c. 1920 and 1950	Valley Forge Village	13	
Boyer House*	022376	c. 1886	Valley Forge Village	13	
Carriage House [Kennedy]*	022360	1852, rehabilitation 1987	Port Kennedy	17	
David Potts House*	022324	c. 1725–1740, multiple additions, rehabilitation 1948–1950	Core Encampment	14	8
Furnace Office*	022361	c. 1855, 1910	Port Kennedy	17	36
Hayman House*	022368	c. 1880	Valley Forge Village	13	25
Horse-Shoe Trail East*	022358	c. 1795–1800, rehabilitation 20 th century	Valley Forge Village	18	
Horse-Shoe Trail South*	022348	1750–1790, additions c. 1850 and c. 1890	Valley Forge Village	18	
Horse-Shoe Trail West*	022357	c. 1795–1800, rehabilitation 20 th century	Valley Forge Village	13, 18	
Hospital Hut Replica*	022400	1909	Core Encampment	29	
Kennedy Mansion*	022359	1852	Port Kennedy	17	38
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Kennedy Pedestrian Walkway	080275	c. 1852	Port Kennedy	17	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
Knox's Quarters*	022325	c. 1770, c. 1800, west additions 1975	Valley Forge Farms	28	32
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Knox's Quarters Retaining Wall and Steps	080270	c. 1890–1900	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Knox-Tindle House*	022386	1910	Valley Forge Farms	28	35
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Knox-Tindle Retaining Wall	080249	1920–1930	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Lafayette's Quarters*	022330	c. 1763, c. 1839, 1882, rehabilitation 1978–1979	Valley Forge Farms	32	29
Lund House*	022388	c. 1910	Valley Forge Village	13	
Maurice Stephens House*	022346	1816, addition 1841, rehabilitation 2011	Core Encampment	16	13
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Maurice Stephens House – Retaining Wall	080246	after 1919	Core Encampment	16	13
Maurice Stephens Springhouse*	022347	1750–1798, addition c. 1875, rehabilitation 1975	Core Encampment	16	
Mordecai Moore House*	022328	1750–1759, multiple 19 th - and 20 th - century additions and renovations	Port Kennedy	22	37
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Mordecai Moore Retaining Wall	080272	c. 1837	Port Kennedy	22	
Pawling House*	080280	c. 1745; c. 1836 and 1870, damaged in 1967 fire	Northern Farms	9	39
Philander Knox Garage*	022339	1913	Valley Forge Farms	28	
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					

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Philander Knox Garage Retaining Wall	080240	1913	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Greenhouse*	022341	1876–1925	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Hired Hand’s House*	022338	c. 1850, addition 1880s	Valley Forge Farms	28	
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Philander Knox Hired Hand’s House Retaining Wall	080239	c. 1875–1925	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Mansion*	022337	c. 1783, c. 1800–1820, c. 1869 or c. 1880, 1913, rehabilitation 1979	Valley Forge Farms	28	30
Port Kennedy Railroad Depot*	080295	1904	Port Kennedy	12	
Potts Barn*	022336	1760–1820, remodel 1928	Core Encampment	14	
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Potts Barnyard Wall	080237	1875–1925	Core Encampment	14	
Schoolhouse*	022350	c. 1790–1810, rehabilitations 1906–1908 and 1975	Core Encampment	20	20
State Park Police Hut – Memorial Arch	none	1906–1910	Core Encampment	26	
Steuben Memorial Information Center*	022332	c. 1770, restoration/reconstruction 1965	Valley Forge Village	18	26
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Information Center Retaining Wall	080273	1875–1900	Valley Forge Village	18	26
Stirling’s Quarters*	022320	c. 1769, expansions c. 1810, c. 1830, and 1926	Valley Forge Farms	27	27
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Stirling’s Quarters Retaining Wall with Arbor	080265	1926	Valley Forge Farms	27	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
Stirling's Small Barn*	022322	1790-1810, rebuilt 1926	Valley Forge Farms	27	
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Stirling Small Barn Steps	080267	1926	Valley Forge Farms	27	
Stirling's Spring House and Bake House*	022321	c. 1769, expansions c. 1810 and 1926	Valley Forge Farms	27	27
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Stirling Spring House Steps	080266	1926	Valley Forge Farms	27	
Thomas House*	022372	c. 1880	Valley Forge Village	13	
Valley Forge Farm Agricultural Equipment Shed*	022619	1895	Valley Forge Farms	28	33
Valley Forge Farm Barn*	022326	c. 1800-1825	Valley Forge Farms	28	33
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Valley Forge Farm Barnyard Retaining Wall	080271	c. 1890-1900	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Valley Forge Farm Stable*	022327	c. 1895	Valley Forge Farms	28	34
Valley Forge Railroad Station*	022390	1911-1912	Core Encampment	14	7
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Valley Forge Railroad Station Retaining Wall	080278	1911-1912	Core Encampment	14	7
Valley Forge Railroad Station Pedestrian Underpass	080279	1911-1912	Core Encampment	14	
Varnum's Quarters*	022317	1711-1735, expansion c. 1825, multiple 20 th -century rehabilitations	Core Encampment	15	9
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Varnum's Paths	080232	c. 1711-1735, c. 1825-1835, rebuilt	Core Encampment	15	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
		in 20 th century			
Varnum's Retaining Wall	080233	1820-1880, 1940-1960	Core Encampment	15	9
Varnum's Outbuilding Foundation*	none	c. 1686-1720	Core Encampment	15	
Varnum's Springhouse*	080231	1825-1835, rehabilitation 1975	Core Encampment	15	10
Waggon seller Barn	none	1812-1815, alterations 1932	Northern Farms	2	42
Waggon seller Main House	none	c. 1785	Northern Farms	2	41
Waggon seller Tenant Cottage	none	c. 1700-1750 (southwest end) with multiple later additions	Northern Farms	2	
Walker Barn*	022323	1803	Valley Forge Farms	27	28
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Walker Barn Wall & Gate	080251	1803	Valley Forge Farms	27	28
Walnut Hill Estate Barn*	080282	1826, 1845	Northern Farms	9	40
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Walnut Hill Estate Stone Corral*	080283	1845	Northern Farms	9	40
Walnut Hill Estate Well Ruins	022626	1720-1820	Northern Farms	9	
Walnut Hill Estate Privy & Storage Building*	080287	c. 1826	Northern Farms	9	
Walnut Hill Estate Spring House*	080281	c. 1826; west end possibly 18 th century	Northern Farms	9	
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Walnut Hill Estate Spring House Retaining Wall	080290	c. 1900-1929	Northern Farms	9	
Walnut Hill Estate Tenant House*	080285	c. 1870-1880	Northern Farms	9	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
Washington Spring House*	022335	c. 1773–1777, rehabilitation 1976	Core Encampment	14	
Washington Stable*	022334	c. 1773, alterations 1926, rehabilitation 1975	Core Encampment	14	6
Washington’s Headquarters*	022333	1768–1770, rehabilitation 1975	Core Encampment	14	5, 6
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Washington Retaining Wall/Culvert	080235	unknown, possibly 1750–1777, later rebuilt	Core Encampment	14	
Washington Yard Wall	080236	c. 1933–1936	Core Encampment	14	6
Workizer-Thropp House*	022345	c. 1815, addition c. 1850, rehabilitation c. 1940	Valley Forge Village	13	24
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Workizer-Thropp Steps	080274	c. 1850	Valley Forge Village	13	
STRUCTURES = 25					
Eighteenth-Century Road Network	none	1710–1743	Core Encampment	10, 15, 18–20, 24–26, 28	19
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Baptist Road*	022540	1736	Core Encampment	10, 15, 20, 25	19
Gulph Road [c. 1725]*	022539	c. 1725	Core Encampment	14, 19, 20, 25, 26	
Road of the Religious*	022542	1710–1736	Core Encampment	15, 19, 20	

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Valley Creek Road & Mount Joy Footpaths	022543	1743	Core Encampment	13, 18, 19, 24, 28	
First Auxiliary Kiln*	022560	late 18 th to early 19 th century	Valley Forge Farms	32	
Horse-Shoe Trail Retaining Wall	080247	c. 1795–1800	Valley Forge Village	13,18	
Inner Line Linear Earthworks*	022482	1778	Core Encampment	14, 19, 24; 28	2
John Brown Lime Kiln*	022559	c. 1800–1825	Valley Forge Farms	32	
Mount Joy Redan*	022489	1778, restoration 1942	Core Encampment	24	
National Memorial Arch*	022503	1914	Core Encampment	25, 26	15
Outer Line of Defense*	none	1778, partially reconstructed c. 1952	Core Encampment	21, 22, 26, 29, 30	4
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Outer Line Linear Earthworks	022483	1778	Core Encampment	21, 22, 26, 29, 30	4
Outer Line Linear Support Works	022484	1778	Core Encampment	21, 22, 26, 29, 30	4
Reading Railroad rail line	None	c.1842	Core Encampment, Port Kennedy, Village of Valley Forge	9-14	
Philander Knox Root Cellar*	022621	c. 1880	Valley Forge Farms	28	31
Philander Knox Summer House*	022343	c. 1930	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Redoubt 1*	022488	1778, reconstruction 1915, 1942	Core Encampment	15	11

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Redoubt 2*	022494	1948–1949	Core Encampment	22	
Redoubt 3*	022485	1778, reconstruction 1915, 1942	Core Encampment	25	22
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Redoubt 3 Redan*	022486	1778, restoration 1942	Core Encampment	25	22
Redoubt 4*	022487	1778, reconstruction 1915, 1965	Core Encampment	15	
Redoubt Replica	none	1941	Core Encampment	22	
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
East Redan	none	1941	Core Encampment	22	
West Redan	none	1941	Core Encampment	22	
Replica of Stirling's Redan	none	1941	Core Encampment	20	
Second Auxiliary Kiln*	022561	late 18 th to early 19 th century	Valley Forge Farms	32	
State Park Road System	none	1901–1906	Core Encampment	14–15, 17, 19– 22, 24– 26, 28– 30	3, 4
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Inner Line Drive	none	1901–1904	Core Encampment	14, 15, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28	3
Outer Line Drive	none	1901–1906	Core Encampment	17, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30	4

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
Valley Creek Covered Bridge	none	1865, reconstruction 20 th century	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Valley Forge Farm Corn Crib*	022618	1895–1920s	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Valley Forge Road Bridge	none	1930–1932	Valley Forge Village	13	
Valley Forge Village Stone Retaining Wall	none	1890–1910	Valley Forge Village	13	25
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Blair House Retaining Wall	080248	1890–1910	Valley Forge Village	13	
Boyer House Wall and Walkway	080294	1890–1910	Valley Forge Village	13	
Hayman House Retaining Wall and Walkway	080276	1890–1910	Valley Forge Village	13	25
Lund House Wall and Walkway	080277	1900–1910	Valley Forge Village	13	
Wagonseller Stone Channel and Pond	none	early 19 th century	Northern Farms	2	
Walnut Hill Estate Road System	none	c. 1900–1929	Northern Farms	4, 9	39
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Walnut Hill Estate Culverted Stream	081425	1900–1929	Northern Farms	9	
Walnut Hill Estate Main Entrance Road	081423	1900–1929	Northern Farms	4, 9	39
Walnut Hill Estate Retaining Wall	080289	1900–1929	Northern Farms	9	
Walnut Hill Estate Stone Gate Post System	080288	1900–1929	Northern Farms	9	39
OBJECTS = 31					
Butler's Brigade Monument*	022508	1906–1908	Core Encampment	29	
Daughters of the Revolution Monument*	022535	1901, landscaping 1935–1938	Core Encampment	15, 16	12
Delaware Memorial Monument*	022521	1914	Core Encampment	14	

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General Armstrong Monument*	022522	1914	Core Encampment	14	
General Friedrich von Steuben Statue*	022513	1915, relocated 1979	Core Encampment	15	
General Wayne Statue*	022511	1907	Core Encampment	29	17
George Washington Monument	none	1932 recast of 1796 original, relocated 1943, 1956–1957, 2010	Core Encampment	14	
Glover's Brigade Monument*	022502	1906–1908	Core Encampment	26	
Hartley's Brigade Monument*	022510	1906–1908	Core Encampment	29	
Huntington's Brigade Monument*	022527	1908	Core Encampment	15	
Learned's Brigade Monument*	022500	1906–1908	Core Encampment	26	
Maine Memorial*	022499	1907, plaque 1922	Core Encampment	21	
Massachusetts Memorial*	022501	1911	Core Encampment	26	14
Maxwell's Brigade Monument*	022529	1908	Core Encampment	19	
McIntosh's Brigade Monument*	022523	1906–1908	Core Encampment	14	
Memorial Marker - Revolutionary War Soldier*	022526	1901	Core Encampment	15	
Muhlenberg's Brigade Monument*	022496	1908	Core Encampment	22	
New Jersey Memorial*	022532	1913	Core Encampment	19	21
Patterson's Brigade Monument*	022498	1906–1908	Core Encampment	21	
Pennsylvania Memorial*	022507	1908, plaques 1912	Core Encampment	29	16
Poor's Brigade Monument*	022504	1906–1908	Core Encampment	26	
Scott's Brigade Monument*	022512	1908	Core Encampment	29	
Site of Marquee Marker*	022530	1932, relocated 1943–1944	Core Encampment	19	

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Soldiers' Hut Monument*	022509	1935	Core Encampment	29	
Stirling's Division/Pennsylvania Brigades Monument*	022528	1906-1908	Core Encampment	20	23
Sullivan's Bridge Monument*	022536	1907	Core Encampment	10	
Unknown Soldiers Grave Markers*	022515	1911	Core Encampment	29	
Unknown Soldiers Monument*	022514	1911	Core Encampment	29	
Valley Forge Farm Gate Posts	080269	c. 1900	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Varnum's Brigade Monument*	022533	1908	Core Encampment	15	
Weedon's Brigade Monument*	022497	1908	Core Encampment	22	
SITES = 36					
Artillery Park*	none	1777-1778	Core Encampment	25	18
Colonial Springs Bottling Plant Ruins	080253	c. 1886, 1905	Valley Forge Village	18	
Colonial Springs Tenant House/Warehouse Ruins	080252	1880-1889	Valley Forge Village	18	
Colonial Springs Lower Dam/Retaining Wall Ruins	080258	c. 1886	Valley Forge Village	18	
Colonial Springs Upper Dam Ruin	080257	c. 1880	Valley Forge Village	18	
Conway's (3rd Pennsylvania) Brigade	VAFO 00552.001	1777-1778	Core Encampment	20	
Fatland Ford Site	VAFO 00355.000	Late Archaic-Early Woodland	Northern Farms	10	
1st Pennsylvania (Wayne's) Brigade	VAFO 00551.002	1777-1778	Core Encampment	29	
Fisher House/Slab Tavern Ruins	080255	1840-1860, 1880-1889	Valley Forge Village	18	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Fisher House Retaining Wall	080256	1880–1900	Valley Forge Village	18	
Fisher House Retaining Wall/Water Basin	080259	1880–1881	Valley Forge Village	18	
Grand Parade*	none	1777–1778	Core Encampment	15, 16, 20, 21	1, 12
Horse-Shoe Trail South Spring Structure Ruin*	022349	1900–1930	Valley Forge Village	18	
House Ruin near Sullivan’s Bridge Site*	022547	early 18 th century, west addition c. 1850	Core Encampment	10	
Huntington’s (2nd Connecticut) Brigade	VAFO 00552.002	1777–1778	Core Encampment	15	
Limestone Kiln Ruins	022548	mid- to late 19 th century	Port Kennedy	16	
Lower Forge Complex	VAFO 00070.000	c. 1718	Core Encampment	18	
Maxwell’s (New Jersey) Brigade	VAFO 00552.003	1777–1778	Core Encampment	20	
Meadow Grove Springhouse Ruin*	022354	core possibly 18 th century with 19 th - century additions, damaged in 1972 flood	Northern Farms	3	
Memorial Arch Landscape	none	1921–1924	Core Encampment	25, 26	15
<i>Historic Associated Feature</i>					
United States Memorial Arch Paving	080291	1921–1924	Core Encampment	25, 26	15
Mordecai Moore Root Cellar Ruin*	022620	1803–1837	Port Kennedy	22	
Muhlenberg’s Brigade	VAFO 00553.001	1777–1778	Core Encampment	21	
Musketry Range	VAFO	1777–1778	Port Kennedy	17	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
	00571.000				
Philander Chase Knox Estate Grounds	none	1876–c. 1930	Valley Forge Farms	28, 32	30
<i>Historic Associated Features</i>					
Philander Knox Grotto Ruin	none	early 20 th century	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Chase Knox Estate - Millstones	080242	c. 1930	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Carriage Step	080241	1913	Valley Forge Farms	28	30
Philander Knox Cast Iron Field Fence	080245	1900–1913	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Mansion Retaining Walls	080238	1876–1925	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Paths	080264	1880–1913	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Pool Ruin*	022686	1880–1904	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Reflecting Pool	080263	c. 1913	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Tennis Court Ruin	080244	1880–1904	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Philander Knox Walled Garden Ruins	080243	c. 1930	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Point Bar Site	VAFO 00354.000	Early Archaic–Woodland	Northern Farms	10	
Scott's (4th Virginia) Brigade	VAFO 00551.001	1777–1778	Core Encampment	29	
Stirling's Quarters Site	VAFO 00402.000	1777–1778	Valley Forge Farms	27	
Structural Ruin 1*	022553	1860–1875	Port Kennedy	16	
Structural Ruin 2*	022554	1860–1875	Port Kennedy	16	
Structural Ruin 3*	022555	1860–1875	Port Kennedy	16	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
Upper Forge Complex	VAFO 00104.000	mid-18 th century	Valley Forge Village	24	
Valley Creek Middle Dam Ruin	080293	1931 reconstruction of 18 th -century dam	Valley Forge Village	18	
Valley Creek Mills Paper Mill Site	VAFO 00560.005	c. 1869	Core Encampment	13	
Valley Forge Encampment	none	1777–1942	Encompasses entire district	All	All
Varnum's Picnic Area Prehistoric Site	VAFO 00117.000	Late Archaic	Core Encampment	15	
Walnut Hill Estate Smokehouse Ruin	080286	c. 1870–1880	Northern Farms	9	
Washington's Headquarters Complex	VAFO 00002.000	Late Archaic–Late Woodland; 1777–1778	Core Encampment	14	
Weedon's Brigade	VAFO 00553.02	1777–1778	Core Encampment	21	
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES = 142					

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
BUILDINGS = 82					
<i>Outside Period of Significance</i>					
Administration Building	none	1967–1968	Core Encampment	17	43
Amphitheater Building	none	c. 1976	Core Encampment	21	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
Artillery Park Comfort Station	none	after 1957	Core Encampment	25	
Auditorium	none	1967–1968	Core Encampment	17	
Betzwood Comfort Station	none	c. 1970	Northern Farms	12	
Betzwood Pump House	none	c. 1970	Northern Farms	12	
Black Powder Shed (807-O)	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
Commander-in-Chief's Guard Hut Replica	none	1962	Core Encampment	14	
Commander-in-Chief's Guard Hut Replica	none	1962	Core Encampment	14	
Commander-in-Chief's Guard Hut Replica	none	1962	Core Encampment	14	
Commander-in-Chief's Guard Hut Replica	none	1962	Core Encampment	14	
County Line Road Comfort Station	none	1994	Core Encampment	17	
David Walker Wagon Shed	none	c. 1950	Core Encampment	30	
Fatlands Farm Garage	none	c. 1950	Northern Farms	1	
Fatlands Farm Springhouse	none	c. 1960 (rebuilt)	Northern Farms	1	
Garage	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
Hazardous Materials Storage Shed (807-L)	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
Horse-Shoe Trail East Shed	none	c. 1970	Valley Forge Village	18	
Horse-Shoe Trail West Shed	none	c. 1970	Valley Forge Village	13	
Knox-Tindle Garage	022387	after 1957	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Loughin Pump House	none	c. 1970	Northern Farms	7	
Maintenance Building	none	c. 1960	Core Encampment	20	
Maryland Brigade Hut Replica	none	1963	Valley Forge Village	18	45

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
Mordecai Moore House Garage	none	c. 1975	Port Kennedy	22	
Orchard Lane Masonry Garage	none	c. 2000	Valley Forge Village	13	
Sand Storage Shed	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
Soldier's Hut Replica (near Artillery Park)	none	1976	Core Encampment	20	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Blacksmith's Shop)	none	1961	Core Encampment	25	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Huntington-1)	none	1962	Core Encampment	15	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Huntington-2)	none	1962	Core Encampment	15	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Maxwell-1)	none	1962	Core Encampment	19	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Maxwell-2)	none	1962	Core Encampment	19	
Soldier's Hut Replica (McIntosh)	none	1962	Core Encampment	14	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Muhlenberg-1)	none	1962	Core Encampment	22	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Muhlenberg-2)	none	1962	Core Encampment	22	46
Soldier's Hut Replica (Muhlenberg-3)	none	1962	Core Encampment	22	46
Soldier's Hut Replica (Muhlenberg-4)	none	1962	Core Encampment	22	46
Soldier's Hut Replica (Muhlenberg-5)	none	1962	Core Encampment	22	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Poor-1)	none	1962	Core Encampment	26	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Poor-2)	none	1962	Core Encampment	26	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Stirling-1)	none	1976	Core Encampment	15	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Stirling-2)	none	1976	Core Encampment	15	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Varnum-1)	none	1976	Core Encampment	15	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Varnum-2)	none	1976	Core Encampment	15	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
Soldier's Hut Replica (Varnum-3)	none	1962	Core Encampment	15	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Wayne)	none	1962	Core Encampment	29	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Woodford-1)	none	1962	Core Encampment	28	
Soldier's Hut Replica (Woodford-2)	none	1962	Core Encampment	28	
Storage Shed/Barn (807-A)	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
Storage Shed/Equipment (807-D)	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	20	
U.S. Post Office	none	c. 1964	Valley Forge Village	13, 18	
Varnum's Picnic Area Comfort Station	none	after 1957	Core Encampment	15	
Visitor Center	none	1976	Core Encampment	17	44
Washington's Headquarters Comfort Station	none	2009	Core Encampment	14	
Wayne's Woods Picnic Area Comfort Station	none	late 20 th century	Core Encampment	29	16
Whittle House	none	c. 1968	Valley Forge Farms	32	
Whittle House Garage and Stable	none	c. 1970	Valley Forge Farms	32	
<i>Lacking Integrity</i>					
Blair Garage/Smelting Shed	022367	primarily c. 1950, possibly 1890–1900 portions	Valley Forge Village	13	
Canal House/Picnic Shelter	none	c. 1824 ruins repurposed c. 1961	Northern Farms	11	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
Cinderbank House 1	022362	c. 1855	Port Kennedy	12	
Cinderbank House 2	022363	c. 1855	Port Kennedy	12	49
Cinderbank House 3	022364	c. 1855	Port Kennedy	12	
David Walker Barn	none	mid- to late 19 th century, rehabilitation c. 2010	Core Encampment	30	
David Walker Farmhouse	none	19 th century, rehabilitation c. 2010	Core Encampment	30	47
Loughin House	022398	c. 1925	Northern Farms	7	
Loughin House Garage	022399	c. 1925	Northern Farms	7	
Maintenance Building	none	1932–1933	Core Encampment	20	48
Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (807-B)	none	1930s	Core Encampment	20	
Storage Shed/Maintenance Supply (807-C)	none	1930s	Core Encampment	20	
Port Kennedy Quarry Building	022355	1830–1840	Port Kennedy	17	50
Rogers Building	022356	c. 1850, remodels 1880–1920 and 1965	Valley Forge Village	18	
State Park Police Hut – Artillery Park	none	1946	Core Encampment	20	
Waggon seller Tenant House	none	c. 1900–1930	Northern Farms	6	
<i>No Significant Associations</i>					
David Stephens House Privy	none	c. 1920	Core Encampment	15	
Midgley House	none	c. 1948	Valley Forge Village	13	
Midgley Garage	none	c. 1948	Valley Forge Village	13	
Samuel Brittain Sr. House	080250	c. 1933	Valley Forge Village	13	
Whittle Wellhouse	none	c. 1940	Valley Forge Farms	32	

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RESOURCE NAME	LCS ID/ ASMIS ID	DATE(S)	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	MAP #	PHOTO # (if applicable)
STRUCTURES = 12					
<i>Outside Period of Significance</i>					
Replica Bake Oven	none	1950–2000	Core Encampment	22	
Valley Forge Railroad Station Canopies	none	c. 2000	Core Encampment	14	
<i>Lacking Integrity</i>					
Canal House Stable/Barbecue Pit	none	c. 1824 ruins repurposed c. 1961	Northern Farms	11	
David Walker Root Cellar	none	mid-19 th century	Core Encampment	30	
Fatlands Farm Large Corral	none	c. 1822–1845, rebuilt c. 1950	Northern Farms	1	
Fatlands Farm Dam	none	unknown	Northern Farms	1	
Philander Knox Footbridge	022344	c. 1900, rebuilt 1975	Valley Forge Farms	28	
Replica Field Oven	none	early 20 th century	Core Encampment	29	
Stirling Spring Outflow	080268	1926	Valley Forge Farms	27	
<i>No Significant Associations</i>					
PRR Railroad Culvert 1	none	1884	Northern Farms	6	
PRR Railroad Culvert 2	none	1884	Northern Farms	5	
PRR Railroad Culvert 3	none	1884	Northern Farms	5	
OBJECTS = 17					
Betsy Ross Memorial Marker	none	1923, relocated 1975	Valley Forge Village	18	
Drake Pharr Memorial	none	1977, relocated 2000	Valley Forge Farms	28	
George Washington and Troops Monument	022531	1977	Core Encampment	25	
Georgia Memorial	022525	1959	Core Encampment	14	

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Kentucky Coffee Tree Marker	none	1954	Valley Forge Village	18	
Lord Stirling and James Monroe Monument	022516	1975	Valley Forge Farms	27	
Memorial Marker to Brigadier General McIntosh	none	1968	Valley Forge Village	18	
Memorial to Marylanders	022520	1963	Valley Forge Village	18	45
New Hampshire Regiments Memorial	022506	1970	Core Encampment	26	
New York Regiments Memorial	022505	1970	Core Encampment	26	
Nine North Carolina Regiments Monument	022524	1972	Core Encampment	14	
Patriots of African Descent Monument	081426	1993	Core Encampment	16	
Pennsylvania Freemasons Monument	none	1997	Core Encampment	26	
Rhode Island Regiment's Memorial	022534	1963	Core Encampment	15	
Rotary International Monument	none	1997	Core Encampment	29	
Telephone Pioneers Monument	none	1977	Core Encampment	25	
Virginia Monument	081735	1983	Core Encampment	29	
SITES = 1					
Structural Ruin 4	022556	c. 1900	Port Kennedy	16	
TOTAL NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES = 112					

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2 **8. Statement of Significance**
3

4 **Applicable National Register Criteria**

5 (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register
6 listing.)
7

- 8 A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the
9 broad patterns of our history.
- 10 B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
11
- 12 C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of
13 construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values,
14 or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack
15 individual distinction.
16
- 17 D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or
18 history.
19
20
21
22
23
24

25 **Criteria Considerations**

26 (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
27

- 28 A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
29
- 30 B. Removed from its original location
31
- 32 C. A birthplace or grave
33
- 34 D. A cemetery
35
- 36 E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
37
- 38 F. A commemorative property
39
- 40 G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
41
42
43
44

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- 1
2 **Areas of Significance**
3 (Enter categories from instructions.)
4 MILITARY HISTORY
5 CONSERVATION
6 OTHER: COMMEMORATION
7 POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
8 ARCHITECTURE
9 ENGINEERING
10 ARCHEOLOGY/Historic – Non-Aboriginal
11 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
12 AGRICULTURE
13 INDUSTRY
14 ART
15 ARCHEOLOGY/Prehistoric
16
17 **Period of Significance**
18 8000 B.C.–A.D. 1600
19 c. 1710–1949
20
21 **Significant Dates**
22 1777–1778: Continental Army encampment
23 1893: Valley Forge State Park established
24 1949: end of initial state park development
25
26 **Significant Person**
27 (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
28 Washington, George
29 Marquis de Lafayette
30 Steuben, Baron Friedrich von
31 Knox, Philander Chase
32 Holstein, Anna Morris
33 Kennedy, John
34
35 **Cultural Affiliation**
36 Early Archaic–Late Woodland
37
38 **Architect/Builder**
39 Du Portail, Louis Le Bègue de Presle (engineer, fortifications)
40 Cret, Paul Philippe (architect, National Memorial Arch)
41 Bush-Brown, Henry Kirke (sculptor, Wayne Statue)
42 Horrigan, John (sculptor, New Jersey Memorial)
43 Schweizer, J. Otto (sculptor, General Von Steuben Statue)
44 Okie, Richardson Brognard (architect, 1913 redesign of Philander Chase Knox Mansion)

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1 Duhring, Okie, and Ziegler Architects (Knox-Tindle House)
2 Brumbaugh, George Edwin (restoration architect)
3
4

5 **Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes
6 level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any
7 applicable criteria considerations.)
8

9 The Valley Forge National Historical Park (Valley Forge NHP) Historic District possesses significance
10 under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D. It derives its primary significance under Criterion A at
11 the national level in the area of Military History as the location of the Continental Army's encampment
12 during the winter of 1777-1778. The main body of the Continental Army under General George
13 Washington entered winter quarters at Valley Forge on December 19, 1777, after a campaign season that
14 included a string of military defeats and resulted in the British occupation of the capital city of
15 Philadelphia. Facing a harsh winter, sickness, and dire supply shortages, the army persevered and,
16 through improvements made to its provisioning departments and training regimen, emerged from camp
17 the following June as a stronger and more cohesive military force. The encampment event has since come
18 to exemplify the spirit and sacrifice of the Revolutionary War generation in the fight to secure American
19 independence. The district has additional national significance under Criterion A in the areas of
20 Conservation and Commemoration for its contributions to the history of historic preservation and its
21 associations with national trends in the commemoration of the Revolutionary War during the late
22 nineteenth and early twentieth century. The district's collection of resources associated with the early
23 eighteenth- through early twentieth-century development of the area is locally significant under Criterion
24 A in the areas of Agriculture and Industry.
25

26 Under Criterion B in the area of Military History, Washington's Headquarters is nationally significant for
27 its associations with George Washington (1732-1799), Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army
28 from 1775 to 1783. Washington resided in the house (NR 1973, NHL 1972) and used it as his command
29 center from December 1777 to June 1778. During this period, he oversaw the development of a secure
30 and habitable encampment at Valley Forge, succeeded in negotiating with Congress to improve the
31 Army's dire supply situation, and facilitated the implementation of the military training program that
32 improved the fighting capabilities of the force. Washington's accomplishments at Valley Forge not only
33 influenced the subsequent outcome of the war but also secured his own reputation as a master statesman
34 and military commander. Lafayette's Quarters is nationally significant as one of the only surviving

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1 buildings in the United States that can be associated definitively with the Marquis de Lafayette (1757–
2 1834) during his military service in the Continental Army. Lafayette, a French aristocrat, volunteered his
3 services to the cause of American independence, forging a critical liaison between the two countries and
4 becoming a heroic symbol of the new republic. The Valley Forge Encampment is nationally significant as
5 the site where Baron Friedrich von Steuben (1730–1794) made his most substantial contribution to the
6 American war effort. Steuben, a Prussian soldier of fortune who served under Frederick the Great, arrived
7 at Valley Forge in March 1778 and volunteered to train troops in European military tactics. The
8 standardized system of drills that he developed substantially improved the Continental Army’s fighting
9 skills and military discipline. In 1789 he published *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the*
10 *Troops of the United States*, which described the system and served as the U.S. Army’s basic training
11 manual until the early nineteenth century. The Philander Chase Knox estate—which encompasses Knox’s
12 Quarters, the Philander Knox Mansion, and the Knox-Tindle House, as well as numerous outbuildings
13 and landscape features—is nationally significant under Criterion B in the area of Politics/Government for
14 its associations with Philander Chase Knox (1853–1921), a renowned industrial lawyer and American
15 politician. Washington’s Headquarters is also locally significant under Criterion B in the area of
16 Conservation as the building most directly associated with the life work of Anna Morris Holstein (1824–
17 1900), a leading advocate for historic preservation in Montgomery County and the organizing force
18 behind the preservation of Washington’s Valley Forge headquarters. The Kennedy Mansion is locally
19 significant under Criterion B in the area of Industry for its association with John Kennedy (1815–1877), a
20 pioneer in the lime processing industry whose successful business ventures led to the development of a
21 thriving community at Port Kennedy.

22
23 Under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, the National Memorial Arch is a nationally significant,
24 relatively rare example of a high-style, Classical Revival triumphal arch constructed in the United States
25 by nationally prominent architect Paul Philippe Cret. The design of the Outer Line of Defense and the
26 Inner Line Linear Earthworks of the Revolutionary War developed by noted French military engineer
27 Louis Le Bègue de Presle Du Portail (1743–1802) is nationally significant in the area of Engineering as
28 one of the country’s earliest examples of advanced military engineering. The designed memorial park
29 landscape developed by the Valley Forge Park Commission from 1893 through 1935 is significant at the
30 state level under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture as a characteristic example of
31 commemorative military and historical park design from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
32 Representative architectural commemorative monuments and notable local examples of Pennsylvania

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1 German Traditional, Georgian, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire
2 and Colonial Revival style houses in the district contribute to its local significance under Criterion C in
3 the area of Architecture. In the area of Art, the General Wayne Statue, executed by Henry Kirke Bush-
4 Brown, is a locally significant example of monumental statuary by one of the foremost American military
5 figure sculptors of the early twentieth century.

6
7 Under Criterion D, the district is eligible for listing at the national level in the area of Historic–Non-
8 Aboriginal Archeology for its realized and potential ability to contribute substantive data regarding the
9 form and function of the 1777–1778 winter encampment. At the local level, the district also possesses
10 significance under Criterion D in the area of Industry for its known and potential archeological resources
11 associated with the early eighteenth- through early twentieth-century industrial development of the area.
12 Finally, the district is eligible for listing under Criterion D at the local level in the area of Prehistoric
13 Archeology for its demonstrated and potential ability to contribute substantive data regarding pre-contact-
14 period settlement patterns in the area dating from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods.

15
16 The period of significance for the Valley Forge NHP Historic District includes the years between 8000
17 B.C. and A.D. 1600 and c. 1710–1949. The former span encompasses the Early Archaic through Late
18 Woodland periods during which the district, as evidenced by the presence of significant archeological
19 sites, was occupied by Native Americans. The latter span includes the period during which the district
20 achieved its primary national significance as the site of the Continental Army’s encampment during the
21 winter and spring of 1777–1778. The years between c. 1710 and 1777–1778 through the late nineteenth
22 century represent locally significant periods of agricultural and industrial development of Valley Forge
23 and include the construction dates for a number of architecturally significant resources, as well as the
24 overlapping period between 1876 and 1949 during which the nationally significant events associated with
25 the conservation and commemoration of the Valley Forge encampment site occurred. The 1949 end date
26 of significance corresponds to the year that the restoration-focused development program laid out by the
27 Valley Forge Park Commission in 1936 and overseen by preservation architect George Edwin
28 Brumbaugh was completed. This milestone marked the end of the early state park development period, in
29 which a succession of clearly defined overarching goals informed the direction of the commission’s
30 activities. The character of subsequent development efforts varied greatly in response to shifting
31 priorities, external pressures, changes in park oversight, and new management trends—with later projects

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1 often reversing or removing evidence of previous work. Consequently, the existing commemorative
 2 landscape most closely resembles the state park of the mid-twentieth century.

3
 4 Criteria Consideration B applies to the district for the relocation of three contributing objects within the
 5 district that are significant primarily for their commemorative associations: the General Friedrich von
 6 Steuben Statue, the George Washington Monument, and the Site of Marquee Marker. The district meets
 7 Criteria Consideration E for reconstructed buildings because the Steuben Memorial Information Center,
 8 eligible under Criterion A for its associations with the Valley Forge military encampment of 1777–1778,
 9 was restored and partially reconstructed on its original site within a district that retains integrity as a
 10 whole. The building continues to express military and commemorative themes associated with the
 11 district’s national significance. The district meets Criteria Consideration F as a commemorative property
 12 that has achieved historical significance in its own right due to its age, tradition, and symbolic value. The
 13 commemorative resources within the district are prominent elements of the encampment landscape and
 14 expressions of contemporary thought regarding the commemoration and interpretation of properties
 15 associated with American Colonial and Revolutionary War history.

16
 17 **Summary of Significance**

Criterion	Area	Level
A	Military History	National
	Conservation	National
	Other: Commemoration	National
	Agriculture	Local
	Industry	Local
B	Military History	National
	Politics/Government	National
	Industry	Local
	Conservation	Local
C	Architecture	National and Local
	Engineering	National
	Landscape Architecture	State
	Art	Local
D	Archeology/Historic – Non-Aboriginal	National
	Archeology/Prehistoric	Local
	Industry	Local

18
 19
 20 **Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of
 21 significance.)

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CRITERION A – MILITARY HISTORY

The Valley Forge Encampment²³

The Continental Army’s encampment at Valley Forge from December 19, 1777 to June 19, 1778 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.

Campaign for Philadelphia, September through December 1777

The occupation of Valley Forge by the Continental Army followed on the heels of a string of military defeats at the hands of British forces under the command of Sir William Howe. After capturing and occupying New York City the previous year, British plans for the 1777 campaign focused on gaining

²³ Except where noted, information used to develop the historical contexts, background, and historical development of individual resources contained in this document was compiled from existing cultural resource management reports prepared for Valley Forge NHP. The main sources include Volumes I, II, and III of the *Valley Forge Historical Research Report*, Bodle and Thibaut 1982; the *Washington’s Headquarters Cultural Landscape Report*, Heritage Landscapes 2007; and *Valley Forge National Historical Park, Draft National Register Documentation*, John Milner Associates and National Park Service (JMA/NPS) 2009.

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1 control of the strategically important Hudson River Valley and the colonial capital city of Philadelphia.
2 The former goal was thwarted when the Northern Department of the Continental Army under the
3 command of General Horatio Gates defeated General John Burgoyne's army at the Battles of Saratoga on
4 September 19 and October 7. Burgoyne's surrender of his entire army on October 17 proved to be a
5 significant turning point in the war effort, ultimately providing the impetus for France's decision to enter
6 the conflict on the side of the Americans. One of the main reasons for Burgoyne's defeat was Howe's
7 failure to provide promised support from New York City. Howe believed that the destruction of
8 Washington's army was the primary objective and that by threatening Philadelphia he could draw it into a
9 decisive battle that would effectively end the rebellion. In the spring of 1777, unbeknownst to Burgoyne
10 who was making preparations to launch his campaign from Canada, Howe sent revised plans to the
11 British War Ministry that included the option of taking Philadelphia from the south. The plan was
12 influenced by the knowledge that Washington's army had recovered much of the strength it had lost due
13 to expiring enlistments over the winter and that it was well-positioned from its base at Morristown, New
14 Jersey to harass his flank and supply lines if he chose to move on the direct overland route to
15 Philadelphia. After several unsuccessful attempts to lure Washington into a general engagement in
16 northern New Jersey during the spring of 1777, Howe loaded his army comprised of approximately
17 15,000 troops onto ships under the command of his brother Sir Richard Howe and set sail for the upper
18 Chesapeake (Olausen et al. 2011; Pollarine 1993:4; SMA/JMA 2002:549).

19
20 The land campaign for Philadelphia began with the arrival of Howe's fleet at the upper end of the
21 Chesapeake at the end of August 1777. Upon receiving intelligence of the move, Washington moved his
22 army of approximately 11,000 troops (supplemented by militia units) south to protect the city. Well
23 before, in the spring of 1777, Washington anticipated the British strategy and gave orders to relocate
24 much of the commissary and quartermaster stores at Philadelphia to the Mount Joy forge in Valley Forge
25 (Olausen et al. 2011; Pollarine 1993:4; SMA/JMA 2002:549).

26
27 The first major engagement of the Philadelphia campaign occurred at Brandywine Creek on September
28 11, 1777. Howe created a diversion by sending Hessian troops to attack the American center at Chadds
29 Ford. Simultaneously, he moved northward with the main body of British troops, crossed Brandywine
30 Creek at Jeffries Ford, and attacked the right flank of the American army from the rear. The surprise
31 attack rolled up the American lines and forced the troops to fall back to a new defensive position. While
32 the right struggled to hold, the Hessians crossed Chadds Ford and attacked the American center. The

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1 Americans were able to hold on until nightfall, when Washington devised and executed a hasty but
2 orderly retreat toward the village of Dilworth. The battle was an overwhelming British victory but did not
3 accomplish the goal of destroying Washington's army, which remained in the field between Howe's
4 forces and Philadelphia (Pollarine 1993:6-9; SMA/JMA 2002:549).

5
6 Following the Battle of Brandywine, the two armies continued to maneuver for position in Chester
7 County. Washington pressed the Continental Congress for more troops and obtained reinforcements from
8 New York and Maryland. The local Philadelphia militia was also called out to guard the fords and ferries
9 above the city. Several minor engagements occurred as Washington continued to maneuver to keep his
10 army between the British and Philadelphia. One that had the potential to develop into a general battle
11 happened at White Horse Tavern (a.k.a. Battle of the Clouds or Battle of Warren) in present-day Malvern
12 on September 16. Before the armies became heavily engaged, however, Washington became concerned
13 about the strength of his position and, after the beginning of a heavy rain storm that ruined a significant
14 amount of ammunition, decided to pull back. The next day Congress fled Philadelphia, and the state
15 government left the city soon after. On September 18, Washington sent a detachment to the village of
16 Valley Forge to remove the valuable commodities he had stored there the previous spring. A British
17 raiding party surprised the Americans as they were loading goods on barges, and Howe's men confiscated
18 the stores and burned the forge complex. On the 19th, Washington marched his troops north, crossing the
19 Schuylkill River at Parker's Ford and leaving a contingent of Pennsylvania troops under Brigadier
20 General Anthony Wayne at the river near the village of Paoli. Howe learned of the location of Wayne's
21 camp and detached troops under General Charles Grey to conduct a night attack. So as not to alert the
22 unsuspecting Americans, Grey ordered his men to remove the flints from their guns and use only
23 bayonets. After midnight on September 21, Grey's forces swept into the American camp, achieving
24 complete surprise, and inflicted heavy casualties. Americans referred to the engagement thereafter as the
25 Paoli Massacre due to Grey's tactics and rumors that the British killed unarmed prisoners. After Paoli,
26 Howe began moving upriver, while Washington held his army on the upper reaches of the river to protect
27 the inland stores at Reading, essentially leaving Philadelphia open to the advancing British. Howe crossed
28 the Schuylkill on September 22 and by the next day established a defensive line between the Americans
29 and the capital city through Norristown. The British officially assumed control of Philadelphia on
30 September 26, 1777 (JMA/NPS 2009:8-143; Pollarine 1993:9-11).

31

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1 Although Howe had succeeded in his mission to take Philadelphia, the Americans still held the Delaware
2 River forts of Mifflin and Mercer, blocking British access to their water-borne supply line. Howe
3 therefore divided his forces, leaving a strong detachment at Germantown to guard the city and sending the
4 remaining troops to march on the American fortifications. Meanwhile, news of Gates' success against the
5 British at Saratoga caused some in Congress to express dissatisfaction with Washington's inability to
6 produce similar results in Pennsylvania. In response to pressure from Congress to engage the enemy,
7 Washington called a Council of War among his generals on September 28 to discuss his options. The
8 Council initially recommended against an attack, but on October 4 Washington ordered an ill-conceived
9 movement on the British outpost at Germantown that ended in defeat. The British besieged Fort Mifflin,
10 overlooking the Delaware River below Philadelphia, from October 10 to November 15, 1777, when the
11 American garrison, after a valiant defense, evacuated the works. Fort Mercer, across the river on the New
12 Jersey side, fell on November 20, giving Howe a secure water route. The British troops subsequently
13 settled into winter quarters in Philadelphia (Pollarine 1993:11-14; SMA/JMA 2002:549).

14
15 During this time, Washington received reinforcement troops detached from Gates' command. By the
16 beginning of November, the American forces established a camp at Whitemarsh in Montgomery County.
17 Congress continued to press for a winter campaign similar to that which had produced the previous year's
18 victories at Trenton and Princeton. In response, Washington sent out small detachments from Whitemarsh
19 to scout potential weaknesses in Howe's lines and harass British foraging parties. A series of skirmishes
20 from December 5 through December 8 illustrated the relative strengths and weaknesses of both sides and
21 convinced all parties, including Congress, of the impossibility of a successful winter campaign.
22 Washington then turned his attention to establishing a permanent winter encampment for his army
23 (Pollarine 1993:13-15).

24
25 In addition to securing a place that met the army's strategic and logistical requirements, Washington had
26 to satisfy the concerns of Pennsylvania's government, which expected the Continental Army to protect
27 the countryside around Philadelphia from plunder by the British, and the Continental Congress, which
28 desired that Washington seek to supply the army from areas proximate to Philadelphia so as to keep those
29 provisions from British hands. Washington also recognized that a large portion of the food and material
30 supply of the army would have to come from the civilian population and sought to minimize that burden
31 to the greatest extent feasible by locating away from major town centers in the interior. Wayne, who was
32 the most familiar with the region among Washington's general staff, purportedly recommended that

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1 Valley Forge might meet the criteria, and Washington directed his chief military engineer, Brigadier
2 General Du Portail, to scout the area as one of several potential encampment locations.

3
4 Historical accounts of the encampment often give the impression that the Valley Forge was a remote
5 wilderness. In fact, the area was a populated agricultural and industrial center that was well-suited
6 through its location, topography, and previous development to serve as a military cantonment.
7 Geographically, Valley Forge, about 20 miles distant from Philadelphia, was far enough to discourage
8 Howe from making a general attack yet close enough for the Americans to interfere with British foraging
9 activities. Du Portail reported that the high ground of Mount Joy, Mount Misery, and the south ridge
10 provided sweeping views of the surrounding countryside that, together with the Schuylkill River to the
11 north, made the area easily defensible. Much of the area was cleared agricultural land that provided good
12 building sites and was of a size sufficient to accommodate the entire army. Surrounding woods offered a
13 ready supply of timber for the construction of shelters and other features necessary to support the
14 encampment. The site also had an established road network that connected it with interior areas where
15 supplies might be available. One of Valley Forge's chief drawbacks, however, was that the agriculturally
16 rich area had already been the target of significant foraging activities by the British, who had largely
17 stripped it of livestock, food stuffs, and other supplies and damaged or destroyed considerable amounts of
18 property, including industrial sites such as the local grist and saw mills (Bodle 2002:4-5; JMA/NPS
19 2009:8-140; Pollarine 1993:16-18).

20
21 Based on the information he received from Du Portail, Wayne, and others, Washington concluded that
22 Valley Forge would meet both his political and military needs. He put the army on the move from
23 Whitemarsh on December 11 and crossed the Schuylkill River, stopping briefly near Gulph Mills, where
24 he informed the army on December 17 of his intention to camp nearby. He thanked the men for the
25 "fortitude and patience with which they...sustained the fatigues of the Campaign" and expressed his wish
26 that it was in his power to "conduct the troops into the best winter quarters" in the Pennsylvania interior.
27 That he could not do, however, without burdening those towns, which were already crowded with
28 refugees from Philadelphia, and leaving the area around the city "to be despoiled and ravaged by the
29 enemy." The orders acknowledged the army would face significant challenges, but Washington was
30 convinced that "officers and soldiers, with one heart, and one mind, will resolve to surmount every
31 difficulty, with a fortitude and patience, becoming their profession, and the sacred cause in which they are

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1 engaged.” Two days later the army resumed its march and entered the camp at Valley Forge (Fitzpatrick
2 1931–1944:Volume 10; Pollarine 1993:18; Crackel 2008:General Orders 12/7/1777).

3
4 **Development of the Valley Forge Encampment, December 1777–March 1778**

5
6 The **Valley Forge Encampment (LCS No. none, contributing site)** site encompasses the entire area
7 within the district and is associated with the use and development of the land during the Continental
8 Army’s occupation of the area. During that time, the existing agricultural and industrial landscape was
9 overlaid with a military layer that included fortifications, training and supply areas, and accommodations
10 for officers and enlisted men. The bulk of construction and the acquisition of housing for officers within
11 existing dwellings occurred within the first month of the army’s arrival. Although altered by subsequent
12 development over time, the site encompasses numerous contributing resources and historic features that
13 were present during the encampment and derive their primary significance for their association to that
14 event.

15
16 ***Housing***

17
18 With the approaching winter, shelter was the primary concern and the construction of housing to
19 accommodate the soldiers took precedence over other work, with the exception of that required to
20 establish the camp’s fortifications. Washington issued specifications for hut construction that included
21 that they be approximately 16-by-18 ft and be built from available materials such as stone, wood, and
22 mud. However, not all huts were built according to the specifications; many were smaller or larger than
23 the stipulated size and varied in design. Floors were either split log or bare earth. Some huts had no doors,
24 while others had doors made of rarely available materials such as sawn boards. Many had stone hearths or
25 fireplaces. Roofs were covered with oak shakes, turf, tent canvas (although it was prohibited), or a
26 combination of wood and earth. Most men were living in huts by the beginning of February, although
27 construction continued sporadically through May 1778 as necessary to repair or replace deteriorating
28 shelters. The number of huts constructed during the encampment is unknown, but recent estimates put it
29 at approximately 2,000 (JMA/NPS 2009:8-143–8-144; Pollarine 1993:40–41).

30
31 The arrangement of the huts was designed to support the fortifications and other arrangements that Du
32 Portail made to secure the camp from attack. According to Du Portail’s plans, which he prepared before

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1 the end of 1777, most of the huts were arranged closely into rows forming the equivalent of a series of
2 streets, aligned by regiment according to the march order for battle. Many were sited behind the outer line
3 defenses so that fortifications there might be quickly manned if the camp was threatened. A stone-lined
4 road or path followed the interior of the fortifications between the earthworks and the huts. Rows of huts
5 for enlisted men were closest to the earthworks, with larger huts spaced farther apart behind the enlisted
6 men for the officers. The support section of the camp, where food was prepared and stored, was sited
7 further behind the fortification line. Each brigade was also supposed to construct at least one hospital
8 building. Other buildings within the encampment included a provost's house, guardhouse, and stores for
9 clothiers, military supplies, and provisions (JMA/NPS 2009:8-143-8-144; Pollarine 1993:40-41).

10
11 Many of the general staff took up quarters in local farmhouses. Within a week after his arrival, General
12 Washington sublet the Isaac Potts House in the small village of Valley Forge from its occupant, Mrs.
13 Deborah Hewes. Thereafter known as **Washington's Headquarters (LCS No. 022333, contributing**
14 **building)**, the five-room house served as Washington's headquarters and residence. As was her practice
15 during each cantonment of the Revolution, the General's wife, Martha, joined him for part of the winter.
16 The house also accommodated a number of aides. Tents and wood huts erected in the vicinity of the
17 house sheltered Washington's life guards. Support buildings on the property, including the **Potts Barn**
18 **(LCS No. 022336, contributing building)** and the **Washington Stable (LCS No. 022334, contributing**
19 **building)**, were probably used to house livestock and store supplies. The **Washington Spring House**
20 **(LCS No. 022335, contributing building)** and the **Washington Retaining Wall/Culvert (LCS No.**
21 **080235, historic associated feature)** also existed at the time of the encampment.

22
23 Most of the general staff found quarters on the southern edge of the camp, where several farmhouses were
24 clustered. Major General William Alexander, Lord Stirling (1726-1883) reputedly established his
25 headquarters on the Reverend William Currie's farmstead west of Valley Creek. Despite the lack of
26 indisputable documentary evidence, oral history and tradition speculated and subsequently established
27 that Lord Stirling, along with his wife and daughter, spent at least part of the winter of 1778 quartered at
28 the Currie House, which is now referred to as **Stirling's Quarters (LCS No. 022320, contributing**
29 **building)**. James Monroe (1758-1831), who later became the fifth President of the United States, joined
30 Stirling's staff as aide-de-camp in November 1777 and also may have occupied the house during the
31 encampment. The lower west portion of **Stirling's Spring House and Bake House (LCS No. 022321,**
32 **contributing building)** also existed on the property during the encampment. Brigadier General Henry

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1 Knox (1750–1806), Washington’s artillery expert during the Revolutionary War, and his wife, Lucy,
2 reportedly quartered at the property adjacent to the Currie property. **Knox’s Quarters (LCS No. 022325,**
3 **contributing building)** on the east side of Valley Creek appears on military and spy maps of the
4 encampment period. General Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette (1757–1834) is believed to have
5 been quartered in the eastern section of the Samuel Havard House, on a farmstead south of Mount Misery
6 in the Great Valley. The house is labeled as **Lafayette’s Quarters (LCS No. 022330, contributing**
7 **building)** on the Davis-Armstrong-Sparks map of 1833, prepared by William Davis who was related by
8 marriage to Samuel Havard. Woodman’s 1850 history of Valley Forge also states that Lafayette was
9 quartered at the house of Samuel Havard (Dodd and Dodd 1981c:10).

10

11 Local tradition placed Brigadier General James Mitchell Varnum (1748–1789), the commander of two
12 regiments of Rhode Island troops and two brigades of Connecticut troops, at the farmstead of David
13 Stephens, east of Valley Creek on the northern end of the Grand Parade. Archeological excavations of the
14 site, one of the few officers’ quarters marked by name on contemporary maps of the camp, led to the
15 conclusion that Varnum was quartered in the existing David Stephens House, traditionally known as
16 **Varnum’s Quarters (LCS No. 022317, contributing building).** **Varnum’s Outbuilding Foundation**
17 **(LCS No. none, historic associated feature)** remains from an early eighteenth-century outbuilding that
18 existed on the property, and other pre-Revolutionary features include a portion of **Varnum’s Paths (LCS**
19 **No. 080232, historic associated feature).** **Varnum’s Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080233, historic**
20 **associated feature)** likely dates to the nineteenth century. Historic documentation strongly suggests that
21 Brigadier General Jedediah Huntington’s (1743–1818) quarters during the encampment, previously
22 believed to be in a portion of the existing Maurice Stephens House on the property adjacent to the David
23 Stephens farmstead, were actually located in or near a log house formerly on the property. The north end
24 of the **Maurice Stephens Springhouse (LCS No. 022346, contributing building)** likely corresponds to
25 a 15-by-20-ft “stone milk house” listed on the 1798 Direct Tax List for the property (Dodd and Dodd
26 1981g:Volume II, Structure 112A). Tradition holds that the Commissary General and other high-ranking
27 military personnel may have occupied and used the 1750–1759 portion of the **Mordecai Moore House**
28 **(LCS No. 022328, contributing building)** as temporary quarters during the encampment, but no
29 corroborating cartographic or documentary evidence has yet been identified to substantiate these claims.
30 Numerous references contained in twentieth-century documents, including published state park maps and
31 guides, refer to the house as such. The **Mordecai Moore Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080272, historic**
32 **associated feature)** is a c. 1837 addition to the property.

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1
2 Nineteenth-century historians made many references to the Army's use of the **David Potts House (LCS**
3 **No. 022324, contributing building)** in the village of Valley Forge during the winter of 1777–1778, but it
4 is not known whether Isaac Potts (the owner at that time) leased it to the military or whether it was
5 commandeered. Besides serving as one of several bake houses that provided bread for the Continental
6 Army, unconfirmed sources indicate that the Baker General resided there and that it served as an
7 assembly room for entertainments. Washington's General Orders also document its function as the setting
8 for courts martial (Dodd and Dodd 1981a:14,21–22). The **Potts Barnyard Wall (LCS No. 080237,**
9 **historic associated feature)** on the property appears to have been built sometime in the late nineteenth
10 century or early twentieth century, although it could have existed earlier. Also in the village, the
11 reconstructed **Steuben Memorial Information Center (LCS No. 022332, contributing building)** is
12 believed to have been a farmhouse owned by James (Jimmy) White during the encampment. During the
13 period of the reconstruction planning and work (1963–1965), the Valley Forge Park Commission
14 erroneously designated the house as first a Camp Hospital, later the Adjutant General's and Steuben's
15 Quarters, and finally Steuben's Quarters. The basis for the contention seems to have been an
16 overwhelming desire on the part of a local German-American group called the Steuben Society of
17 America to identify a resource at Valley Forge with the German General Baron Friedrich von Steuben
18 (1730–1794). Additional evidence presented in the Historic Structure Report prepared for the building,
19 however, disassociates Steuben from the house and ascribes it instead to the quarters of the Adjutant
20 General, a position that was held by at least four different officers during the encampment (Dodd and
21 Dodd 1981b:4–7). The **Information Center Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080273, historic associated**
22 **feature)** on the property dates to the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

23
24 The north side of the river also housed troops and support facilities. The soldiers used boats and rafts to
25 transport supplies both across and up and down the river. General Washington ordered troops under the
26 command of Major General John Sullivan to construct a bridge at a point to the north of the main
27 encampment area near Fatland Ford, "as soon as is practicable by means of which I hope we shall be able,
28 in a great measure with the aid of the Militia to check the Excursions of the Enemy's parties on the other
29 side" (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944: Volume 10). The bridge also provided the troops with a strategic escape
30 route in the event of a British attack (Trussell 1998:31). The bridge was completed by March of 1778.
31 Although constructed of heavy timbers, the bridge did not survive more than a year, as ice floes and
32 spring freshets contributed to its quick demise (NPS 2000b:25). The northern terminus of the bridge was

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1 located not far from Henry Pawling's farmstead, which became the storage depot for food and supplies
2 for the army. The north end of the **Pawling House (LCS No. 080280, contributing building)** existed at
3 the time of the encampment and remains on the property. Its strategic location directly across from the
4 main section of the encampment, as well as its proximity to major roads servicing the area, was "a
5 convenient location to collect cattle, rice, flour, hogs, and probably other provisions arriving from New
6 York, New Jersey, and New England" (Marshall-Dutcher and Pollarine 1988:1). A market where local
7 farmers could bring farm products and livestock for sale to the Army was established at Sullivan's
8 Bridge.

9
10 The early eighteenth-century **House Ruin near Sullivan's Bridge Site (LCS No. 022547, contributing**
11 **site)**, located south of the river on a trail that linked it with eighteenth-century roads and the Valley Forge
12 area, was more accessible than most of the farmhouses used as quarters by the generals. Its proximity to
13 the bridge added to its importance; thus, it is very likely that the building would have served as quarters
14 for one or more of the senior officers during the encampment. General Sullivan himself may have been
15 quartered near the bridge, at least for the period of its construction.

16
17 The **Eighteenth-Century Road Network (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** that existed at the
18 time of the encampment supported the military uses of the landscape. The Continental Army utilized
19 existing thoroughfares to facilitate circulation through the encampment and enable the transport of
20 information and supplies to and from Valley Forge. These roadways included the **Baptist Road (LCS**
21 **No. 022540, historic associated feature)**, the **Road of the Religious (LCS No. 022542, historic**
22 **associated feature)**, the **Gulph Road [c. 1725] (LCS No. 022539, historic associated feature)**, and
23 portions of the **Valley Creek Road & Mount Joy Footpaths (LCS No. 022543, historic associated**
24 **feature)**.

Fortifications

25
26
27
28 Construction of the defensive fortifications at Valley Forge began in January 1778 and continued into the
29 spring. Washington fortified the encampment against the ever-present threat of a British attack from
30 Philadelphia, which never materialized. He developed specifications for the fortifications in consultation
31 with his Inspector General Baron von Steuben and Brigadier General Du Portail, both of whom brought
32 considerable military expertise to the project. French military engineers in particular were thought to be

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1 among the best in the development and construction of fortifications during this period. Designed to
2 augment the natural defensive advantages provided by the Schuylkill River to the north and Mount Joy to
3 the west, these earthworks appeared on Du Portail's map as a series of linear forms with angled
4 extensions representing redans or other gun emplacement locations allowing for cross-fire. Du Portail
5 marked out positions for specific fortification features, so as to provide a defensible position where
6 earthworks (walls made of packed earth usually held together by wooden planks with sod on them to
7 prevent erosion and for easier maintenance; they may have been about 10 ft in height) would be most
8 useful. The works had to be relatively permanent, since the army expected to be in camp for several
9 months. Du Portail planned and supervised the construction of two main lines of defense supported by a
10 series of entrenchments, redoubts, and other obstacles. He requested from General Washington three
11 companies of "sappers," or soldiers specializing in military engineering, who were "instructed in
12 everything that relates to the Construction of Field works—how to dispose of the Earth—to cut the
13 Slopes—face with Turf or Sods—make fascines—arrange them properly—cut and fix Palisades &ca"
14 (Louis Du Portail to George Washington, 18 January 1778, as cited in Boyle 2000:28).

15
16 The Valley Forge National Historical Park contains the remains of historic 1778 earthwork fortifications
17 as well as twentieth-century reconstructions of such features. Many of the outer line entrenchments and
18 associated redoubts were subject to plowing after the encampment when the farmers reclaimed their land.
19 Inner line entrenchments survived longer because the steeper terrain was less suitable for agricultural
20 purposes, but storm water succeeded in eroding much of the historic fabric. The **Inner Line Linear**
21 **Earthworks (LCS No. 022482, contributing structure)** formed a semicircle extending north to south
22 from the edge of the river to Baptist Road and following a ridgeline at an elevation of 250 ft. Just in front
23 of the Inner Line, an abattis of sharply pointed rails, timbers, and saplings was erected; and a line of
24 entrenchments was located within the earthworks. The partially reconstructed **Outer Line of Defense**
25 **(LCS No. none, contributing structure)** consisted of the parallel lines of the **Outer Line Linear**
26 **Earthworks (LCS No. 022483, historic associated feature)** and the **Outer Line Linear Support**
27 **Works (LCS No. 022484, historic associated feature)** that followed a northeasterly-southwesterly
28 ridgeline at an elevation of 200 ft and faced southeast toward Philadelphia. Maps and other documentary
29 evidence suggest that five major earthwork redoubts (enclosed defensive emplacements) flanked by
30 artillery redans (V-shaped salient angles) strengthened the defenses. Redoubt 1 (sometimes known as the
31 Star Redoubt) commanded the northern section of the camp, overlooking the Schuylkill River and
32 Sullivan's Bridge, protecting the routes from the north. Redoubt 3 (sometimes known as Fort

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1 Washington) and Redoubt 4 (sometimes known as Fort Huntington) anchored either end of the Inner Line
2 with Redoubt 3 protecting the southern approaches to the camp. Redoubt 5 and its flanking redans served
3 as the eastern termination of the Outer Line.²⁴ In mid-April of 1778, Du Portail requested the construction
4 of more earthworks. The **Mount Joy Redan (LCS No. 022489, contributing structure)** does not appear
5 on the Du Portail map but was probably built around that time. A fairly large redan apparently filled in a
6 gap in the Inner Line located in a direct approach line to the sensitive area of Washington's Headquarters
7 (Hawke 1998:8; Trussell 1998:50).

8
9 The area bounded by the lines of defense contained the bulk of the encampment. In addition to the
10 wooden huts of the soldiers and their officers located behind their brigade's position in the trenches, the
11 artillerymen's quarters adjoined the **Artillery Park (LCS No. none, contributing site)** below Redoubt 3.
12 The troops marched and drilled on a large expanse of cleared ground south of Redoubt 1 called the
13 **Grand Parade (LCS No. none, contributing site)**. The removal of the trees for the construction of the
14 soldiers' huts also provided clear views of the surrounding area, which aided in the defense of the
15 encampment (NPS 1998:66).

16 17 **Transformation of the Continental Army at Valley Forge, December 1777-June 1778**

18
19 The Continental Army that wintered at Valley Forge was a loosely bound collection of officers and
20 soldiers with disparate backgrounds representing all the states from the Carolinas to New Hampshire. In
21 contrast to the diminished group that camped the previous winter at Morristown (due to the large number
22 of enlistments that expired at the end of 1776), this large contingent of 84 regiments had to be fed,
23 clothed, housed, and otherwise supplied. Significant morale issues that affected discipline and
24 organizational impasses also had to be resolved to make the army a more effective fighting force than it
25 had proved to be during the 1777 campaign.

26
27 Among Washington's first actions at Valley Forge was establishing the rules for conduct in the camp. He
28 was determined not to place undue burdens on the surrounding civilian population that might injure
29 support for the army. Within a week of arriving at camp, such an incident drew his ire:
30

²⁴ Additional research has concluded that Redoubt 5 was likely sited closer to the eastern edge of the park near North Gulph Road.

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1 It is with inexpressible grief and indignation that the General has received information of
2 the cruel outrages and robberies lately committed by soldiers, on the other side of the
3 Schuylkill: Were we in an enemy's country such practices would be unwarrantable; but
4 committed against our friends are in the highest degree base, cruel and injurious to the
5 cause in which we are engaged—They demand therefore, and shall receive the severest
6 punishment (Crackel 2008:General Orders 12/26/1777).

7
8 In response, Washington issued the following orders:

9
10 That no officer, under the degree of a Field Officer, or officer commanding a regiment,
11 gives passes to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, on any pretense whatever. That no
12 non-commissioned officer, or soldier, have with him, arms of any kind, unless he is on
13 duty. That every non-commissioned officer, or soldier, caught without the limits of the
14 camp, not having such pass, or with his arms, shall be confined and severely punished.
15 That the rolls of each company be called frequently, and that every evening, at different
16 times, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, all the men's quarters be visited, by
17 such officers as the Brigadiers or the Officers commanding corps, shall daily appoint, and
18 all absentees are to be exemplarily punished (Crackel 2008:General Orders 12/26/1777).

19
20 Other disciplinary orders followed throughout the early months of the encampment. Even so, discipline
21 was difficult to maintain in the face of the severe supply shortages that contributed to the general
22 frustration and exhaustion of the troops, and the camp's court martial was forced to convene regularly to
23 mete out justice for infractions (Middlekauf 1982:414-415; Crackel 2008:General Orders 12/26/1777).

24
25 The Army's supply system, most notably the Commissary and Quartermaster departments, was in
26 complete disarray when the army made camp; its dysfunction was the main reason for the suffering that
27 ensued over the first few months. It had grown erratically since the beginning of the war into an intricate
28 and complex network that crisscrossed the states and was fraught with inefficiency and graft. Supply
29 chain and coordination problems led to several lengthy food crises during January and early February.
30 General Huntington described the situation shortly after the establishment of camp that winter, stating
31 "we live from hand to mouth, and are like to do so, for all anything I see" (as cited in Pollarine 1993:23).

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1 A multitude of logistical, organizational, and political difficulties contributed to supply problems. The
2 war-torn condition of the southeastern Pennsylvania countryside and the proximity of the British required
3 the army to go farther afield to forage for food. Long supply lines, such as that established to bring cattle
4 from New England, were impeded by the British control of New York and Philadelphia. Disagreements
5 between Congress and the state governments resulted in a general lack of cooperation and acceptance of
6 responsibility for supplying clothing and military stores. A four-month delay in filling the post of
7 Quartermaster General after Thomas Mifflin resigned in October 1777 left that critical department
8 without any leadership (Pollarine 1993:19–30; Powell 1983).

9
10 While a number of historians have pointed out that these problems were not new or unique to the army
11 during the encampment, they were nonetheless acute and were the direct cause of the well-documented
12 misery that the men experienced. Had they not been addressed as effectively as they were, the redemptive
13 story of the army's transformation at Valley Forge would not have been written. Much of the credit for
14 the turnaround goes to Washington, who, despite a plot by some in Congress to replace him with Horatio
15 Gates as Commander-in-Chief, worked tirelessly to overcome political infighting and effect real changes
16 that bettered the conditions of the camp and led to the efficient reorganization of his army. The "leisure of
17 fixed camp" combined with the lack of enemy action enabled him to use his considerable political skills
18 to capture the attention of Congress. Through his well-thought-out communications and well-prepared
19 agendas, he laid the necessary foundation for cooperation between the new country's government and
20 military, resulting in a significant political victory that shaped subsequent events in his personal career
21 (see discussion under Criterion B) as well as the nation's history (Marshall-Dutcher and Pollarine 1988;
22 Pollarine 1993:38–39).

23
24 Immediately after settling into the encampment, Washington set into motion his plan to convince
25 Congress to come to his aid. In a December 22 letter from Valley Forge, the General described the
26 Army's "alarming deficiency or rather total failure of Supplies" and emphasized the dire nature of the
27 situation: "Unless more Vigorous exertions and better regulations take place in that line [Supplies], and
28 immediately, this Army must dissolve" (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944: Volume 10). To further make his point,
29 he wrote again the next day, famously reiterating that "unless some great and capital change suddenly
30 takes place in that line, this Army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things. Starve,
31 dissolve, or disperse" (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944: Volume 10). Washington included specific examples of the
32 supply crises he faced: "Soap, Vinegar and other Articles allowed by Congress we see none of nor have

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1 [we] seen [them] I believe since the battle of Brandywine; the first indeed we have now little occasion of
2 [for] few men having more than one Shirt... and Some none at all... no less than 2898 Men now in Camp
3 unfit for duty because they are bare foot and otherwise naked” (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944: Volume 10). The
4 forceful and sometimes overstated tone of his communiqués was designed to banish any doubts in
5 Congress about the seriousness of the army’s plight (Powell 1983:14).

6
7 Responding to Washington’s warnings, Congress appointed a committee to inspect the condition of the
8 army. The so-called Committee on Conference arrived at Valley Forge on January 28. In anticipation of
9 the visit, Washington prepared a comprehensive 38-page report that listed a series of recommended
10 reforms designed to correct the broad range of problems affecting morale, supply, and the organizational
11 structure of the army. The reforms addressed issues such as the establishment of a pension system for
12 officers; rationalization of promotions and systems of rank in order to avoid jealousies among the officer
13 corps; suggestions to resolve problems among the states in supplying their quotas of enlisted men;
14 reorganization of the regimental structure; and supplying the proper leadership and incentives to improve
15 the poorly functioning Commissary, Quartermaster, and Hospital departments (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944:
16 Volume 10; Pollarine 1993:25; Crackel 2008:1/29/1778).

17
18 The Committee’s visit to Valley Forge coincided with what proved to be the worst food crisis experienced
19 by the Army that winter. An anticipated supply of beef from New England failed to arrive as scheduled
20 and the increasingly disorganized Commissary and Quartermaster departments proved incapable of filling
21 the gap with foraged provisions. A February 16 letter to the Governor of New York revealed
22 Washington’s concern about maintaining discipline in the army faced with potential starvation:

23
24 For some days past, there has been little less than a famine in camp. A part of the army
25 has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and
26 starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of
27 the soldiery, that they have not been ere this excited by their sufferings to a general
28 mutiny and dispersion. Strong symptoms, however, of discontent have appeared in
29 particular instances; and nothing but the most active efforts everywhere can long avert so
30 shocking a catastrophe (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944: Volume 10).

31

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1 The Committee's report to the full Congress of the dire situation they encountered at Valley Forge
2 prompted a fundamental shift in that body's attitude toward its responsibility to resolve the army's supply
3 problems. Congress undertook a complete reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department, beginning
4 with the appointment of General Nathanael Greene to fill the vacant position of Quartermaster General. In
5 his approach to the job, Greene displayed the traits that made him one of the most energetic and capable
6 Revolutionary War leaders. Congress granted him expanded powers to make appointments to key posts in
7 forage operations and implemented a system of reward incentives that encouraged more vigorous and
8 successful foraging expeditions. The expeditions went farther afield to places ranging from New Jersey to
9 Maryland that had not yet been tapped for supplies. The supply chain issues had largely been resolved,
10 and the army began to receive a relatively steady supply of meat that continued throughout the remainder
11 of the encampment (Middlekauff 1982:416-417).

12
13 By the beginning of March, as the supply crisis subsided, Washington began to direct his primary
14 attention toward improving the organization of the army and providing training to the troops in
15 anticipation of the next fighting campaign. He was well aware that the skilled and disciplined Army he
16 led needed professional standardized training to increase its effectiveness in executing coordinated battle
17 movements and adapting to sudden changes in combat situations. Fortuitously, the Prussian Baron
18 Friedrich von Steuben, a veteran of one of the best professional armies in the world at that time, arrived at
19 Valley Forge in the midst of the February food crisis and volunteered his services to train the American
20 soldiers. Impressed with his expertise as well as his evaluations of the encampment fortifications,
21 Washington appointed Steuben Inspector General and assigned him the tasks of drafting a manual of arms
22 and schooling the troops during the spring. Steuben's changes to the drill system, which had been under
23 consideration before he arrived, involved detaching several officers from each regiment to be drilled in a
24 new set of maneuvers then returning them to their units to institute the new field drill throughout the
25 entire army. Drilling began by the end of March, with each individual regiment practicing on its own
26 parade ground within the encampment and the entire army utilizing the central Grand Parade. Steuben's
27 capable and concerted efforts met with great success, showing results within weeks. The drills increased
28 efficiency, corrected deficiencies in coordination, and perhaps most importantly, improved morale within
29 the seasoned American troops, who emerged from their training a fundamentally improved fighting force
30 (Pollarine 1993:34-39).

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1 As the 1778 campaign season approached, preparations increased. Reforms in the support departments
2 succeeded in increasing the flow of food and other supplies into camp, at the same time as reinforcements
3 arrived in large numbers. Daily drilling under the new system implemented by Steuben continued to
4 produce marked improvement. The men completed the camp fortifications and set up supply magazines
5 along the way into New Jersey to ensure the army's lifeline as well as speed up pursuit of the British
6 (Pollarine 1993:54).

7
8 Events outside Valley Forge proceeded to shift the direction of the war. The American victory at Saratoga
9 in October 1777 provided a catalyst for a formal agreement of support and alliance between the United
10 States and France that was finalized in February 1778. When news of this alliance reached Washington
11 and his troops at Valley Forge in May, the Continental Army participated in a grand celebration that
12 included a march on the Grand Parade with a *feu de joie* (running musket fire). Washington called a
13 Council of War on May 8 to poll his officers as to their next steps and decided to remain in camp until the
14 enemy moved. Meanwhile, the British waited for direction and a new commander from their home office,
15 as General Howe had asked to be relieved of his post. The British high command ultimately decided to
16 scale back its objectives in North America and focus on Canada and the Caribbean. Sir Henry Clinton
17 assumed command with orders to engage the Americans in a general and decisive action then proceed to
18 New York and embark on a sea campaign to harass and interrupt trade along the New England coastline.
19 The British also sent a peace commission to the United States to negotiate a settlement. Congress debated
20 the British offer of peace terms in mid-June but rejected them because they did not include any
21 recognition of America's independence (Pollarine 1993:54-58).

22
23 The troops in Valley Forge suspended exercises after May 20 in anticipation of the British evacuation of
24 Philadelphia. At the beginning of June, portions of the army crossed Sullivan's Bridge and moved into
25 tents north of the Schuylkill River, transitioning from stationary to field status and completing their
26 preparations for battle. The British left Philadelphia on June 18, and Washington dispatched two brigades
27 to follow closely on their heels. That day and the next, the bulk of the army, consisting of 15,000 or more
28 infantry, cavalry, and artillery men, crossed the river and the farmlands on the north side as they headed
29 toward New Jersey. On June 28, Washington determined that "fair opportunity offered" for an attack on
30 the enemy. At the Battle of Monmouth, the Americans demonstrated their newly acquired skills, as they
31 formed with precision and speed and continued to advance and drive the British back. The Continental
32 Army held the field, and Clinton's men retreated at night (Pollarine 1993:58-59).

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1
2 The primary theater of the Revolutionary War later shifted to the Southern states. Spain entered the war in
3 1779, and the following year the Netherlands allied against the British. The credit, money, supplies, ships,
4 and men that the new allies provided tipped the balance to the American side and ultimately led to final
5 victory at Yorktown in 1781. Valley Forge remained as a military hospital, temporary prisoner internment
6 compound, and logistical support facility until 1780. The increasing professionalization imposed on the
7 Continental Army during the Valley Forge encampment contributed significantly to the combat abilities
8 of American units in engagements throughout the remainder of the war, as well as in the areas of supply
9 and logistics. The adversities faced at the encampment forced the Army as a whole to organize or “face
10 dissolution ... and probable loss of the war” (Powell 1983:35). This defining event in American history
11 enabled the troops to engage the British effectively at Monmouth, turn the tide of the war, and achieve
12 independence as a nation. Valley Forge, thus, became a potent symbol of American patriotism, sacrifice,
13 and freedom (Olausen et al. 2011; Pollarine 1993:35).
14
15

16 **CRITERION A – CONSERVATION**
17

18 Valley Forge NHP is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Conservation for its
19 association with important events in the history of historic preservation in the United States during the
20 nineteenth and the early twentieth century. The effort initiated after the nation’s Centennial in 1876 by the
21 Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge to preserve the house where Washington made his
22 headquarters during the encampment reflected the resurgent public interest in colonial history that
23 characterized the American Colonial Revival and house museum movements of the late nineteenth
24 century. The creation of Valley Forge State Park in 1893 was a seminal event in the history of historic site
25 preservation in the United States. Occurring during the nascent stage of the American battlefield
26 preservation movement, when the United States Congress made its first commitments toward establishing
27 national military parks at important Civil War battlefield sites, the establishment of the state park
28 represented the first successful public effort to preserve a large area of land associated with a
29 Revolutionary War event. Valley Forge was also the first state park in the nation established to preserve a
30 site of historical significance and the first park of any kind created by the Commonwealth of
31 Pennsylvania.
32

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1 **Preservation of Washington's Headquarters, 1877-1905**

2
3 The events that led to the preservation of Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge and the
4 encampment site during the last quarter of the nineteenth century occurred within the context of a national
5 movement to acknowledge contributions of the Revolutionary War generation in establishing the
6 American Republic. The movement took root during the first half of the century as Americans began to
7 forge a national identity based on the concepts of freedom, liberty, democracy, and free enterprise
8 espoused by the founders. The growing appreciation for the sacrifices of those who fought to secure those
9 liberties contributed to the fixation of public memory on the heroes of the Revolution and resulted in the
10 first efforts to commemorate and preserve places associated with their deeds. George Washington was the
11 subject of the most intense veneration, and efforts during the 1850s to preserve his headquarters at
12 Newburgh, New York, and his home at Mount Vernon, Virginia, set the precedents for the historic house
13 museum movement that gained momentum during the last quarter of the century. The national celebration
14 of the 1876 Centennial, which rekindled interest in the history of the Revolution and the Colonial period,
15 provided impetus for the movement. The shared sacrifice by the American colonies north and south in
16 winning independence was a central theme of the rolling series of celebrations that ensued between 1876
17 and 1883 to mark the anniversaries of important events and did much to aid the national healing process
18 in the wake of the tumultuous years of the Civil War and Reconstruction. The approaching 100-year
19 anniversary of the Valley Forge encampment prompted a group of local citizens to form the Centennial
20 and Memorial Association (CMA) in 1877 for the purpose of planning celebratory events at Valley Forge,
21 thus setting in motion the events that led to the acquisition and preservation of Washington's Valley
22 Forge headquarters and, ultimately, the creation of Valley Forge State Park in 1893.

23
24 The trajectory of events that culminated in the preservation of the Valley Forge encampment began with
25 the recognition of the event's historical significance during the Revolutionary War. Unlike the battle
26 events that were obvious symbols of the American struggle during the Revolution, the story and meaning
27 of the Continental Army's winter encampment at Valley Forge took time to register with Americans.
28 Most early accounts of the Revolution barely mentioned it, and those that gave it more attention tended to
29 portray it as a low point in the war effort. In comparison with Washington's daring Christmas raid of
30 1776 and the subsequent victory at Trenton, New Jersey, for example, the experiences of a hungry,
31 haggard, and discouraged band of disorganized soldiers during a dismal interlude of the war did not fit
32 well into a glorious narrative of the nation's beginning (Powell 1983:34-37).

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1
2 That perception began to change as the semi-centennial celebration of American independence in 1826
3 approached. During the so-called “Era of Good Feelings” (1817–1825), a period characterized by a
4 decline in political factionalism and a rise in patriotic nationalism, historical interest in the Revolutionary
5 War and in George Washington as the ultimate American hero increased. The Marquis de Lafayette’s
6 triumphant and well-publicized tour of the nation in 1824–1825 and a growing appreciation for the
7 veterans of the war, whose numbers by that time were rapidly dwindling, contributed to the placing of the
8 Revolution at the forefront of public memory. The value of Valley Forge as a symbol of patriotic resolve
9 in the face of severe hardship emerged as a theme capable of stirring deep emotion. The first recorded
10 public celebration held at Valley Forge, a political rally in support of John Quincy Adams’ presidential
11 campaign and late Independence Day festival on July 26, 1828, sought to capitalize on these meanings.
12 Publicized as the Harvest Home Meeting of Chester and Montgomery counties, approximately 4,000
13 people assembled at the site of the encampment for a picnic accompanied by music and oratory. Several
14 Revolutionary War veterans attended, and the printed program for the day noted briefly how the spot had
15 been “rendered sacred by the sufferings of the American Army under Washington.” Subsequent political
16 rallies held at Valley Forge included an 1840 event in support of William Henry Harrison and John Tyler.
17 In 1844, renowned orator Daniel Webster spoke of the heroism that Washington and his men displayed
18 during what he described as of the “most distressing and darkest periods” of the Revolution (Bodnar
19 1993:22–23).

20
21 Webster’s initial visit to Valley Forge had occurred two years earlier when he toured the entrenchments at
22 the site with Dr. Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, who was an ardent early proponent for the preservation of
23 the encampment. A native of nearby Phoenixville, Pennypacker (1812–1856) was the grandson of a
24 lieutenant who had served in Washington’s army. He felt strongly that the encampment grounds should
25 become a shrine to liberty and in 1842 published an article in the local newspaper *Village Record* in
26 which he urged: “Let the relics yet there be preserved, altered as time and interest may have effected, with
27 the forest trees springing from amid the soldiers’ hearthstones, with the entrenchments worn away by
28 time, and the moldering logs of the tents, and the crumbling dust of the remains” (as cited in Unrau
29 1985:13). Pennypacker also recommended that a monument be erected on Mount Joy. In 1843, a piece by
30 Pennypacker in another local newspaper, the *Pottstown Tariffite*, noted that “Patriotism has prompted the
31 execution of monuments in various quarters of the country, and one is required to exhibit our gratitude
32 and patriotism at that memorable encampment at Valley Forge” (as cited in Unrau 1985:13). By the time

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1 of Pennypacker's writings, private monument associations had erected monuments at the Revolutionary
2 War battle sites of Groton Heights in Connecticut and Bunker Hill in Massachusetts, completed in 1830
3 and 1843, respectively. Together with the Baltimore Washington Monument completed in 1829, these
4 massive masonry obelisks established the precedents for a number of similar monuments constructed at
5 Revolutionary War battlefield sites later in the century, as well as for the Washington Monument in the
6 nation's capital, begun in 1848 but not completed until after the Civil War (Dubois 2002; Harvey 1902:7-
7 9).

8
9 Pennypacker continued his letter-writing campaign to memorialize Valley Forge through at least 1845
10 and more than 20,000 people attended a Whig rally at Valley Forge in 1852, where he spoke about his
11 plans to develop the site. Pennypacker died, however, before he could carry out his vision of
12 commemorating the hallowed ground. While the public largely ignored Pennypacker's entreaties to
13 preserve Valley Forge, visitation to the encampment grounds increased during the 1840s and 1850s.
14 Several guidebooks and historical narratives published around mid-century helped to fuel interest in
15 Valley Forge and increase its popularity as a tourist attraction. Henry Woodman, a native of the area,
16 wrote a series of letters for the *Doylestown Intelligencer* (later published in book form) describing his
17 father's reminiscences of the encampment as well as the "pilgrimages and gatherings" that regularly
18 occurred at Valley Forge. Valley Forge also appeared in Benson J. Lossing's widely popular two-volume
19 *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, published between 1850 and 1860, and the 1854 book *Gleason's*
20 *Pictorial Drawing Room Companion* (Treese 2003:1-15; Unrau 1985:1-28).

21
22 Some early activities to commemorate the site were undertaken as well. In 1840, local canal workers
23 formed an association and started a subscription list to raise funds for a marble marker on the Valley
24 Forge side of the Schuylkill River at the site of Sullivan's 1778 Bridge, where Washington's army had
25 crossed. By 1850, "a little red sandstone marker" also existed on the opposite bank of the river. Both
26 markers were gone by the end of the nineteenth century. In 1848, a local manufacturer built a 40-foot-
27 high observatory on his Mount Joy property from where tourists could view the entire countryside until
28 the tower blew down in 1861. Even with these efforts, however, visitors to the area were often struck by
29 the seeming lack of local interest in the site, noting encounters with residents who could not tell them
30 where Valley Forge or Washington's Headquarters were located (Powell 1983:47).

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1 The Centennial of 1876 ushered in a new and intensive period of interest in the Colonial and
2 Revolutionary War periods of American history. The keynote event, the Centennial Exhibition held in
3 Philadelphia, drew nearly 10 million people over the course of its year of operation. Throughout the next
4 seven years, the centennial anniversary dates of significant battles brought new attention to the sites on
5 which they were fought and spawned elaborate celebrations that were often attended by crowds that
6 numbered in the tens of thousands (Bodnar 1993:21; Marling 1988:44,151–152).

7
8 In the years leading up to the Centennial Exhibition, local residents anticipated the potential for Valley
9 Forge to take advantage of its proximity to the event. An 1873 a Chester County newspaper editorial
10 suggested that Valley Forge “should be made a grand objective point” in the festivities. A Norristown,
11 Pennsylvania, lawyer published a guidebook to promote day trips from Philadelphia to the encampment
12 site. Simultaneously, some observers lamented the lack of any suitable commemorative displays at the
13 encampment. In 1875, a local newspaper reported that Chester County citizens had undertaken an effort
14 to replace the 1817 Paoli Massacre Monument in nearby Malvern with a new obelisk and contrasted this
15 with the “forgetfulness” at Valley Forge. Motivated by the Centennial-related publicity, the first directed
16 effort toward commemoration of the encampment at Valley Forge began immediately following the
17 Exhibition. A group of local professional gentlemen (including the author of the 1876 guidebook) met in
18 December 1877 at Isaac W. Smith’s house in Valley Forge and established the Valley Forge Centennial
19 Association to organize a celebration for the following June 19, the centennial anniversary of the day
20 when Washington’s army marched out of the encampment. The association sold concession privileges
21 and collected rebates from the railroads on which visitors arrived to view a grand military parade and
22 listen to impassioned oratory. Over 50,000 people attended the 1878 Centennial Celebration at Valley
23 Forge, which initiated annual Evacuation Day (as it came to be known) events at the site. The celebration
24 planners also established a committee to consider the design of an appropriate permanent memorial for
25 the site. At a meeting held on Washington’s birthday (February 22) in 1878, the committee recommended
26 that the association purchase the c. 1773 Isaac Potts House—Washington’s Valley Forge headquarters
27 and a building “filled with precious memories of the great Chieftain” (Stager 1911:98)—to serve as a
28 memorial and house museum, a concept currently surging in popularity at the time.

29
30 The so-called “cult of Washington” that had arisen even before the legendary hero’s death had led directly
31 to the creation of the first historic house museum in the United States in 1850 at Washington’s field
32 headquarters in Newburgh, New York. As early as 1839, Washington Irving had organized a state-

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1 chartered committee to restore Hasbrouck House, as it was known. The committee was unsuccessful,
2 however, and by 1850 the building's owner proposed to demolish it. With the support of New York
3 Governor Hamilton Fish, who cited the "disunion" of the country and the need to "review the history of
4 our revolutionary struggle" (as cited in West 1999:4-5), the state legislature appropriated funds to acquire
5 the building and establish it as a museum. Consequently, a new form of commemoration developed that
6 focused on the places Washington had visited and occupied during his lifetime for the sake of the
7 personal associations still latent in the walls and furnishings. The preservation of Mount Vernon, the most
8 significant property associated with Washington's adult life, had an even greater impact on the history
9 and direction of historic preservation in the United States. In 1853, Ann Pamela Cunningham established
10 the Mount Vernon Ladies Association (MVLA), a nationwide organization of women that successfully
11 raised \$200,000 by public subscription over the ensuing five years for the purchase of the house and
12 200 acres of surrounding land. Mount Vernon ultimately became the prototype historic house museum,
13 and the success and widespread publicity of the MVLA established the model used by other
14 organizations, including the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR, founded 1890), the Colonial
15 Dames, and the Mayflower Descendants.

16
17 Places associated with George Washington's wartime activities in particular attracted the attention of
18 historic preservationists. Historian Charles Hosmer described the phenomenon of how numerous houses
19 up and down the East Coast benefited from the "golden aura" of Washington's touch. When the Ford
20 house that had served as Washington's headquarters in Morristown, New Jersey, went up for auction in
21 1873, a huge crowd assembled to see the house described in newspapers as "The Sacred Relic of
22 Revolutionary Times." Several gentlemen went together to buy the house and "the furniture of
23 Washington's room." They formed the hereditary Washington Association of New Jersey to serve as
24 trustee for the site and received a state charter and pledge of annual funding. The February 1879 issue of
25 *Magazine of American History* published a list of all Washington's Revolutionary War headquarters,
26 contributing to the "George Washington slept here" fad (Bodnar 1993:21; Hosmer 1981; Marling
27 1988:44,73-75,151-152,162; West 1999:3,42-43,94).

28
29 The advocates for a commemorative site at Valley Forge hoped to leverage its powerful association with
30 Washington to gain support for their efforts. At its 1878 meeting, the Centennial Association changed its
31 name to the Centennial and Memorial Association (CMA) of Valley Forge and appointed Anna Morris
32 Holstein as regent of a committee of women that would raise money for the purchase of the headquarters

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1 building. Holstein had gained fundraising experience as a member of the MVLA soliciting donations for
2 Mount Vernon in Montgomery County. In July 1878, the CMA adopted a charter that formalized their
3 plans for purchasing Washington's Headquarters, opening it to the public, and creating a memorial park
4 on the property. Like many similar associations, the group patterned its by-laws, membership structure,
5 and fundraising network directly after the MVLA. By May 1879, the CMA succeeded in raising half the
6 purchase price for the house and acquired a deed of trust through a mortgage for the remainder. The
7 association held a dedication ceremony and open house on Evacuation Day of that year. Speeches at the
8 event recorded in the published proceedings conveyed the group's views of the building through
9 references to it as an "American Mecca" and a "fountain" from which one could "drink inspiration" (as
10 cited in Powell 1983:67). Over the next several years, the CMA continued to hold local fundraising
11 events, but the pace of income slowed for a variety of reasons. With competition from other historic sites
12 associated with George Washington, the general financial depression of the early 1880s, and the lack of a
13 nationwide network of vice-regents to garner support from other areas of the country, the CMA found it
14 difficult to keep up with their mortgage payments and maintenance of the building (Marling 1988:73-75;
15 West 1999:4-5).

16
17 Some competition for donations came from neighboring Chester County. In July of 1882, Mary E.
18 Thropp Cone, a Valley Forge native and poet, wrote to a local newspaper, the *Phoenixville Messenger*, of
19 the need for a monument to the men who had died at the encampment:

20
21 Is there any other spot between the Atlantic and the Pacific of which Americans have
22 greater reason to be proud than the encampment ground of Valley Forge? Surely the
23 virtues here displayed deserve to be remembered with as much gratitude and admiration
24 as the brilliant but less difficult achievements of Bennington, Monmouth and Yorktown
25 (as cited in Treese 2003:38).

26
27 Cone's letter referred directly to recent actions by the United States Congress to provide funding for
28 Revolutionary War monument projects planned by local monument associations at those and other
29 Revolutionary War battlefield sites. Together with Congress's decision to take over construction of the
30 national Washington Monument in 1876, the appropriations represented what National Park Service
31 historian Ronald F. Lee determined as the first significant steps toward the development of a national
32 preservation policy (Lee 1973).

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1
2 With respect to Valley Forge, the newspaper editor's response to Cone's letter the following week
3 concurred that although the preservation of Washington's Headquarters as a memorial was a start, it did
4 "not come up to the full measure of what is wanted ... [which is] a substantial granite shaft" (as cited in
5 Treese 2003:38). Subsequently, Cone and her sister Amelia formed the Valley Forge Monument
6 Association (VFMA) to raise money for such a monument, at the same time that the Montgomery
7 County-based CMA faced increasing difficulties in its own fundraising campaign. Both organizations
8 turned to Congress and succeeded in getting their projects included in a comprehensive bill to provide
9 funding for Revolutionary battlefields (H. R. 2435) introduced in early 1884. A special section of the bill
10 extended its matching provisions to the CMA and VFMA to assist them in preserving Washington's
11 headquarters at Valley Forge, erecting a monument there, and acquiring land on which the entrenchments
12 and forts were still visible. This legislation, along with a second special section that would have provided
13 matching funds to the Washington Association of New Jersey for restoration work at Washington's
14 headquarters in Morristown, represented the first time the government considered including historic
15 houses in its commemoration/preservation policies. Since the legislation never made it out of committee,
16 however, the CMA and VFMA were forced to look elsewhere for assistance. In 1885, the CMA appealed
17 to the local chapter of the Patriotic Order Sons of America (POSA) with success. In return for paying off
18 the CMA's debt in 1886, the POSA received a majority share in the organization, which established a
19 board of directors to oversee future projects. The VFMA, on the other hand, did not find an alternative
20 means of funding and faded out of existence without achieving its purpose. An early twentieth-century
21 guide to Valley Forge implied that VFMA members shifted their efforts instead to the state park
22 movement after their failed attempt to procure a federally funded monument (Burk 1916:182; Hosmer
23 1965:81).

24
25 In addition to getting the organization back on a stable financial footing, the POSA's involvement
26 broadened the CMA's reach to a wider audience and brought Valley Forge to the attention of the
27 Pennsylvania State Legislature. In April 1887, the legislature approved a \$5,000 grant for the
28 "improvement, extension and preservation of the lands and buildings occupied by General George
29 Washington as his headquarters at Valley Forge, during the winter of 1777 and 1778" (Stager 1911:219).
30 That year, the CMA employed an unknown architect to make the Isaac Potts House, as reported by the
31 *Daily Local News*, "resemble the structure of ye olden time as near as possible" (as cited in Treese
32 2003:28). Local carpenter and CMA board member R.T.S. Hallowell carried out the subsequent

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1 alterations, which included removing stucco to expose a breezeway between the house and the kitchen
2 wing, recreating a log cabin annex to the kitchen wing (not extant), replastering the walls, and replacing
3 the nineteenth-century windows with period reproductions. The CMA also used the funds to landscape
4 the grounds with shrubbery, flowers, and walks; install a flagpole; and build a caretaker's cottage at the
5 corner of the property (later removed).

6
7 Between 1888 and 1890, the CMA unsuccessfully sought \$25,000 in federal funding to acquire more of
8 the encampment lands. Their efforts failed despite supportive editorials in national newspapers, such as
9 the opinion of the *New York Times* that "considering the almost holy associations which cluster around
10 Valley Forge, it is proper that national aid be given to preserve this spot as a heritage for all time to the
11 American people." Similar attempts to obtain more state money in the early 1890s also met with failure.
12 The association charged an entrance fee for visits to the Headquarters, where donated artifacts were
13 displayed. It also sold informational pamphlets and souvenirs such as silver spoons and china plates with
14 images of the building. In 1890, the group was able to purchase the adjacent parcel of land that included
15 the spring where Washington was said to have obtained his drinking water. They re-graded the lot,
16 extended the picket fencing around it, and planted over 50 trees on it. Four years later, the CMA acquired
17 another adjacent parcel that included the Washington Stable and Potts Barn, which they leased to a tenant
18 for additional income.

19
20 As visitation increased during the 1890s, the CMA continued to make improvements to the property.
21 They planted 100 shade trees in the rear lawn area in 1893 and during the summer of 1898 asked each of
22 the 13 original colonies to donate a representative tree to be planted in a circle on the grounds. In 1899,
23 the POSA donated a model schoolhouse built for a parade float that stood behind the house for several
24 years. The CMA's most extensive efforts involved the furnishing of the Headquarters with Revolutionary-
25 period artifacts. The Valley Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)
26 organized in 1894 with the CMA's own Anna Morris Holstein as regent. In 1900, the CMA granted the
27 DAR women permission to furnish one of the upstairs bedrooms. Other local DAR chapters followed
28 their example, with Chester County furnishing another bedroom in 1902 and Merion an attic room in
29 1903.

30
31 Washington's Headquarters remained an independently owned and operated entity even after the creation
32 of Valley Forge State Park in 1893, when it was specifically excluded from the property description in the

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1 park's establishing legislation. In November of 1905, the property was officially incorporated into the
2 state park following controversial condemnation procedures initiated by the Valley Forge Park
3 Commission (see below), and the CMA officially dissolved five years later. A bronze tablet mounted in
4 the house's entry hall in 1909 documented the association's role: "This tablet commemorates the patriotic
5 service rendered by the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge aided by the Patriotic
6 Order of the Sons of America in acquiring, restoring and preserving these headquarters, 1878-1906."²⁵

7
8 **Establishment of Valley Forge State Park, 1893**
9

10 The establishment of Valley Forge State Park as Pennsylvania's first state park in 1893 reflected national
11 trends that resulted in the first publicly sponsored efforts to preserve as sacred ground the fields on which
12 important events in American military history occurred. The actions that eventually led to the public
13 acquisition and lasting protection of the Valley Forge Encampment site were influenced by contemporary
14 events that established the roles that the federal and state governments would play subsequently in
15 preserving the nation's natural and historic assets. Valley Forge State Park continued to figure
16 prominently in debates concerning these roles throughout the twentieth century, with federal and state
17 representatives from both the public and political arenas vying for control of the site, which remained the
18 responsibility of the state until 1976.

19
20 The wilderness and historic preservation movements in America, strongly associated with the political
21 and social currents of the Progressive Era, arose out of concerns over rapidly changing societal trends
22 brought on by industrialization, urbanization, and population growth. With the expansion of
23 transcontinental rail systems and increasing settlement in the West, a realization that the country's scenic
24 wonders were a finite commodity that warranted protection replaced the frontier mentality that had
25 shaped much of the nation's history to that point. As public interest in the preservation of the western
26 wilderness increased, the federal government responded by establishing the first national parks, beginning
27 with Yellowstone in 1872 and followed by Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant (now part of King's
28 Canyon National Park) in 1890 (Lee 1973).

29
30 Concurrently, the generation of Civil War veterans who came to political power in the late nineteenth
31 century supported the creation of the first national military parks at the Civil War battlefield sites. The

²⁵ The tablet is presently maintained in the VAFO collections and not on display.

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1 Civil War battlefield preservation movement began at the local and state levels, where broad participation
2 in activities such as reunions, encampments, and battle reenactments attended by veterans of both sides of
3 the conflict created a groundswell for the idea. The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association
4 (GBMA), formed in 1864 before the war ended, headed the movement. The organization raised more than
5 a million dollars from the states of the North for purchasing land and placing monuments. By 1890,
6 however, it became apparent that federal government involvement would be necessary to assemble and
7 manage the vast acreage over which the major Civil War battles were fought. The generation of political
8 leaders that had served during the Civil War generally supported the notion of extending national park
9 status (accorded to scenic and natural areas since the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872) to
10 the historically significant battlefields of the Civil War. In the ensuing decade, prominent Civil War
11 veterans in Congress, including Representative Dan Sickles, a former Union general, and Senator Wade
12 Hampton, a former Confederate general, sponsored a series of bills that resulted in the creation of the first
13 four national military parks at the battlefield sites of Chickamauga and Chattanooga (1890), Shiloh
14 (1894), Gettysburg (1895), and Vicksburg (1899) (Lee 1973).

15
16 A number of state and local governments also began to consider setting aside large tracts of land under
17 their control for public recreational and resource preservation purposes. As far back as the 1820s and
18 1830s, the State of Georgia and the Territory of Arkansas had taken measures to secure public access to
19 mineral springs. California began protecting portions of the Yosemite Valley in 1864, and New York
20 established thousands of acres in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains as state forest preserves in the
21 1870s. Growing appreciation for scenic beauty and recreational opportunities in the late nineteenth and
22 early twentieth centuries motivated a broad coalition of interests to advocate for the acquisition and
23 development of public parks throughout the country. Perhaps the earliest reservation that met the
24 definition of what would now be considered a state park was New York's Niagara Reservation, which
25 was established out of lands surrounding Niagara Falls in 1885. During the 1890s, at least six other states
26 created parks that later formed the basis for state park systems. While these systems tended to focus
27 primarily on natural areas, parks established for their historical value were common and there was little
28 differentiation between the management of the two types. For example, the State of Texas's first foray
29 into state-sponsored preservation began in the early 1880s when it took steps to protect and commemorate
30 the San Jacinto Battleground, the site of Sam Houston's Texans' decisive victory of Santa Ana's Mexican
31 forces during the Texas Revolution in 1836. The Battleground was later established as a state park and

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1 incorporated with a number of other natural resources into Texas's state park system in 1907 (Landrum
2 2004:10-11; 36-39).

3
4 The initial movement for creating a public park at Valley Forge began in the early 1880s, during the same
5 period that the CMA and the VFMA sought federal assistance for commemoration of the site (see
6 previous section). In 1883, Senator Daniel Wolsey Voorhees of Indiana introduced a resolution in
7 Congress to acquire Valley Forge for a national military park, citing "the patriotism and the unflinching
8 courage there displayed in the cause of constitutional liberty." Perhaps due to the competing petitions of
9 the CMA and VFMA, the bill was never brought to a vote. The preservation of Valley Forge became a
10 more immediate concern in the early 1890s as encroaching development threatened the future of the
11 encampment lands. Throughout the winter of 1890, J.B. Carter, a hardware merchant in Philadelphia,
12 advertised the sale of his 190-acre tract in the heart of the encampment area as "a splendid location for a
13 large Summer Hotel... a desirable site for a number of fine residences ... a good place for general
14 manufacturing purposes." The first serious offer Carter received, from a New York brewery, prompted
15 substantial public outcry. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Philadelphia prepared a petition
16 of protest to Congress, demanding that Valley Forge be "forever protected from invaders who would
17 desecrate such hallowed grounds with the curse of rum" and recommending that it be designated a
18 national park, "one of greater historic and national interest than even the Yellowstone Park." Carter then
19 changed his approach, sending a circular that described the property to every member of Congress and all
20 state governors that stated that he and his wife could no longer afford to keep up the property and had to
21 sell. The purpose for the circular, he wrote, was to quicken "action on the part of Congress." He went on:

22
23 ...to think that a brewery should be erected on the property is exceedingly repugnant to
24 me. I would much rather that the property were cut up into building lots, or that some
25 magnificent hotel were built there and the historic old ground kept as a park in good
26 repair for pleasure parties and sightseers. It is a crying shame that the famous grounds
27 should be lost to the country. I would rather, of course, sell it to the Government than to
28 any private individual or syndicate, not knowing to what uses the latter would put it
29 (*Daily Local News* 21 March 1890).

30
31 Many local residents expressed concern over what appeared to be the imminent loss of a large portion of
32 the encampment and, fearing that Congress would not act, turned to the Pennsylvania State Legislature

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1 for support. Beginning in 1892, Francis M. Brooke (1836–1898), a state representative from Philadelphia
2 and descendant of General Anthony Wayne, led the effort that resulted in the May 30, 1893,
3 establishment of Valley Forge as the first state park in Pennsylvania and the first public park in the nation
4 associated with a Revolutionary War event. Brooke’s success may have resulted from his vocal contrasts
5 of the state’s substantial involvement with the preservation of Gettysburg Battlefield and its lack of
6 interest in Valley Forge. For over 20 years, the Pennsylvania legislature had appropriated funds to
7 acquire, preserve, mark, and commemorate the land at Gettysburg. Brooke argued to the same legislature
8 that “Gettysburg was only fought to maintain what the sufferings of Valley Forge made possible ...
9 Pennsylvania should without further delay secure for posterity the Low Water Mark of the Revolution as
10 well as the High Water Mark of the Rebellion” (as cited in Powell 1983:83–85).

11
12 In 1893 Pennsylvania had no general enabling act for the purchase of state park land. Thus, “An Act
13 Providing for the acquisition by the State of certain ground at Valley Forge for a public park, and making
14 an appropriation therefor” served as the prototype for the creation of subsequent parks in the state, each
15 established by a separate legislative act (Nelson 1928:224). The Act stated that the lands were “to be laid
16 out, preserved and maintained forever as a public place or park by the name of Valley Forge, so that the
17 same and the fortifications thereon may be maintained as nearly as possible in their original condition as a
18 military camp.” The bill also created the Valley Forge Park Commission (VFPC), a committee of ten
19 members appointed by the governor for five-year terms, and appropriated \$25,000 for the purchase of
20 roughly 250 acres of land. It expressly excluded from the authorized park “the property known as
21 Washington’s headquarters and now owned by the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley
22 Forge.” The first commission consisted of prominent Philadelphia businessmen and officers of historical
23 and patriotic associations. Brooke was elected president and Frederick D. Stone of Philadelphia served as
24 the organization’s first secretary (VFPC 1907b:5).

25
26 In the first few years of its existence, the VFPC concentrated on acquiring for public use the lands that
27 had been part of the Valley Forge encampment. The establishing legislation for the park noted in
28 particular that the site included “Forts Washington and Huntingd[t]on, and the entrenchments adjacent
29 thereto, and the adjoining grounds.” The VFPC hired engineer L. M. Houpt to conduct a topographical
30 survey of 460 acres that was used to delineate the initial boundaries of a park, which encompassed
31 approximately 217 acres. The boundary extended through the lands of several owners and under the terms
32 of the act, the commissioners attempted to “negotiate and agree” on the price. This proved difficult as all

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1 of the owners except one set their prices too high in the opinion of the VFPC and the land estimators they
2 consulted. The act, however, gave the commissioners the power to take the land after establishing what it
3 considered a fair price and by the end of 1894 the VFPC had set the total price for acquiring the 217 acres
4 at \$29,578. Expenses incurred in conducting the survey and other claims against the VFPC left it with
5 only a little over \$20,000 of the original appropriation. An additional \$10,000 was requested and the
6 legislature made the appropriation in July 1895. Some of the owners, however, continued to object and
7 appealed to the courts. Over the next few years the Commission was forced to defend its actions in a
8 series of trials (VFPC 1907b:6)

9
10 Although it was ultimately able to complete the initial purchase of the land for the park, the VFPC was
11 left with no funds to make other improvements. The commission's first annual report in 1894 included a
12 request for an additional \$60,000 to acquire other property considered important, preserve and maintain
13 the redoubts and entrenchments, and construct roads and trails to provide access to the fortifications. The
14 request, however, went unfunded and, although it was repeated in subsequent annual reports, the
15 Legislature refused to act. Brooke died in December 1898, and the following year John W. Woodside
16 became the president of the VFPC. In his first annual report to the governor for the year 1900, Woodside
17 noted that when he assumed office, the VFPC was \$3,500 in debt (VFPC 1907b:6-7,17-18,21).

18
19 The initial extent of Valley Forge State Park consisted of a strip along the Schuylkill River connected to a
20 pentagon-shaped area bordered today by Route 23, North Gulph Road, and the Baptist Road Trace. This
21 parcel adjoined a triangular area between Valley Creek and the Chester/Montgomery County line. The
22 wild and overgrown landscape on the steep hillsides of Mount Joy and Mount Misery contained evidence
23 of the historic encampment in the form of two major lines of earthwork entrenchments that had delineated
24 the inner line of defense, two redoubts (Fort Washington and Fort Huntington), and numerous mounds
25 and depressions in the earth indicating where something had once been. A description of the area written
26 in 1896 noted that: "Nothing strikes the visitor to Valley Forge more forcibly than the excellent
27 preservation of the forts and earthworks... Enough remain to demonstrate the unconquerable spirit that
28 animated the officers and soldiers of the American army... In the woods...the hut holes are to be found in
29 their greatest perfection" (Roberts 1900:343). Five years later, not much had changed within the park. *The*
30 *New England Magazine* observed that: "Nature has been more generous than the state in preserving the
31 grounds for the free enjoyment of all generations, in that she has admirably provided against their
32 obliteration by putting forth a fine growth of trees." *Harpers Weekly* commented that the state's intended

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1 restoration of the grounds to the conditions of the encampment “should not prove difficult, since the time
2 that has elapsed shows but trifling changes.” A primary criticism, in fact, of the state’s management of the
3 park up to 1901 was the fact that, although many impressive reminders of the events at Valley Forge
4 remained, “access to the historic points is frequently difficult” and little information on them was
5 available to curious visitors (Moritzen 1901; Richardson 1901).

6
7 The significance of the site, along with the seeming lack of support for the park shown by the state
8 legislature, gave rise to a new effort to make Valley Forge a national park. In a paper presented to the
9 Historical Society of Montgomery County on September 16, 1896, local historian Ellwood Roberts stated
10 his opinion that “the whole country should have the sense of ownership in this soil...It seems selfish to
11 restrict such a possession to a single state.” Notwithstanding the CMA’s preservation of Washington’s
12 Headquarters and the VFPC’s responsibility for a portion of the encampment as authorized by the 1893
13 act, Roberts recommended that: “The ground covered by the encampment should be secured by the
14 United States government and set apart forever for public use as a memorial of heroic endurance and self-
15 sacrificing patriotism” (Roberts 1900:349–350). The following year, attendees at a DAR meeting in
16 Philadelphia adopted a resolution urging that Valley Forge become a federal reservation and appointing a
17 committee to present the issue to Congress. However, the onset of the Spanish-American War prevented
18 the group from pursuing the project at that time.

19
20 At the state level, following the establishment of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania’s park system developed
21 primarily as a mechanism for forest, rather than historic site, preservation. The Pennsylvania Forestry
22 Association had formed in 1886 out of concern over the loss of the state’s woodlands. The same year that
23 the legislature established Valley Forge State Park, it also created a state forestry commission. A
24 Philadelphia newspaper’s commentary on the Valley Forge idea noted the relationship between the two
25 endeavors: “...while the establishment of a state park would only indirectly advance the [forestry]
26 movement, it is a timely plan, and, sooner or later, its success will be considered by all of our states where
27 settlement is rapidly and surely leveling the forests and doing away with scenes of natural beauty” (as
28 cited in Landrum 2004:43). By 1900, Pennsylvania had acquired over 100,000 acres of forest land, and
29 that number nearly tripled over the next few years. The Department of Forestry was established in 1901 to
30 manage the vast system.

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1 While Valley Forge remained the only historical park under Pennsylvania's purview, the creation of
2 national park lands at the federal level had begun to involve more consideration of historical sites in
3 addition to natural landscapes. By the turn of the twentieth century, the creation of four national military
4 parks at Civil War battlefields had established clear precedents for setting aside land and using federal
5 funds to acquire nationally significant historic sites for permanent preservation. A critical 1896 Supreme
6 Court decision in the case of the *United States v. Gettysburg Electric Railway Co.* confirmed the
7 constitutional legality of the use of the power of eminent domain in cases where the preservation of
8 historical sites was deemed to be in the public interest. These developments provided encouragement to
9 the group of 17 historic and patriotic organizations (including the CMA) that met at Independence Hall in
10 Philadelphia on December 19, 1900 (the 123rd anniversary of the Continental Army's entry into Valley
11 Forge) to form the Valley Forge National Park Association (VFNPA). At the same time, two Philadelphia
12 legislators (Senator Boies Penrose and Representative William McAleer) introduced bills in both houses
13 of Congress that would provide for an appropriation to purchase the desired property (including the
14 parcels then owned by the CMA and the state of Pennsylvania) and maintain it under the War
15 Department's jurisdiction. In January 1901, a delegation of VFNPA, DAR, and Colonial Dames members
16 testified before Congress in support of the bills and also met with President McKinley and Secretary of
17 War Elihu Root. Both men pledged their support to the project, but that spring the House Committee on
18 Military Affairs decided not to report any more bills for the establishment of national parks so the bills
19 did not pass Congress (Lee 1973).

20
21 The House held off on consideration of the Valley Forge bill because Congress was deluged with
22 petitions to create national military parks. Between 1901 and 1904, a total of 34 bills seeking
23 authorization of 23 historic battlefield reservations were introduced. The scope expanded from Civil War
24 sites to cover battlefields from other wars. In addition to Valley Forge, bills associated with the
25 Revolutionary War included those to provide for the purchase and preservation of the fortifications at
26 Crown Point and Fort Ticonderoga and the establishment of a national military park at Brandywine.
27 Concerned about the potential costs of implementation, the House Committee on Military Affairs, to
28 which all such bills were referred, requested an accounting from the War Department of the amount
29 expended in the creation of the four existing parks. Secretary of War Root responded that the amount
30 came to more than \$2 million, which was considered exorbitant at the time. Root also estimated that, if
31 enacted, the proposals before Congress would amount to at least that much again. The committee also
32 struggled with the question of how to evaluate the merit of requests for battlefields and monuments from

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1 other wars. As a result, the committee decided to hold a series of hearings to gather information about the
2 matter.

3
4 In the hopes that Congress would eventually agree to their proposal, the VFNPA determined to continue
5 their efforts and began raising funds in support of their cause. They prepared flyers urging patriotic
6 citizens to contribute money to defray their administrative expenses, assist with further lobbying of
7 Congress, and finance a "great Field Day at Valley Forge" on Evacuation Day. National and regional
8 publications like the weekly newspaper *The Outlook*, *Harpers Weekly*, and *New England Magazine*
9 advertised the national park movement to a wide audience. The articles emphasized the state's lack of
10 resources and its "failure ... to carry out its plans to convert this historic spot into a State Park." A tense
11 state budget battle at the turn of the twentieth century resulted in minimal appropriations to the VFPC for
12 fiscal years 1901 and 1902. Although the VFPC had acquired some of the encampment lands, its inability
13 to develop an appropriate way for the public to visit them threatened to nullify its purpose. Without access
14 to the historic relics, markers or monuments to interpret the landscape, or guides to exploring the park,
15 one author lamented "that many a nook about which clustered glorious associations was lost to sight,
16 while formerly it had been preserved through the pride of private owners." The state legislature's refusal
17 to direct resources to the park demonstrated "Pennsylvania's indifference towards these historic scenes"
18 and indicated that the state "has not yet seen fit to spend so much additional money in that sort of
19 patriotism." The link between patriotism and Valley Forge was considered a given. If federal resources
20 were invested in making the park accessible to the public, the argument went, then "Americanism as a
21 principle would be more deeply felt and better taught; the spirit of nationality which was born at Valley
22 Forge would be more forcibly impressed upon the mind of every visitor, and the whole country would be
23 the gainer" (Hocker 1901; Richardson 1901).

24
25 When Senator Penrose re-introduced his bill in 1902, the president of the VFPNA, John Cadwalader,
26 spoke again on behalf of the effort. He explained that "the matter is perhaps too large in its scope for the
27 State, and it is felt that this is a matter of more general interest to the country at large" (as cited in Unrau
28 1985:96). As an example of the national interest in the site, Cadwalader suggested that the former
29 encampment could be valuable as a site for massing troops in future "wars with foreign powers" (as cited
30 in Unrau 1985:96). Others pointed out the pragmatism of acquiring the property before land values rose.
31 Despite these arguments, no action was taken. The VFPC reported in December 1902 that "all efforts
32 made by patriotic citizens of the United States to secure an appropriation from Congress, to acquire

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1 grounds at Valley Forge, have proved futile, and there being no probability of Congress taking any action
2 on this matter, it remains with Pennsylvania to continue the work, which she has so patriotically
3 commenced” (VFPC 1903:5).

4
5 Another effort made in 1903 to have Valley Forge designated a federal reservation prompted the newly
6 elected Governor of Pennsylvania, Samuel W. Pennypacker (1843–1916), to become involved.
7 Pennypacker grew up in Phoenixville, just outside Valley Forge, and acquired a reverence for the site
8 from his father Isaac, who had advocated for its preservation in the mid-nineteenth century. Samuel’s
9 1903 inaugural speech provided evidence of his philosophical support for state government involvement
10 in historic preservation: “The good example set by Philadelphia in its care of Independence Hall and
11 Congress Hall should be set by the State. The fields of Fort Necessity...and the camp ground of Valley
12 Forge should be tenderly cared for and preserved” (as cited in Treese 2003:53). He reiterated this view in
13 a message to the state legislature included in the 1906 VFPC report: “That camp ground... better than any
14 other field in the country typifies and represents the fortitude and resolution which made the
15 Revolutionary War successful. The State ought to maintain it forever as one of her most cherished
16 possessions...” (VFPC 1907a:14). When presented with the possibility of federal involvement at Valley
17 Forge, Pennypacker wrote a letter to Senator Penrose clearly asserting the state’s loyalty to the VFPC. He
18 wanted to “prevent interference which comes from persons outside the State and certain well-meaning but
19 ill-advised women within it.” The proud governor believed that “Pennsylvania is rich enough and capable
20 enough to take care of Independence Hall, Valley Forge, and her battlefields.” He pointed to the example
21 of Gettysburg, where the state had “expended large sums of money in marking and erecting monuments”
22 but after it became a national military park in 1895, “the bronze New York monument was put in the
23 cemetery in the very center of the field, which was in every aspect of it a Pennsylvania battle.”
24 Pennypacker wanted to prevent any such encroachment from occurring at Valley Forge, and he told
25 Penrose that “Should a bill be presented, you can probably kill it easily by having added to it that the
26 Government also take Bunker Hill from Massachusetts and Stony Point from New York” (as cited in
27 Unrau 1985:106). Pennypacker’s letter successfully squelched the senator’s proposal, and serious
28 consideration of a national park at Valley Forge ended for several decades. More importantly,
29 Pennypacker’s staunch backing of the VFPC finally enabled the VFPC to begin carrying out its legislative
30 mandate to the fullest extent.

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1 Pennypacker's considerable influence on the legislature's attitude toward the park succeeded in turning
2 the tide in the park's favor. In 1903, the state provided funding for the acquisition of 250 acres of
3 additional land as well as the largest appropriation to date for the park, consisting of \$74,500 for the
4 purchase and condemnation of lands lying along the outer line of entrenchments along with road
5 construction and maintenance and general park expenses. Two years later, the park received further
6 support from the Governor and the legislature in the form of \$115,815 for expansion and development
7 along with an act authorizing the commission to acquire up to 1000 more acres of land. By December
8 1906, Valley Forge State Park encompassed over 467 acres. The commission published its first historical
9 handbook and souvenir guide in 1905 and its first by-laws in 1906, reflecting its improved organization
10 and management efforts resulting from legislative support. Although appropriations for the park declined
11 after Governor Pennypacker left office in 1907, the commitment to the park that he had succeeded in
12 obtaining from the state enabled the commission to continue maintenance and small-scale improvements
13 within the park over the next several years.

14
15 The most significant acquisition by the VFPC during the early 1900s was Washington's Headquarters.
16 CMA minutes document that as early as 1894 the VFPC had approached the organization about obtaining
17 the building for the park. However, the CMA members were not interested in ceding it to the state and, in
18 fact, appear to have preferred the creation of a federal entity at Valley Forge, as the organization was
19 represented at the first meeting of the VFNPA. The VFPC clearly recognized that the "quaint old house"
20 was a "mecca for the many strangers who visit the Park" and possessed more inherent attraction for many
21 of those strangers than the remnants of fortifications located within the park boundaries at that time. The
22 commission's December 1904 report to the state posited that the "small admission fee" charged to visit
23 the house was "rather humiliating...when we realize that all of the Headquarters of Washington
24 throughout the country, which are preserved and open, are free to the visitors" and recommended that the
25 state pursue ownership of the historic resource. In May 1905, the state legislature responded to this report
26 by removing the clause in the April "Law Providing for Acquisition of Additional Land for Valley Forge
27 State Park" that protected the CMA property from takeover. The VFPC immediately began condemnation
28 proceedings. Despite the CMA's efforts to contest the condemnation, that summer a jury of view awarded
29 the CMA \$18,000 in damages and the VFPC took possession of the building in November.²⁶

30

²⁶ The CMA later had to return the money to the VFPC after an independent auditor concluded that the funds legally belonged to whichever entity would carry out the CMA's original mission of preserving the building.

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1 A second phase of park expansion occurred during Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh's administration from
2 1915 to 1919. Brumbaugh also ardently supported the commission's efforts and responded favorably to
3 its requests for state financial assistance. As a result of several large appropriations, the commission
4 added 275 acres to the park by December 1916, consisting of ten properties along both banks of Valley
5 Creek. Between 1917 and 1918, land acquisition again nearly doubled the size of the park, arousing the
6 fears of many local property owners and attracting increased numbers of visitors. Pennsylvania also
7 expanded its state park system during this period, authorizing new parks at Fort Washington and
8 Washington Crossing in 1917 and bringing its total of recreational and historical parks to at least nine by
9 1920. At that time, only 19 states had any kind of a state park. In 1921, the first Director of the National
10 Park Service, Stephen Mather, called a meeting of state representatives that led to the creation of the
11 National Conference on State Parks (NCSP). Mather hoped to encourage the creation of a public park
12 program that would encompass the broader range of properties that merited preservation and thereby
13 protect the integrity of his own agency by allowing it to focus on the most nationally significant sites. A
14 more cohesive nationwide state park movement took shape with the aid of the NCSP, as more states
15 established parks and park commissions and began to standardize their methods. In Pennsylvania, an
16 administrative reorganization at the state level in 1923 placed the VFPC under the management of the
17 Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters (DFW). This change meant that the commission could
18 recommend but not initiate condemnation procedures for the acquisition of park land and had to obtain
19 approval from the DFW for all budgetary requests, as opposed to receiving funds directly from the
20 General Assembly. Consequently, the park's expansion slowed during the subsequent two decades, and
21 the VFPC's focus shifted to rehabilitation of the properties it already owned. In their 1927-1929 report,
22 the commissioners noted that such constraints on their activities indicated a need for "the creation of a
23 State Council on Parks such as already exists in several leading states..." (as cited in Unrau 1985). The
24 state established the Pennsylvania Parks Association in 1930, which produced the first master plan for
25 Pennsylvania's state parks.

26
27 The idea of a national park at Valley Forge continued to pop up occasionally every ten years or so. When
28 the National Memorial Arch was dedicated in 1917, a local newspaper sponsored an essay contest on the
29 topic. Of the 23 essays printed, only six opposed the idea. Letters also appeared in other publications
30 about alternatives to a state park such as a national military post for an infantry battalion and artillery
31 battery (motivated by the country's entrance in to World War I), a national cemetery like Arlington, or a
32 mausoleum. In 1927, Pennsylvania governor John S. Fisher suggested that Valley Forge become a

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1 national shrine under federal regulations. His resolution met with intense opposition from the VFPC,
2 whose chair Israel R. Pennypacker (the brother of former governor Pennypacker) cited the condition of
3 Gettysburg as one of the reasons to keep Valley Forge out of the federal system, and it failed to pass the
4 legislature. In the summer of 1935, the National Park Service visited Valley Forge and prepared a study
5 entitled "Historical Report on Valley Forge Proposed National Park Area" that concluded the park had the
6 "calibre [sic] required for a National Park area." The report noted "The site is very beautiful ... unspoiled
7 by too many markers and a general cluttering up of the old historic site" and strongly recommended its
8 transfer from the state to the federal government. However, Valley Forge did not become a priority for the
9 Park Service until decades later. It remained a state park in 1961, when the Secretary of the Interior
10 designated Valley Forge a National Historic Landmark. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
11 Commission took over responsibility for the park from the VFPC in 1971. In 1976, Valley Forge became
12 a National Historical Park and the federal government finally became the caretaker of the property.

13 14 **Development and Expansion of Valley Forge State Park**

15
16 As legislative support and popular sentiment waxed and waned over the course of the first half of the
17 twentieth century, the VFPC's approach to the landscape evolved in response to contemporary thinking
18 on battlefield commemoration as well as changing philosophies on the preservation and reconstruction of
19 historic resources. Two distinct phases of state park development occurred during this period. From 1893
20 to 1935, the VFPC followed precedents established at Gettysburg National Military Park and other
21 battlefield parks as well as municipal recreational parks to transform the Valley Forge Encampment site
22 into a memorial park. Beginning with its first attempt at a general development plan for Valley Forge
23 State Park in 1936, the state's focus shifted several times between commemoration and more active
24 rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic buildings and landscape features, influenced at least in part by
25 popular tourist attractions like Colonial Williamsburg. With the support of Pennsylvania's governor, the
26 VFPC attempted to obtain funding for an ambitious program. Despite the interruption of World War II,
27 the commission eventually succeeded in implementing some elements of the initial concept, dedicated at
28 a gala event held on Evacuation Day in June 1949.

29 30 **Creation of Memorial Park, 1893–1935**

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1 From the outset, the VFPC wrestled with the question of how to balance the sometimes competing desires
2 to preserve the park lands “in their original condition as a military camp,” as specified in the state
3 enabling legislation, and to construct new infrastructure and monuments that would provide public access
4 and appropriately commemorate the historic events of 1777–1778. The commissioners also had to decide
5 how to treat existing nineteenth-century development that detracted from the area as it appeared during
6 the encampment. This section discusses the preservation of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century
7 resources within the park over the course of its first 40 years. The development of new infrastructure
8 during this period is discussed in the **Criterion C – Landscape Architecture** context in this nomination
9 form, in the context of the overall memorial park design, and the commemorative development is
10 discussed in the **Criterion A – Other: Commemoration** context.

11
12 As the GBMA had done at Gettysburg, the VFPC rebuilt many of the earthwork fortifications at Valley
13 Forge as symbolic memorials that helped to define the commemorative landscape. Efforts to rebuild the
14 encampment’s earthworks began in 1906 at Forts Washington and Huntington, now **Redoubt 3 (LCS No.**
15 **022485, contributing structure)** and **Redoubt 4 (LCS No. 022487, contributing structure)**, supervised
16 by historical architects or military engineers but with little archeological research conducted to inform the
17 work. Park staff removed trees and undergrowth; reinforced the earth with stone walls where needed; and
18 installed cannon, flagpoles, and fencing to interpret and protect the structures. The reconstruction of Fort
19 Washington included the construction of an observation platform (rebuilt after 1957). The park also
20 recreated the Star Redoubt (**Redoubt 1 (LCS No. 022488, contributing structure)**), which had been
21 plowed under, on its traditional site using historic maps. The 1916 park report explained that “it was not
22 the purpose of the Commission to restore any perishable part of this work ... but to restore the earthworks
23 as monuments, and to equip them with guns to complete their likeness and similitude to the defensive
24 structures as they existed at the time of the encampment at Valley Forge” (VFPC 1916:10). By December
25 of that year, 52 guns of various types were scattered at sites throughout the park.

26
27 The park’s initial policy toward buildings it acquired on encampment lands was to preserve and maintain
28 all buildings deemed to be of colonial or Revolutionary origin so that the landscape would appear as it did
29 in 1777–1778. No overall plan guided the work, which was carried out as funding permitted with varying
30 degrees of accuracy. The commission’s first building rehabilitation within the park occurred after it
31 acquired in 1906 what was believed to be an early eighteenth-century schoolhouse in dilapidated
32 condition. Reports also existed that the Revolutionary Army had used the building as a hospital during the

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1 Valley Forge encampment, but the commission decided to restore it to its “original” use. The rehabilitated
2 **Schoolhouse (LCS No. 022350, contributing building)** opened to the public on May 15, 1908. More
3 recent research determined that the building was constructed c. 1790–1810 or possibly later. From 1912
4 to 1926, the park operated an exhibition and souvenir sales room in the Schoolhouse.

5
6 In the years after it acquired Washington’s Headquarters in 1905, the VFPC made several alterations to
7 the property, replacing the picket fence around the building with a stone wall, repainting and refurbishing
8 the house, and undertaking a refurnishing project. It also remodeled the Washington Spring House and
9 built a stone basin. During the period 1907–1908, the Commission acquired the old mill site between the
10 Headquarters property and Valley Creek. By 1910, it had removed the ruins of the old mill (the first
11 building it removed from the park landscape). An interior remodeling of the Headquarters was completed
12 by 1916, and a new heating system was installed in the fall of 1917. The park’s 1918 acquisitions
13 included the house where General James Mitchell Varnum had headquartered. Probably built between
14 1711 and 1735, Varnum’s Quarters predated any other buildings within the park. The Philadelphia
15 chapter of the DAR agreed to renovate the deteriorating house “without any expense to the
16 Commonwealth.” In 1923, the VFPC explicitly stated that all buildings within the park post-dating the
17 encampment were to be demolished. Between 1927 and 1929, the park took possession of many houses
18 and other properties in the Port Kennedy area. A total of 30 houses and 18 lime kilns that post-dated the
19 encampment were razed. Some historic buildings were converted into staff housing, while others were
20 rented out.

21
22 In keeping with its stated mission, the VFPC added relatively few new buildings on the historic
23 encampment grounds. Between 1906 and 1911, the commission built ten or eleven log hut guardhouses,
24 small log cabins that served as field bases for park guards on patrol. These buildings, of which only the
25 **State Park Police Hut – Memorial Arch (LCS No. none, contributing building)** is extant, may have
26 been inspired by the extant log hut replica constructed in 1905 by the National Society, Daughters of the
27 Revolution of 1776 near the Washington Memorial Chapel (outside the district boundaries). The park also
28 constructed a log **Hospital Hut Replica (LCS No. 022400, contributing building)** in 1909. The huts
29 were supposed to reproduce the shelters in which the soldiers had spent the winter of 1777–1778 and
30 constituted the only major new construction projects undertaken by the VFPC until the late 1920s.

31

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1 The most substantial addition to the built environment of the park heralded the new era of recreational
2 tourism that followed the creation of the state park at Valley Forge. Increased interest in scenic
3 preservation combined with improvements in transportation in the first years of the twentieth century
4 helped to support a growing tourist industry throughout the country. Chartered as the Pennsylvania and
5 Reading Railroad in 1833 to provide a transportation link between Philadelphia and the substantial
6 anthracite coal mines that had been discovered in northeastern Pennsylvania, by 1842, the P&R had
7 freight and passenger service from Philadelphia to Pottsville—with stations at both Valley Forge and Port
8 Kennedy. The Reading Railroad Company absorbed the P& R Railroad in 1893 and operated a one-hour
9 excursion route between Philadelphia and Valley Forge along the **Reading Railroad (currently the**
10 **Norfolk Southern Railroad) rail line (LCS No. none, contributing structure)**. To accommodate the
11 influx of visitors to Valley Forge, the Reading Railroad Company replaced the original train station near
12 Washington’s Headquarters in 1911 with the current **Valley Forge Railroad Station (LCS No. 022390,**
13 **contributing building)**. The company had absorbed the P&R Railroad in 1893 and operated a one-hour
14 excursion route between Philadelphia and Valley Forge around the turn of the century. Designed to be
15 compatible with the nearby Washington’s Headquarters building, the new station created a distinctive
16 point of entry for rail passengers to Valley Forge State Park. The station, prominently sited on the 1830
17 railroad embankment above the headquarters, overlooking the site, served as the primary means of access
18 and entrance to the park until the 1960s. The project also included the construction of the **Valley Forge**
19 **Railroad Station Pedestrian Underpass (LCS No. 080279, historic associated feature)** to provide
20 protection for passengers needing to cross the tracks and the **Valley Forge Railroad Station Retaining**
21 **Wall (LCS No. 080278, historic associated feature)** (SMA/JMA 2002:600).

22
23 New scholarship on historic architecture and a general popular interest in historical authenticity began to
24 increase throughout the country in the 1920s and early 1930s. Accordingly, the VFPC hired Horace Wells
25 Sellers, the chairman of the American Institute of Architects’ Committee for Preservation of Historical
26 Monuments, to conduct a physical study of Washington’s Headquarters and evaluate the earlier
27 reconstruction efforts. Beginning in 1926, the VFPC undertook another remodeling of the building based
28 on Sellers’ recommendations that included the removal of the reproduction log dining room and the
29 reversal of the CMA’s changes to the kitchen wing. The VFPC also refurnished the interior of the
30 Headquarters in 1933 in a more authentic manner. Following damage to Varnum’s Quarters in 1933, the
31 VFPC supervised another research-based remodeling on that building that included the lowering of the
32 roof, removal of stucco, and the replacement of the porch. The park also converted the Washington Stable

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1 on the lawn south of Washington’s Headquarters into the Valley Forge Park Museum, where over 500
2 artifacts were displayed, and renovated the Potts Barn at the rear of the Headquarters area to provide
3 office and storage space and a large public comfort station (Treese 2003:112–114).

4
5 By 1928, Valley Forge encompassed 1428 acres of land (see **Figure 1**). Landscape architect Burns
6 prepared a park expansion proposal for the commission that year recommending nine general areas for
7 acquisition, totaling 3480 acres, with a priority list of 1800 acres. Burns noted in the introduction to the
8 report that while “purely from a historical viewpoint the ideal in extension is to acquire, restore, and
9 preserve all sites and structures that were connected with the old encampment,” the proposal’s intent was
10 to define a “protective web of adjoining land...in every direction” around the existing park (as cited in
11 Unrau 1985:226–227). The majority of the commission wanted to prevent nearby suburban residential
12 developments from encroaching on the park. However, several commissioners, particularly the Reverend
13 Dr. W. Herbert Burk, vehemently opposed both the expansion proposal and the commission’s general
14 approval of all attempts to transform the landscape back to its idea of the area’s eighteenth-century
15 appearance. Burk, who hoped to construct a cathedral adjacent to his Washington Memorial Chapel,
16 called the Burns plan a “land-grabbing scheme” and resigned from the commission in early 1929 (as cited
17 in Unrau 1985:227). In March of that year, the VFPC presented the state legislature with their request for
18 an appropriation to expand the park to about 4500 acres but no funds were made available at that time
19 (Treese 2003:119–126).

20 21 **Conflicting Approaches to Historic Preservation, 1936–1949**

22
23 In 1935, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution built a new log hut replica at Valley
24 Forge State Park. Unlike the earlier replica huts, the Sons constructed their replica (LCS No. 022401, no
25 longer extant) according to George Washington’s specifications of December 18, 1777, based on research
26 by Philadelphia architect D. Knickerbocker Boyd. The associated **Soldiers’ Hut Monument (LCS No.**
27 **022509, contributing object)** explains the organization’s commemorative intent. The Sons called their
28 hut Valley Forge Hut No. #1, in the hopes that other patriotic organizations would erect additional huts,
29 eventually creating what the *Daily Republican* called “an entire ‘company street’ of Revolutionary huts”
30 within the park (as cited in Treese 2003:130). This hut represented a turning point in the park
31 commission’s approach to the commemorative landscape, which shifted its focus from monumentation to
32 an attempt at restoration, as the term was understood at the time. The VFPC felt strongly the influence of

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1 the highly publicized restoration projects at both Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia and Greenfield
2 Village near Dearborn, Michigan. Henry Ford's reconstructed New England village opened in 1933, and
3 the re-created colonial capital at Williamsburg financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., officially opened to
4 the public in 1934. In particular, the painstaking reconstructions of buildings at Williamsburg, based on
5 extant buildings as well as archeology, informed the development of historical architecture and further
6 popularized the Colonial Revival style (Hosmer 1981).

7
8 Eric von Hausswolff, the chief of the division of parks at Pennsylvania's DFW (and a former landscape
9 architect at Valley Forge), prepared the first general development plan for Valley Forge State Park in
10 1936 when he compiled a "Report on General Restoration of Valley Forge Park" using ideas and concepts
11 first outlined in a 1932-1935 comprehensive plan drawn up by the VFPC but not fully carried out. The
12 report discouraged the removal of trees for the sake of returning the land to a cultivated field and
13 questioned the opening of all strategic military views. It included the following recommendations: natural
14 groupings of trees in contrast to regularly spaced trees along the roadsides, trees planted to screen
15 obnoxious views and to soften wood plots, fields of flowers and shrubs in large masses to create a rural
16 atmosphere, and native plants to create natural features where quarries had cut into the land. Noting that
17 one of the outstanding features of the landscape at Valley Forge was the absence of numerous sculptures
18 and memorials, the report recommended that the commission establish an official policy concerning
19 monumentation that continued to emphasize restraint. It also stated that the construction of monuments
20 within the park directly opposed the commission's original 1893 mission to return the landscape to the
21 appearance of the 1777-1778 military encampment. The VFPC responded by passing a resolution on
22 April 22, 1936, opposing the "erecting of any monuments on the Valley Forge property" (as cited in
23 SMA/JMA 2002:687). No additional monuments were placed in Valley Forge State Park until 1957.

24
25 The 1936 report also reflected the evolving framework guiding the VFPC's land acquisition policies,
26 recommending that in addition to the encampment lands themselves, "sufficient land bordering the
27 encampment area should be acquired in order that the natural landscape character of the entire area may
28 be preserved and to establish a protective belt against encroachments." In 1935, the newly elected
29 Democratic governor, George H. Earle, had increased the authorized acreage for the park from 1500 to
30 5000. In November 1936, Governor Earle announced his ambitious intentions to request a large
31 appropriation from the state to enable Valley Forge State Park to expand to "more than three times its
32 present acreage." With assistance from the federal government and a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

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1 camp, Earle also hoped to “restore the park without cost to the State.” Perhaps envisioning a park to rival
2 Williamsburg, he called for the reconstruction of miles of entrenchments and hundreds of soldiers’ huts.
3 Many park commissioners agreed with the sentiment that markers and memorials were insufficient visual
4 guides for visitors hoping to see Washington’s encampment as it originally existed. Even some visitors
5 were unhappy with the direction Valley Forge had taken since 1893. Author Cornelius Weygandt
6 lamented in his 1936 book *The Blue Hills* that “large portions of the park look like a cemetery without
7 graves ... Valley Forge has suffered the indignity of being transformed into a ‘park’” (as cited in Treese
8 2003:126). However, others expressed concern about the lack of information and historical evidence
9 available to guide any attempted restoration as well as the potential harm to the existing commemorative
10 landscape. One outraged historian bluntly opined in the December 2, 1936 *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*
11 that “Putting up a lot of ugly shacks is simply desecration... It is a crime to lay unholy hands on this
12 sacred shrine...Restoration usually turns out to be simply vandalism” (as cited in Unrau 1985:262). With
13 regard to the rebuilding of soldiers’ huts within the park, the 1936 general development plan stated “If we
14 had detailed information as to the exact locations of all these huts the restoration would be interesting and
15 worthwhile but an attempt to restore the picture without authentic data would only arouse unnecessary
16 controversy among the public” (as cited in Unrau 1985:412).

17
18 Governor Earle’s hoped-for state and federal funds did not appear, however. The state legislature
19 decreased the park’s appropriations over the next several years, and the federal government placed a
20 moratorium on the opening of additional CCC camps or the transfer of existing camps. The National Park
21 Service, which supervised all CCC work in national and state parks, also weighed in on the proposed
22 plans for Valley Forge. In December 1936, park commissioners met with the superintendent of
23 Morristown National Historical Park, where sample reconstructions of entrenchments had been built, and
24 WPA officials to gather information on the feasibility of such a project. The Park Service representatives
25 clearly discouraged attempts at full-scale restoration work, citing the high construction and maintenance
26 costs as well as the necessity for thorough documentary research and archeological investigations. In
27 March 1937, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments formally
28 adopted a general restoration policy, a battlefield area restoration policy, and a sample restoration policy
29 that largely conflicted with the intentions of the VFPC. The Board noted that “there had been some recent
30 controversy over the restoration work done at Valley Forge by the commission that administered the area
31 for Pennsylvania” (Hosmer 1981:1009,1039). The disconnect between the governor’s concept of
32 restoration and the Park Service restoration policies essentially resulted in a limited amount of New Deal

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1 funds directed toward the park. The five WPA projects at Valley Forge included clearing, grading,
2 draining, and planting; the preparation of a topographic and boundary survey; and document conservation
3 (Unrau 1985:266–267).

4
5 Against the National Park Service recommendations, and despite the lack of support from the federal
6 government, the VFPC continued to develop their plans for a “complete restoration” over the next several
7 years. A 1938 book on Valley Forge mentioned that plans for such a project were in the works and
8 pointed specifically to Williamsburg as an example (Wildes 1938:311). With the minimal funds allocated
9 to the park in 1941 and 1942, the commissioners managed to complete several earthworks reconstructions
10 including the **Replica of Stirling’s Redan (LCS No. 022484, contributing structure)**, the **Redoubt**
11 **Replica (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** flanked by the **East Redan (LCS No. none, historic**
12 **associated feature)** and the **West Redan (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)**, and the **Redoubt**
13 **3 Redan (LCS No. 022486, historic associated feature)**. In addition, they developed a land acquisition
14 proposal for expanding the park under the authority conferred by the governor’s 1935 legislation.

15
16 Late in 1942, the VFPC submitted a resolution for the major interpretive development campaign to the
17 state legislature. The plan called for the construction of ten log huts at each of four division camp sites, a
18 colonial blacksmith shop and stable near the artillery area, guardhouses, picket posts, field ovens, a
19 working forge, a new administration building, and a new stone observation tower. In addition, the park
20 would reconstruct General Steuben’s quarters and the David Potts House (believed to have housed
21 hospital quarters and bake ovens during the encampment) along with missing earthworks fortifications.
22 The commission requested an estimated \$500,000 in state funds to complete these projects. The United
23 States participation in World War II, however, prevented the state from considering the park’s resolution
24 until 1944, and no money was forthcoming until 1946. The VFPC’s executive secretary published an
25 article in the July 1944 issue of *Picket Post* urging the legislature not to forget its duties regarding Valley
26 Forge. The commissioner’s words indicated the still-looming threat of federal takeover as well as the
27 continuing power of Williamsburg’s legacy: “And unless the sovereign Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
28 does not restore this historic site, as has been done by private capital at Virginia’s famous Williamsburg,
29 it may well be that a Federal government will reach out for our greatest shrine as it did for Gettysburg”
30 (as cited in SMA/JMA 2002:708).

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1 Significant state appropriations made in 1946 and 1947 finally enabled the VFPC to begin work on a
2 scaled-down version of the program proposed in 1942. By January 1947, the commission had acquired all
3 the lands identified in the proposal developed ten years earlier, and the park totaled 2,033 acres (see
4 **Figure 2**). The VFPC hired noted local preservation architect George Edwin Brumbaugh (the son of
5 Martin Brumbaugh, former park commissioner and governor) to oversee the park improvements,
6 including the construction of 30 log hut replicas (not extant). Brumbaugh set up a log hut workshop and
7 designed a sample hut based on thorough research. Twenty huts were completed by July 1948, described
8 by some as a “Log Levittown” in reference to the cookie-cutter suburban tracts appearing in large
9 numbers across the country in the post-war years. Between 1947 and 1950, Brumbaugh also supervised
10 the reconstruction of **Redoubt 2 (LCS No. none, contributing structure)** on the evidence of subsurface
11 remains and the rehabilitation of the David Potts House. He also oversaw the construction of an artillery
12 shop replica (later replaced) based on his knowledge of colonial blacksmith and wheelwright shops
13 (Treese 2003:141; Unrau 1985:285).

14
15 The extant re-creations and rehabilitations of the 1940s at Valley Forge provide a window into the extent
16 of preservation knowledge at the time. Architect Brumbaugh (1890–1983) developed a distinctive
17 approach to historic restoration in the 1930s and 1940s. He received his architectural education at the
18 University of Pennsylvania, where he studied under such Beaux Arts masters as Paul Philippe Cret, and
19 graduated in 1913, shortly after the completion of Cret’s National Memorial Arch at Valley Forge.
20 Brumbaugh worked in Philadelphia offices that specialized in historical revival residences before
21 establishing his own office by 1916 with his wife Frances. When the demand for new construction
22 dwindled following the onset of the Great Depression, he turned his focus to restoration work for public
23 clients. Brumbaugh viewed historicism as a scientific endeavor rather than a design choice; but in contrast
24 to current preservation methodology that differentiates clearly between original and infill fabric, he
25 attempted to re-create historic buildings that appeared as close to the original as possible. Relying heavily
26 on documentary research and employing historic materials, tools, and building techniques, he established
27 a reputation for high-quality replication of historic fabric. He stripped buildings down to their earliest
28 layers in an attempt to bring them back to their original appearance. Brumbaugh was responsible for the
29 restoration and reconstruction of numerous historic sites throughout the Delaware Valley, with a
30 particular preference and expertise for Pennsylvania German Colonial Architecture, a style he helped to
31 define and document. Other examples of his work in the Valley Forge area include the Pottsgrove
32 Mansion, Pottstown; Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia; and the Thompson-Seely House, Washington

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1 Crossing State Park. The National Trust for Historic Preservation awarded Brumbaugh a citation in 1982
2 for his contributions to the field of historic preservation (Rose 1990; Treese 2003:154; Wolf 2008).

3
4 Brumbaugh's work at Valley Forge typified his career. The David Potts House had been converted to a
5 hotel and restaurant known as the Washington Inn c. 1875 and extensively renovated in the Italianate
6 style, complete with a tall round cupola and ornate ironwork balconies. Brumbaugh removed all traces of
7 the building's nineteenth-century history in favor of creating a conjectural restoration of a Federal-style
8 house. He also conducted unsuccessful physical investigations in the cellar to locate evidence of the bake
9 ovens believed to have existed at the time of the encampment and recommended against their
10 reconstruction. For his replica huts, Brumbaugh studied Washington's orders carefully but also relied on
11 his own extensive knowledge of early American log construction and local precedents. His detailed
12 specifications included requirements for wooden hardware, hand wrought nails, and irregular stone
13 fireplaces. Unfortunately, Brumbaugh's authentic soldiers' huts only lasted about ten years. As early as
14 1951, the hut replicas at Muhlenberg's brigade site were noticeably deteriorating, and scarce funding for
15 maintenance or repair of the structures exacerbated their further decay over the next decade. Between
16 1960 and 1962, the park dismantled all the huts and rebuilt 18 of them "with complete loss of
17 authenticity," according to Brumbaugh (as cited in Treese 2003:151). The huts have since been rebuilt
18 multiple times as interpretive exhibits not intended to be accurate reconstructions (Treese 2003:137-151;
19 Unrau 1985).

20
21 On Evacuation Day in 1949, which marks the end of the period of significance for the Valley Forge NHP
22 Historic District, the VFPC dedicated the nearly completed work led by Brumbaugh, consisting of the
23 reconstruction of Redoubt 2, the rehabilitation of the David Potts House, and the construction of a
24 blacksmith shop and 30 log hut replicas. The commission described the work as the "greatest single stride
25 in historical restoration and Park development undertaken during the history of Valley Forge State Park"
26 (as cited in Unrau 1985:300). It revised its program in October 1950 to target additional projects.
27 However, little new work occurred at the park over the next decade as a result of funding cutbacks and
28 straitened state finances. The state's "austerity program" was not reversed until 1960, when new
29 appropriations finally allowed for deferred maintenance of park resources along with another attempt at
30 long-range planning. The VFPC's 15-point plan completed in 1962 included several major projects that
31 eventually came to fruition, such as the construction of the Auditorium and Administration Building
32 (completed in time for the park's 75th anniversary in 1968), the purchase of the recently abandoned Valley

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1 Forge Railroad Station, and the reconstruction of the James White House (now the Steuben Memorial
2 Information Center). Several states installed memorials at Valley Forge during the 1960s according to the
3 commemorative plans envisioned when the park was established. The state also acquired a large parcel of
4 land at Valley Forge Farms in 1965 that included Knox's Quarters and the Philander Chase Knox
5 Mansion. However, the context in which the VFPC operated after 1949 differed markedly from the earlier
6 years of its existence. By the 1960s, increasing pressure from development around the park edges, rather
7 than development of the park itself, demanded most of the commissioners' attention (Treese 2003:171;
8 Unrau 1985:313-352; VFPC 1951:19).

9
10 The post-World War II era of national highway building initially touched Valley Forge when work began
11 on the Pennsylvania Turnpike in 1944, which improved access to the state park. The construction of the
12 Schuylkill Expressway from 1950 to 1958, connecting the turnpike's Valley Forge exit directly to
13 downtown Philadelphia, enabled the rapid commercial and industrial development of King of Prussia
14 immediately adjacent to the park. More highways followed that substantially increased the traffic through
15 the park, including a cloverleaf on park land near the eastern entrance and Route 422 cutting through the
16 nearly obliterated village of Port Kennedy. A 1967 pamphlet on the "Valley Forge Crisis" noted the threat
17 of the "booming urban build-up" surrounding the encampment lands (as cited in Treese 2003:174).
18 Development proposals that circulated during this period ranged from a private, high-density, mixed-use
19 subdivision known as Chesterbrook abutting the southern edge of the park (eventually completed in the
20 1990s) to a veterans' cemetery inside the park boundaries (never built). The usage of the park itself began
21 to pose a threat to the historic resources it protected. Suburban sprawl since the 1950s significantly
22 reduced the amount of open space available in the region. By 1970, Valley Forge State Park had evolved
23 into a community green space that consciously attracted recreational uses unrelated to its historic
24 associations. When the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) took over
25 responsibility for the VFPC in 1971, conflicts arose between the two agencies regarding the park's
26 purpose. The PHMC published a master plan in 1975 stating its intent to transform the park from a
27 recreational area back to a "real historical site," but park commissioners, who had begun developing their
28 own master plan in the late 1960s, noted that this plan ignored such practical considerations as restrooms
29 and security. As the country's bicentennial approached, the management problems faced by the
30 commission encouraged renewed momentum for the creation of a national park at Valley Forge (Treese
31 2003:171-186).

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1 Following the transfer of the park to the federal government in 1976, the National Park Service reversed
2 much of the work completed by the VFPC after 1949. The first master plan prepared by the National Park
3 Service for Valley Forge followed the PHMC's lead in re-focusing the development emphasis on
4 preserving and maintaining the historical setting rather than attempting to re-create the landscape of 1777
5 or facilitating a present-day recreational park. As a compromise, new land acquisitions on the north side
6 of the Schuylkill River were intended to accommodate recreational use. Current scholarship guided the
7 Park Service's interpretation of the encampment lands. Major research projects undertaken in the late
8 1970s and early 1980s included an architectural analysis of the park's built resources, a three-volume
9 historical research study, and a comprehensive archeological survey. More recent approaches to history
10 that advocate the inclusion of the site's entire historical record have motivated the Park Service to
11 preserve and interpret some of Valley Forge's nineteenth- and twentieth-century resources, such as the
12 Kennedy Mansion and the Philander Knox estate (Treese 2003:199-214).

13 14 **Environmental Conservation Efforts at Valley Forge**

15
16 By the mid-nineteenth century, the waters of the Schuylkill River were extremely polluted. Coal silt, the
17 worst among the many sources of contaminants, washed out of mines upstream in Schuylkill County and
18 fell from canal boats and rail cars during transport. By the mid-twentieth century, an estimated 38 million
19 tons of coal waste in the river, popularly known as "the river that runs black," led to massive floods and
20 contaminated drinking water supplies. Just after World War II, the Commonwealth of
21 Pennsylvania/Department of Forests and Waters and the United States Army Corps of Engineers
22 undertook the first large river cleanup project in the nation, dredging silt from the river bed and
23 constructing three desilting basins, seven dams, and 26 large impounding basins along the river's shores.
24 Silt-laden river water was pumped into the basins and left for several months. Over time, the anthracite
25 fines settled to the bottom and the relatively clean water evaporated, was drained off through a waste
26 weir, or seeped into the ground and levees, leaving behind the coal silt. Extant resources in the Valley
27 Forge NHP district that are associated with these efforts include two impoundment basins (Upper and
28 Lower Basin No. 21) and a system of concrete waste weirs located in the wooded wetlands along the river
29 bank in the Northern Farms area. These resources may possess significance at the state level, but they
30 were constructed outside the period of significance for the Valley Forge NHP district and are part of a
31 much larger system that would be treated more appropriately under separate National Register

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1 documentation. Such documentation would require the development of an appropriate historical context
2 for the state's environmental conservation policies during the mid-twentieth century.

3
4

5 **CRITERION A – OTHER: COMMEMORATION**

6

7 The nationally significant commemorative resources that form a prominent feature on the Valley Forge
8 park landscape represent the prevailing American ideas of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century
9 concerning the commemoration and interpretation of people, events, and properties associated with
10 American Colonial and Revolutionary War history. While the development of the park at Valley Forge
11 was clearly a state undertaking, the VFPC anticipated that its national appeal would encourage the other
12 colonial states to erect monuments to commemorate their troops present at the encampment and that the
13 federal government would contribute a national memorial. The Commission's first annual report provided
14 a description of its vision:

15

16 ...the Commission firmly believes that ... there will be neither difficulty or delay in
17 securing the interest and effective attention of the States and of the Nation through their
18 several constituted authorities, to this historic spot. That the Colonial States will
19 permanently mark with appropriate memorials the camps of their several brigades, and
20 the Nation will erect on the summit of Mount Joy which is within the inner or second line
21 of entrenchments, a high, rugged, battlemented tower, surmounted with a colossal bronze
22 figure of a private soldier of the Revolutionary Army. Such a tower will afford an
23 opportunity to see the whole camp ground and its surroundings and at the same time, be a
24 land mark, visible in every direction for many miles (VFPC 1907b:7).

25

26 The state legislature passed a law that year allowing the federal and state governments to erect memorials
27 within the park. Perhaps to avoid what had occurred with the New York monument at Gettysburg, the
28 VFPC intended the state monuments to be simple in design and placed a limit of \$5000 for the cost of
29 their erection. The cost limit, however, did not apply to monuments that the State of Pennsylvania might
30 choose to construct. The VFPC also established a policy requiring its approval of all memorial designs
31 and requiring the historical accuracy of all inscriptions and locations. Articles written during the period
32 when the national park movement was active supported this approach and offered ideas for its

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1 implementation. *The New England Magazine* commented that if Pennsylvania would show some interest,
2 other states would be encouraged to erect memorials in the park as the VFPC had wished. It also
3 reiterated the commission's suggestion that the national government erect a "great monumental tower on
4 the summit of Mount Joy, from which the whole plan of the encampment could be comprehended"
5 (Richardson 1901:608). Those who spoke on behalf of the national park idea before Congress in 1902
6 assured the government, however, that they did not intend for Valley Forge to be "a place of many
7 monuments" but hoped to preserve it for "some commemoration of the past" (as cited in Unrau 1985:96).

8
9 **National Memorial Arch**

10
11 The vision for a national monument to commemorate George Washington's role at Valley Forge, initially
12 conceived by the Valley Forge Monument Association in 1883 and incorporated into the VFPC's early
13 plans, began to take form in 1908. That year Congressman Irving P. Wanger of Norristown, one of the
14 sponsors of the 1903 bill to establish a national park at Valley Forge, introduced a bill to fund the
15 construction of memorial arches at the park's two primary entrances. One arch was to be dedicated to
16 Washington and the other to Steuben. The bill that eventually passed two years later approved an
17 appropriation of \$100,000 for a single arch "in commemoration of the patriotism displayed and the
18 suffering endured by George Washington, his officers and men" during the winter of 1777-1778. The
19 appropriation was to be expended at the discretion of the VFPC under the direction of the War
20 Department, the de facto agency within the government responsible for monuments related to military
21 themes. Once the monument was erected, its care and management was to be assumed by the VFPC and
22 the State of Pennsylvania without additional expense to the Federal Government (US Secretary of State
23 1911:822).

24
25 The VFPC advertised for design proposals for the arch and chose the design submitted by architect Paul
26 Philippe Cret (1876-1945), a professor at the nearby University of Pennsylvania. The Commission of
27 Fine Arts reviewed and approved Cret's design. The neoclassical **National Memorial Arch (LCS No.**
28 **022503, contributing structure)**, completed in 1914, reflected the nationwide shift from the picturesque
29 aesthetic of the nineteenth century (exemplified by Italianate and Gothic revivalism) toward the orderly,
30 dignified, and harmonious ideals of the City Beautiful movement inspired by monumental European
31 Beaux-Arts-style architecture. When Pennsylvania Governor Brumbaugh accepted the gift of the arch
32 from the Speaker of the House at the dedication ceremony on June 20, 1917, shortly after the United

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1 States entered World War I, he said that the state “should take it as a new pledge of national fealty” and
2 declared that the spirit born at Valley Forge “is now with the allies, and it will lead on to ultimate victory”
3 (*The Tyrone Herald* 21 June 1917; Unrau 1985:160).

4
5 During the arch’s construction, the Park Commission discussed the need for suitable approaches and
6 surroundings in keeping with the imposing structure as well as Beaux Arts principles. Before the dense
7 development of later decades occurred in the areas surrounding the park, the arch was visible from a
8 substantial distance. The VFPC’s 1912 report emphasized that, “Its commanding location at the Gulph
9 road, along which Washington with his army marched to their camp and to the rear of the outer line of
10 defenses, is a prominent and attractive landmark for the Schuylkill and Chester Valleys” (cited in Unrau
11 1985:161). Park engineer Jacob Orié Clark worked with Cret to design the **Memorial Arch Landscape**
12 **(LCS No. none, contributing site)** constructed from 1921–1924. The design consisted of a concourse
13 and symmetrical road approaches covered by the **United States Memorial Arch Paving (LCS No.**
14 **080291, historic associated feature)**, keeping the monumental arch as the focal point and providing
15 views of the surrounding resources from it.

16 17 **State and Local Monuments**

18
19 The State of Rhode Island was the first state to consider a memorial. In 1895, the state legislature
20 appropriated \$2000 and established a memorial commission to erect a small monument as a replacement
21 for a small stone marker placed at the encampment by Continental Army soldiers in honor of their
22 commander Lieutenant John Waterman, upon his death. Two years later, it approved an increased
23 appropriation to erect a larger monument to all Rhode Island soldiers who died at Valley Forge that would
24 be located on a different plot of land (near Redoubt 1). Neither site, however, had yet been acquired for
25 inclusion in the park. Brooke believed that if the Pennsylvania State Legislature provided the funds to
26 purchase the land for Rhode Island’s memorial, other states might follow their example. Even had the
27 state appropriated the money, however, the property owner was unwilling to sell and Rhode Island’s plans
28 were put on hold (VFPC 1907b:16-17).

29
30 While plans for the state and federal monuments were being developed, the VFPC entertained requests
31 from other individuals and groups to place markers and monuments within the park. A local resident
32 erected the first known commemorative object, the **Memorial Marker - Revolutionary War Soldier**

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1 **(LCS No. 022526, contributing object)**, in 1901. He placed the small grave marker near Redoubt 4 to
2 indicate the purported burial spot of a soldier's remains found on his farm, although no grave or human
3 remains have been identified at this location. Because local lore maintained that the soldier was shot on
4 the farm for stealing, the marker has also been called the "chicken thief monument" (Treese 2003:51).

5
6 The National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution erected the first large-scale monument at Valley
7 Forge when it took over Rhode Island's initial idea to mark Waterman's gravesite and expanded it to
8 include the commemoration of all the soldiers who had died during the encampment. The organization
9 purchased a small parcel of land surrounding the gravesite and in 1901 erected the **Daughters of the**
10 **Revolution Monument (LCS No. 022535, contributing object)**, a 40-ft-high granite obelisk. The
11 monument was dedicated "To the memory of the soldiers of Washington's army who sleep in Valley
12 Forge." Between 1935 and 1938, the same group constructed a flagstone walk and brick coping at the
13 monument using plans designed by landscape architect Thomas W. Sears. The monument was later
14 incorporated into the park.

15
16 The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania took the lead in developing state-sponsored monuments in 1905
17 when the legislature appropriated \$30,000 for a statue of General Anthony Wayne and a monument to
18 Pennsylvania troops. The bronze equestrian **General Wayne Statue (LCS No. 022511, contributing**
19 **object)**, designed by New York sculptor Henry K. Bush-Brown, was dedicated on Evacuation Day, June
20 19, 1908. The columns of the **Pennsylvania Memorial (LCS No. 022507, contributing object)**, also
21 designed by Bush-Brown, were erected the same year; and the bronze work was added in 1912.
22 Pennsylvania added the **General Armstrong Monument (LCS No. 022522, contributing object)** in
23 1914.

24
25 The state also paid for a series of simple markers (granite monoliths, approximately 6½ ft tall, with
26 bronze plaques) that were placed between 1906 and 1908 to identify the camp locations for each colonial
27 brigade in the Continental Army. Historical documents, including the Du Portail map, provided
28 information on the campsite locations. In some cases, upright granite stones marked the actual sites while
29 the markers were placed closer to the circulation routes through the park. John W. Jordan, a scholar of
30 eighteenth-century United States history, researched the brief inscriptions on each plaque. The series
31 consisted of **Butler's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022508, contributing object)**, **Glover's Brigade**
32 **Monument (LCS No. 022502, contributing object)**, **Hartley's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022510,**

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1 **contributing object), Huntington's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022527, contributing object),**
2 **Learned's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022500, contributing object), Maxwell's Brigade**
3 **Monument (LCS No. 022529, contributing object), McIntosh's Brigade Monument (LCS No.**
4 **022523, contributing object), Muhlenberg's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022496, contributing**
5 **object), Patterson's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022498, contributing object), Poor's Brigade**
6 **Monument (LCS No. 022504, contributing object), Scott's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022512,**
7 **contributing object), Stirling's Division/Pennsylvania Brigades Monument (LCS No. 022528,**
8 **contributing object), Varnum's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022533, contributing object), and**
9 **Weedon's Brigade Monument (LCS No. 022487, contributing object).**
10

11 These activities by Pennsylvania had the desired effect of interesting several other states to followed suit,
12 although the participation was not as universal as the VFPC had hoped. The first state monument was the
13 **Maine Memorial (LCS No. 022499, contributing object)**, a rough granite marker placed by the Maine
14 Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1907. The Society became interested in the project
15 after an investigation by one of its members, Nathan Goold, revealed that as many as 500 officers and
16 troops from what later became the State of Maine were part of the Massachusetts regiments present at the
17 Valley Forge encampment. The Society's president, Reverend Henry S. Burrage, brought that information
18 to the attention of the Maine State Legislature in early 1907 with a request that the state provide funds to
19 erect a monument to honor the service of its troops. The legislature provided \$500, and in April the
20 monument's site was selected in consultation with the VFPC. The monument was unveiled at a dedication
21 ceremony held on October 17, 1907. The State of Delaware placed a similar type of marker after a
22 commission headed by Judge Henry C. Conrad. The **Delaware Memorial Monument (LCS No. 022521,**
23 **contributing object)**, which also cost about \$500, was dedicated in October 1914 (Maine Society of the
24 SAR 1908:1-4; *Evening Ledger* 1914).
25

26 The states of Massachusetts and New Jersey undertook more elaborate efforts to commemorate their
27 troops at Valley Forge. In 1906, the Massachusetts General Court passed a resolution authorizing the
28 investigation of "the question as to what part Massachusetts should take in erecting monuments or
29 memorials at Valley Forge park in the state of Pennsylvania, or any other prominent battlefield, to
30 commemorate the action of Massachusetts troops who took part in the revolutionary war." Four years
31 later the General Court authorized \$5,000 for the **Massachusetts Memorial (LCS No. 022501,**
32 **contributing object)** and the formation of a three-person commission to oversee its design and erection.

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1 Retired United States Army Brigadier General Philip Reade headed the governor-appointed Valley Forge
2 Military Monument Commission. The Commission conducted a significant amount of research to identify
3 the officers that served at Valley Forge so that their names would appear on a tablet affixed to the
4 monument, which was fabricated by the Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston. An elaborate
5 dedication ceremony attended by the Commission members and other state representatives was held on
6 November 18, 1911 (Reade 1912:5–6,8,14).

7
8 John Henry Fort, a member of the Camden Lodge, No. 293, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, led
9 the movement to construct the **New Jersey Memorial (LCS No. 022532, contributing object)** erected at
10 Valley Forge in 1913. Fort was instrumental in getting his organization to lobby the New Jersey
11 Assembly in support of the effort. The Assembly passed legislation on January 15, 1912, that authorized
12 the establishment of the five-member Valley Forge Revolutionary Encampment Commission and a
13 \$5,000 appropriation for the monument. New Jersey Governor Woodrow Wilson appointed the
14 Commission members, and Fort was elected its chairman. The Commission consulted with the VFPC and
15 selected a site occupied by William Maxwell's brigade, on the west side of South Inner Line Drive south
16 of Gulph Road. After advertising for proposals in the summer of 1912, the Commission chose a design
17 and bid offered by the O.J. Hammell Company of Pleasantville, New Jersey, for a statue of a soldier
18 mounted on a column. Sculptor John Horrigan of Quincy, Massachusetts, was hired to prepare the model
19 for the bronze soldier, which was executed at the foundry of John Williams Company, Inc. in New York.
20 The monument was unveiled by then-President Woodrow Wilson's youngest daughter, Eleanor, at a large
21 dedication ceremony held on Evacuation Day, June 18, 1913 (Fort 1916:10,22–24,38).

22
23 A handful of local historical and patriotic societies contributed memorial markers to the state park in the
24 early twentieth century. In 1901, an essayist in *Harper's Weekly* had expressed the hope that "a
25 monument correspondingly instructive will mark the place where the Continentals crossed the river on
26 their way to the winter camp [Sullivan's Bridge]. As it is, two stones on the banks of the Schuylkill tell
27 quite modestly the course taken by the troops while crossing" (Moritzen 1901:628–629). In 1907, the
28 Montgomery County Historical Society acted on this advice and installed the **Sullivan's Bridge**
29 **Monument (LCS No. 022536, contributing object)**, a granite boulder that replaced the earlier markers
30 at the site. The Valley Forge chapter of the DAR erected the **Unknown Soldiers Monument (LCS No.**
31 **022514, contributing object)** in 1911 on a slope near the outer line defenses, along with the nearby
32 **Unknown Soldiers Grave Markers (LCS No. 022515, contributing object)**. The monument and grave

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1 markers were intended to indicate the presence of several gravestones found in the vicinity, although no
2 graves or human remains have been identified at this location. Perhaps in anticipation of or in response to
3 these projects, the VFPC prepared a resolution that year stipulating that “written or printed citations” for
4 all factual statements in memorial inscriptions had to be filed with the Park Commission and that no
5 inscriptions could contain the “names of those interested in its location or erection or the names of any
6 other persons than those that existed during the period of the War of the Revolution” (as cited in
7 SMA/JMA 2002:685).

8
9 The National German-American Alliance (NGAA) undertook another commemorative project in honor of
10 the significant role that the German General Friedrich von Steuben played in training the American forces
11 at Valley Forge. Founded on October 6, 1901 (German Day) to “promote and preserve German culture in
12 America,” the NGAA had chapters in 44 states and membership levels of 2.5 million people at the height
13 of its popularity (as cited in Gomez 2008). In addition to promoting German language instruction in
14 schools and academic research in German-American history, the group erected “a parade of monuments
15 to eminent German Americans” (as cited in Gomez 2008). The dedications of these monuments often
16 served as public displays of German-American loyalty to the United States in reaction to increasing anti-
17 German sentiment related to World War I. German sculptor J. Otto Schweizer (1863–1955) designed a
18 statue of Steuben erected in Utica, New York, in 1914. A replica of that statue, the **General Friedrich**
19 **von Steuben Statue (LCS No. 022513, contributing object)**, was erected at Valley Forge and dedicated
20 on October 9, 1915. Originally located between the General Wayne Statue and the Unknown Soldiers
21 Monument, the statue was moved to its current location on September 10, 1979.

22
23 In general, monumentation within the park declined after World War I, in keeping with national trends.
24 An 1895 *Century* article discussing “Art on the Battlefield” presaged the shift toward a more controlled
25 commemorative landscape. Speaking particularly with reference to Gettysburg (where by 1888 over 200
26 monuments had been placed in the national cemetery and on the battlefield), the author argued that “the
27 best landscape architects” and a “competent board of sculptors” should be responsible for designing
28 memorials, rather than each regiment individually determining the appearance of their monument, and
29 recommended as well that monuments be few in number (as cited in Patterson 1989:138). In the ensuing
30 decades, numerous military parks began heeding this advice, erecting monuments to celebrate generals,
31 states, or abstract ideas and consulting professional artists on the designs. Even at Gettysburg, the
32 battlefield commission established a formal policy in 1910 for future monuments, limiting their type and

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1 placement. At Valley Forge, the VFPC complied in 1920 with a request by the Curator of the
2 Pennsylvania State Art Commission (SAC) to submit anything artistic placed in the park to the President
3 of the SAC for review. In his 1927 article on Valley Forge in *American Mercury*, Isaac R. Pennypacker
4 reiterated the growing sentiment about battlefield monuments, recommending the creation of reputable
5 arts commissions to oversee memorial design and noting: “A competent body would reject most of the
6 designs submitted, and, as such things go, the more that are rejected the better” (as cited in SMA/JMA
7 2002:687).

8
9 The VFPC acquired the **George Washington Monument (contributing object)** in 1937 along with the
10 7.74-acre tract of land on which it stood adjacent to the Washington Memorial Chapel. The Gorham
11 Company produced the bronze statue of the Commander-in-Chief in 1932 from the molds of a 1796
12 marble sculpture designed by Jean-Antoine Houdon for the Virginia State Capitol in Richmond. In 1943,
13 Paul Philippe Cret and Sydney Martin prepared plans for the statue’s relocation to a granite pedestal on
14 the lawn area between Washington’s Headquarters and the Washington Stable. A lack of funds prevented
15 the implementation of the plan until 1956–1957; in the interim, the VFPC exhibited the statue inside the
16 Maurice Stephens House. The statue stood near Washington’s Headquarters for several decades but at
17 some point was moved to the lobby of the Visitor Center. The National Park Service reinstalled it on its
18 Cret-designed base near Washington’s Headquarters in 2010.²⁷ In 1943–1944, the VFPC also relocated
19 the limestone shaft on which the statue was originally mounted to the traditional site near Inner Line
20 Drive where George Washington pitched the marquee that served as his first headquarters at Valley
21 Forge, where it became known as the **Site of Marquee Marker (LCS No. 022530, contributing object)**
22 (Burnett 2010; Kamerer and Nolley 2003; Treese 2003:124–125; Unrau 1985:323).

23
24
25 **CRITERION B – MILITARY HISTORY**

26
27 **George Washington (1732–1799)**

28
29 Washington’s Headquarters at Valley Forge is nationally significant under Criterion B in the area of
30 Military History as a site of seminal importance in General George Washington’s military and political

²⁷ The bronze casting is significant under Criterion A for its associations with the district’s commemorative history but not under Criterion C because the original Houdon sculpture exists as well as multiple castings located throughout the country.

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1 career. While residing at the house owned by Isaac Potts, Washington demonstrated his ability to
2 reorganize and lead his standing army through a six-month period of severe hardship and destitution—
3 besieged by both deteriorating provisional circumstances as well as insidious political intrigues—and
4 emerge at the head of a stronger and more effective military corps, conclusively cementing his reputation
5 as an unparalleled leader. Washington's achievements at Valley Forge, noted by both contemporary and
6 recent historians, played a critical role in the Continental Army's ultimate defeat of the British forces as
7 well as his own eventual delegation as the new nation's first President.

8
9 General Washington made his headquarters at the Isaac Potts House in Valley Forge during the
10 encampment of 1777-1778. In December of 1777, Deborah Hewes (an aunt by marriage of the owner
11 Isaac Potts) resided at the house. Documentation in the Library of Congress includes an entry in the
12 Valley Forge expense book kept by Captain Caleb Gibbs recording the payment of cash to Mrs. Hewes on
13 June 18, 1778, "for the use of her house & furniture at V. Forge" and a receipt dated June 10, 1778 signed
14 by Deborah Hewes (Dodd and Dodd 1981f:22). Four of the historic maps of the encampment show
15 Washington's Headquarters at this particular location. Martha Washington joined her husband at Valley
16 Forge in February 1778.

17
18 The building served Washington well throughout his six-month lodging there. From his upstairs room,
19 Washington had a view of a small portion of the encampment on the neighboring slopes. He conducted
20 daily administrative and diplomatic affairs from the house, which became a hub of activity within the
21 encampment. Detailed military orders for the entire army, both north and south, along with urgent
22 communiqués to the Continental Congress and state government officials issued forth from his office,
23 where he wrote an average of 15 major letters per day. Express riders, petitioners, visiting dignitaries, and
24 army officials came and went daily. In a letter to her friend Mercy Warren, Martha Washington described
25 the quarters as cramped and noted that the General had had a log building constructed for use as a dining
26 room in which to entertain his numerous guests.

27
28 Washington's status within the fledgling nation's group of would-be military and political leaders was
29 precarious when he arrived at Valley Forge. Unlike the British generals against whom he fought,
30 Washington lacked the support of a powerful organized central government. The elective committee that
31 represented the 13 colonies struggled to maintain a consistent supply line for the embattled troops and
32 enable the effective progress of the revolution's disjointed campaigns. In addition, jealousies among the

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1 states and the various military officers and within Congress itself hampered Washington's efforts, which
2 came under increasing criticism. The nineteenth-century historian John Fiske summed up the General's
3 situation as follows: "At the end of the year 1777, people could only see that Burgoyne had surrendered to
4 Gates, while Washington had lost two battles and the city of Philadelphia. Accordingly there were many
5 who supposed that Gates must be a better general than Washington, and in the army there were some
6 discontented spirits who were only too glad to take advantage of this feeling" (Fiske 1889). The
7 "discontented spirits" to which Fiske referred included the group of men behind the Conway Cabal, a
8 conspiracy against Washington organized by Brigadier General Thomas Conway in the autumn of 1777
9 and initially supported by a strong faction in Congress.

10
11 While overseeing the construction of adequate accommodations for his men and a secure system of
12 defensive fortifications, Washington used the relative calm of the winter hiatus to re-establish his position
13 of leadership with respect to both the discouraged and disgruntled Continental Army around him and the
14 equally disgruntled Congress exiled in Yorktown, Pennsylvania. The letters penned at Washington's
15 Valley Forge Headquarters reflected the material concerns weighing on the General's mind as well as the
16 more abstract issues of his tenuous reputation and prospects. Intended to persuade Congress to take
17 responsibility for the deplorable condition of the Army's supply system, the eloquent missives also served
18 to document the sacrifices Washington and his men made for the Revolutionary cause and present the
19 General's case for his own absolution as a scapegoat. They ultimately produced tangible results in the
20 form of more Congressional backing and established Valley Forge as a significant turning point in
21 Washington's situation.

22
23 In response to intimations that the soldiers were shirking their duty by going into winter quarters instead
24 of preparing a winter's campaign, Washington wrote:

25
26 We find gentlemen... reprobating the measure as much as if they thought the soldiers
27 were made of stocks or stones, and equally insensible of frost and snow; and moreover,
28 as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior army, under the disadvantages I
29 have described ours to be, which are by no means exaggerated, to confine a superior
30 one... and to cover from depredation and waste the States of Pennsylvania and New
31 Jersey. ... I can assure these gentlemen, that it is a much easier and less distressing thing
32 to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold,

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1 bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets. However,
2 although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel
3 superabundantly for them, and, from my soul, I pity those miseries, which it is neither in
4 my power to relieve nor prevent (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944: Volume 10).

5
6 Concerning the relationship between the government and the military, he opined: “We should all,
7 Congress and army, be considered as one people, embarked in one cause, in one interest; acting on the
8 same principle, and to the same end” (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944: Volume 10). Washington unflinchingly
9 advocated on behalf of his men, extolling their loyalty while confirming his own:

10
11 ... for without arrogance or the smallest deviation from truth it may be said, that no
12 history now extant can furnish an instance of an army’s suffering such uncommon
13 hardships as ours has done, and bearing them with the same patience and fortitude. To
14 see men, without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie on, without
15 shoes (for the want of which their marches might be traced by the blood on their feet),
16 and almost as often without provisions as with them, marching through the frost and
17 snow, and at Christmas taking up their winter quarters within a day’s march of the
18 enemy, without a house or hut to cover them till they could be built, and submitting
19 without a murmur, is a proof of patience and obedience, which in my opinion can scarce
20 be paralleled (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944: Volume 10).

21
22 Not unaware that his own reputation was at stake, Washington reminded Congress that he bore the brunt
23 of any negative perceptions that resulted from the conditions their disorganization and incompetence
24 caused. “Much more is expected of me than is possible to be performed,” he wrote in a report to
25 Congress, “and ... upon the ground of safety and policy, I am obliged to conceal the true State of the
26 Army from Public view and thereby expose myself to detraction and Calumny” (Fitzpatrick 1931–1944:
27 Volume 10).

28
29 Washington’s persistent appeals to Congress in the early months of 1778 combined with his intelligent
30 and logical recommendations succeeded in achieving considerable gains for the Army that spring.
31 Improvements on the supply side began to appear, enabling the troops to undertake rigorous training
32 efforts under Steuben. By the time the men abandoned camp at Valley Forge in June 1778, Washington’s

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1 legacy as a capable and revered leader had begun to take shape. The American victory at Monmouth at
2 the end of the month firmly established that he had transformed the Army and, thus, the country's future.
3 Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge represents this significant turning point in his life.

4
5 Other resources associated with Washington's military career during the Revolutionary War include
6 Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh, New York (National Register [NR] 1966, National Historic
7 Landmark [NHL] 1961); the Ford Mansion (Washington's Headquarters) at Morristown National
8 Historical Park, New Jersey (NR 1966); and Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National
9 Historic Site in Cambridge, Massachusetts (NR 1966, NHL 1962). Nationally significant historic
10 properties associated with other periods of Washington's life include the George Washington Birthplace
11 National Monument in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where he was born in 1732 and lived until c.
12 1735 (NR 1966); his Childhood Home Site, generally known as Ferry Farm, in Fredericksburg, Virginia,
13 where he lived from c. 1738 to 1754 (NR 1972, NHL 2000); and Mount Vernon, near Alexandria,
14 Virginia, his home from 1735 to 1738 and again, during the period when he achieved significance, from
15 c. 1754 until his death in 1799 (NR 1966, NHL 1960).

16
17 **Marquis de Lafayette (1757–1834)**

18
19 Lafayette's Quarters at Valley Forge is nationally significant under Criterion B in the area of Military
20 History for its associations with formative events in General Lafayette's military career. Gilbert du
21 Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, known to history simply as Lafayette, became a military hero in the
22 American and French revolutions as a result of his dedication to republican ideals. Lafayette's Quarters is
23 one of the only surviving buildings in the United States that can be associated definitively with the
24 Marquis de Lafayette during his military service in the Continental Army. While stationed at Valley
25 Forge, Lafayette worked in close confidence with General Washington to develop critical war strategy.
26 His correspondence with his French compatriots, which he began in earnest from Valley Forge, formed
27 the basis and rhetoric for France's eventual political acknowledgment of American independence (Unger
28 2002).

29
30 Born in France in 1757, Lafayette belonged to a long-standing aristocratic and military family. His
31 marriage to Marie-Adrienne-Françoise de Noailles, daughter of a powerful brigadier general, further
32 secured his position in the French aristocracy. In 1776, Lafayette contacted the American Commissioner

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1 in France, Silas Deane, to express his desire to fight in the Continental Army. Congress had sent Deane, a
2 Connecticut lawyer and merchant, to seek aid in France shortly after the British evacuation of Boston in
3 March of 1776. While France was bankrupt and could not afford another war, French leaders wanted to
4 oppose Britain and reestablish influence and power in North America by overtaking Britain as the
5 primary trade partner. France started to help the colonists by providing materials, arms, and ships to
6 America through commercial enterprise, thereby avoiding the appearance of political involvement. Soon,
7 however, King Louis XVI allowed the American military to hire high-ranking French officers. Although
8 not on the original list of sixteen officers chosen, Lafayette negotiated his and two friends' commission to
9 fight for the American military, and Deane promised him a commission as a major general. The French
10 foreign minister, Charles Gravier, comte de Vergennes, while not opposed to a small group of obscure
11 officers leaving for America, immediately recognized the problem with allowing three young noblemen
12 from the oldest aristocratic French families to enlist in a rebellion against Britain, another European
13 monarchy currently at peace with France. Vergennes attempted to block Lafayette's voyage, so Lafayette
14 decided to fund his own trip by purchasing a ship and sailing to America in late March of 1777 (Unger
15 2002).

16
17 When Congress refused to honor all requests and promises for commissions by foreigners, Lafayette
18 agreed to serve as an unpaid volunteer. His dedication to the American cause and his willingness to
19 contribute some of his wealth to their endeavor quickly ingratiated him with Congress. General George
20 Washington received Lafayette in Philadelphia and, after forming a strong friendship with the 19-year-old
21 Frenchman, commissioned him a major general. Lafayette was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine in
22 September but, following his recuperation in Bethlehem, rejoined Washington's army in mid-October of
23 1777. His actions at Brandywine began to form his reputation as a hero to the American war effort. He
24 participated in skirmishes at Gloucester and Mt. Holly and played a role at Germantown. In France,
25 Lafayette's acclaim and American success emboldened Vergennes to consider arguing for further aid to
26 the revolution (Unger 2002).

27
28 Lafayette entered winter camp with his troops at Valley Forge in 1777. Sufficient documentation exists to
29 indicate that he made his Valley Forge headquarters at Samuel Havard's c. 1763 house in the southwest
30 corner of the district. He likely occupied two first-floor rooms at the east end of the current house known
31 as Lafayette's Quarters. During his time at Valley Forge, Lafayette and other officers wrote letters to
32 Congress, protesting their recent attempts to remove power from General Washington by creating a new

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1 Board of War to determine war strategy. Members of the Board of War, fearing that the protest would
2 undermine their authority, asked Congress to appoint Lafayette commander-in-chief of the Northern
3 Army and request him to lead a mid-winter invasion of Canada. Lafayette recognized Congress's political
4 intentions to dilute Washington's authority by giving Lafayette an equal rank and the futility of winter
5 warfare in Canada. With Washington's blessing, he accepted the position begrudgingly on the condition
6 that he remain subordinate to General Washington and receive orders through him. In early February
7 1778, he left for Albany but, upon arrival, discovered that the Board of War did not have the troops or
8 supplies promised for the expedition. While waiting for further orders, Lafayette began to return order
9 and morale to the encampment at Albany by organizing training exercises and drills. His habit of
10 conferring with and surveying infantrymen for advice furthered his reputation among American troops.

11
12 Lafayette returned to Valley Forge in early April, resuming leadership of the Virginia division, and as
13 before used some of his own money to outfit his troops. When back at Valley Forge, Washington asked
14 Lafayette to oversee the "foreign affairs" of the military. Lafayette began corresponding with friends in
15 France, urging them to support the American cause. These letters eventually helped instigate France's
16 recognition of American independence, an acknowledgement formalized in treaties between the two
17 countries. Lafayette also took responsibility for organizing groups of foreigners wanting to serve the
18 American army (Unger 2002).

19
20 Throughout the remainder of the war, Lafayette served as a valuable military commander and an
21 intermediary between the French and the Americans. He remained a close advisor of General
22 Washington's. He returned to France in 1779, where he continued to aid the American cause, often
23 working with Benjamin Franklin, ambassador to France after Silas Deane. Lafayette went back to
24 America in 1780 to serve again under his close friend and mentor General Washington. He continued to
25 play an integral role in the war effort and was present at the British surrender of Yorktown. After the
26 conflict, he again left for France, where he worked with Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas
27 Jefferson on various economic and political matters (Unger 2002).

28
29 Admired during wartime, Lafayette became an unprecedented hero in the American imagination as the
30 early republic developed. By the time he visited the United States in 1824–1825, public acclaim for the
31 last surviving general of the Revolution had reached staggering proportions. An outpouring of art and
32 commemorative craft saturated his triumphant and well-publicized tour of the nation, bestowing honor on

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1 the national icon and capitalizing on the atmosphere of nostalgia that suffused the era. Lafayette's return
2 prompted many cities to create monuments to the Revolution. Combined with the deaths of the last of the
3 Early Republic leaders, such as John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, as well as
4 the fifty-year anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, Lafayette's tour provided
5 impetus to the nascent national desire to create tangible remembrances of important people and events
6 (Bodnar 1993:22-23; Idzerda et al. 1989).

7
8 **Baron Friedrich von Steuben (1730-1794)**

9
10 The Valley Forge Encampment site, the Outer Line of Defense and the Inner Line Linear Earthworks, and
11 the Grand Parade are nationally significant under Criterion B in the area of Military History for their
12 associations with significant events in General Friedrich von Steuben's military career. At Valley Forge,
13 Steuben provided the soldiers of the Continental Army with standardized training through field drills that
14 allowed for increased efficiency in battle and created the necessary organizational framework for the men
15 to succeed against the British. His contributions to American history capped an already distinguished
16 military career.

17
18 Born in Magdeburg, Prussia in 1730, Steuben arrived at the American encampment on February 23, 1778,
19 with a wealth of military experience obtained as an officer in the Prussian Army, then considered the
20 greatest and most advanced army in the world, from 1747 to 1763. He first met with Silas Deane and
21 Benjamin Franklin in France in 1777 and traveled to America to volunteer with the Continental Army in
22 December of that year. The Congress sent him directly to General Washington at Valley Forge, where the
23 Commander-in-Chief appointed him temporary Inspector General. Over the next several months, Steuben
24 rapidly developed a new set of uniform maneuvers for the American troops and imparted a necessary
25 sense of discipline and order to the men. To maximize efficiency, he demonstrated each new drill with a
26 model company composed of Washington's Guard and men from each state, who in turn instructed their
27 individual regiments. Impressed with Steuben's quick results, Washington commissioned him officially
28 as Inspector General with the rank of Major General on May 6, 1778. The following winter in
29 Philadelphia, Steuben documented the maneuvers he had developed at Valley Forge in his Blue Book,
30 which served as the official United States Army Manual until 1812.

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1 **CRITERION B – POLITICS/GOVERNMENT**

2
3 **Philander Chase Knox (1853–1921)**

4
5 The Knox estate in Valley Forge is the most important property associated with Philander Chase Knox
6 (1853–1921) during the early twentieth century, when he became a nationally prominent political figure.
7 During that period Knox served as United States Attorney General under Presidents William McKinley
8 and Theodore Roosevelt from 1901 to 1904, United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1904 to 1909
9 and 1917 to 1921, and Secretary of State under President William Howard Taft from 1909 to 1913. Born
10 in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1853, Knox graduated from Mount Union College in Ohio in 1872.
11 While a student there, he befriended local district attorney and future United States President William
12 McKinley. From 1876 to 1901, Knox practiced law in Pittsburgh in partnership with James Hay Reed. As
13 Pittsburgh developed into the nation’s leading steel-producing center, Knox rose to prominence and
14 garnered substantial wealth through his service as lead counsel for the Carnegie Steel Company and
15 personal lawyer to Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clay Frick, and Andrew Mellon. Knox and Reed were both
16 members of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club at the time of Johnstown Flood in 1889 and
17 successfully defended the club against lawsuits brought by victims. After winning the 1896 presidential
18 election, McKinley offered Knox the post of Attorney General in his new administration, but Knox turned
19 it down in order to focus on his law practice, which included the lead representation of Carnegie Steel
20 during the merger that created the United States Steel Corporation in 1901. At the beginning of his second
21 term, McKinley again offered Knox the Attorney General post, and this time he accepted. Roosevelt kept
22 Knox on after he became president following McKinley’s assassination in September 1901. At
23 Roosevelt’s direction, Knox initiated a number of lawsuits under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890,
24 most notably the one that resulted in the breakup of James Jerome Hill’s Northern Securities Company,
25 which had threatened to gain a monopoly over rail traffic between Chicago and the Pacific Coast (Eitler
26 1959:1–5; *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online* 2012).

27
28 Knox resigned from Roosevelt’s Cabinet in 1904 when Pennsylvania Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker
29 appointed him to fill a vacant post in the United States Senate that he held until 1909. After an
30 unsuccessful bid to win his party’s nomination for the presidency at the Republican National Convention
31 in 1908, President Taft appointed him Secretary of State. In that capacity, Knox actively pursued a
32 foreign policy that came to be known as “dollar diplomacy” aimed at increasing United States trade by

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1 supporting American enterprises abroad, including Latin America and the Far East. When Taft lost the
2 1912 presidential election, Knox resigned his position. He returned to the United States Senate in 1917
3 and served until his death in Washington, D.C., on October 12, 1921.

4
5 Knox purchased the 265-acre Matthews estate in Valley Forge on August 7, 1903 while serving as
6 Roosevelt's Attorney General. Knox explained in a 1904 newspaper interview that he acquired the
7 property for use as a weekend retreat within commuting distance from Washington, D.C., that was
8 suitable for his eldest son Reed to use for horse breeding and stock raising. He apparently only later
9 discovered that the previous owner, Amanda Matthews, was his cousin (Dodd and Dodd 1981d:22). The
10 purchase included two eighteenth-century farmhouses, the **Philander Knox Mansion (LCS No. 022337,**
11 **contributing building)** and **Knox's Quarters (Dodd and Dodd 1981d:20).**²⁸ Additional outbuildings on
12 the property west of Valley Creek likely included the **Philander Knox Root Cellar (LCS No. 022621,**
13 **contributing structure)**, the **Philander Knox Hired Hand's House (LCS No. 022338, contributing**
14 **building)** and **Philander Knox Hired Hand's House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080239, historic**
15 **associated feature)**. The farmstead east of the creek included the **Knox's Quarters Retaining Wall and**
16 **Steps (LCS No. 080270, historic associated feature)**, the **Valley Forge Farm Barn (LCS No. 022326,**
17 **contributing building)** and **Valley Forge Farm Barnyard Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080271, historic**
18 **associated feature)**, the **Valley Forge Farm Stable (LCS No. 022327, contributing building)**, and the
19 **Valley Forge Farm Agricultural Equipment Shed (LCS No. 022619, contributing building)**. Reed
20 Knox managed the farm, raising dairy cattle and horses. Local publications described it as a model farm.
21 President Roosevelt attended the 1904 wedding of Knox's daughter, Rebekah, to Pittsburgh steel
22 manufacturer James Tindle on the property (Dodd and Dodd 1981d:23). During the 1910s, Rebekah
23 occupied the house east of the creek traditionally known as Knox's Quarters.

24
25 Knox made various improvements to the property on the west side of the creek to enhance its character as
26 a gentleman's estate. Generally, the estate functioned as an active center of horse breeding, riding, and
27 hunting. Developments on the **Philander Chase Knox Estate Grounds (LCS No. none, contributing**
28 **site)** believed to have occurred either just prior to or during Knox's tenure consist of the construction of
29 the **Philander Knox Paths (LCS No. 080264, historic associated feature)**, **Philander Knox Pool Ruin**
30 **(LCS No. 022686, historic associated feature)**, **Philander Knox Tennis Court Ruin (LCS No.**

²⁸ There is no apparent relation between Philander Chase Knox and General Henry Knox (Dodd and Dodd 1981d:22).

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1 **080244, historic associated feature), Philander Knox Grotto Ruin (LCS No. none, historic**
2 **associated feature), Philander Knox Mansion Retaining Walls (LCS No. 080238, historic associated**
3 **feature), Philander Knox Cast Iron Field Fence (LCS No. 080245, historic associated feature), and**
4 **Philander Knox Greenhouse (LCS No. 022341, contributing building).** In 1910, Knox had architect R.
5 Brognard Okie design the **Knox-Tindle House (LCS No. 022386, contributing building)** built on the
6 property east of the creek for his son Reed. Knox may also have added the **Valley Forge Farm Gate**
7 **Posts (LCS No. 080269, contributing object)** and **Valley Forge Farm Corn Crib (LCS No. 022618,**
8 **contributing structure)** to the Valley Forge Farm property.

9
10 Some sources claim that Knox “retired” to his Valley Forge property in 1913, following his term of office
11 as Secretary of State, while others state that he returned to his law practice in Pittsburgh (Dodd and Dodd
12 1981d:24). He did initiate a large building program at Valley Forge around that time, perhaps indicating
13 that he spent more time on the estate between then and his return to Washington, D.C. in 1917. In 1913,
14 Knox hired Okie to enlarge the Philander Knox Mansion and completely remodel and restyle it. At the
15 same time, he added a large stone terrace to the east of the house with rectangular grass panels, terra cotta
16 tiles, and a stepping stone path leading to the **Philander Knox Reflecting Pool (LCS No. 080263,**
17 **historic associated feature).** The **Philander Knox Carriage Step (LCS No. 080241, historic**
18 **associated feature)** near the mansion entrance probably dates to the same construction effort. Also in
19 1913, Knox built the **Philander Knox Garage (LCS No. 022339, contributing building)** and **Philander**
20 **Knox Garage Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080240, historic associated feature)** to accommodate the
21 relatively new use of automobiles.

22
23 In 1916, Philander Knox donated an easement over a 51-acre portion of his property west of Valley Creek
24 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that allowed the family to retain ownership of the property but
25 stipulated that they “preserve the character of the land as woodland” and not allow the cutting of trees for
26 commercial purposes (as cited in Unrau 1985:140). After Knox’s death in 1921, Rebekah inherited all of
27 her father’s property and continued to improve it. She and her husband James Tindle moved into the
28 newer Knox-Tindle House and constructed the **Knox-Tindle Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080249, historic**
29 **associated feature).** Rebekah was an avid horticulturist and established various garden features on the
30 hillside behind the greenhouse west of the creek, including the **Philander Knox Summer House (LCS**
31 **No. 022343, contributing structure), Philander Knox Walled Garden Ruins (LCS No. 080243,**
32 **historic associated feature), and Philander Chase Knox Estate - Millstones (LCS No. 080242,**

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1 **historic associated feature**). After the death of Rebekah Knox Tindle in 1965, the entire Philander Knox
2 estate was incorporated into Valley Forge State Park (Dodd and Dodd 1981d:26). Knox is buried in the
3 cemetery behind the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge (outside the district).

4
5 No individual properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places or recorded in the District of
6 Columbia Historic Preservation Office's Inventory of Historic Sites have known associations with
7 Philander Chase Knox. It is unknown if he maintained a residence in Washington, D.C. during his periods
8 of government service, and no information has been located on his residences in Pittsburgh. The
9 Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation has designated the clubhouse for the Pittsburgh Golf Club,
10 of which Knox was a member, as an historic site. In addition, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
11 Commission erected a historical marker in front of the c. 1816 house in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where
12 Knox was born, although the building is not listed in the National Register (HMdb.org 2012).

13
14
15 **CRITERION C – ARCHITECTURE**

16
17 **National Memorial Arch**

18
19 The National Memorial Arch at Valley Forge National Historical Park is nationally significant under
20 Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an important example of a Classical Revival-style triumphal
21 arch-type monument that is representative of the work of nationally prominent architect Paul Philippe
22 Cret. The monument is a direct reference to Classical architecture that symbolizes the country's status as
23 an independent, cultured society. Architect Paul Philippe Cret (1876–1945) trained at L'École des Beaux-
24 Arts (The School of Fine Arts) in Paris and based the design of the monument on the Arch of Titus in
25 Rome (90 A.D.), an early Roman version of the triumphal arch that celebrated imperial Roman victory
26 over Palestine. The National Memorial Arch is the only federally funded monument erected at Valley
27 Forge and is one of few extant triumphal arches in the United States. Congress authorized funds for its
28 construction in 1910, with the intention that the monument be a "beautiful and imposing structure, typical
29 of the power and majesty of the U.S." (as cited in NPS 1997:9). The monument was completed in 1914,
30 and the *American Architect* magazine published images of it the following year (*American Architect*
31 1915; Trachtenberg and Hyman 1986:143).

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1 When Cret designed the National Memorial Arch at Valley Forge, the triumphal arch form had become an
2 accepted symbol of national success and the federal government had begun commissioning such
3 monuments. The symbolic value of the triumphal arch as a commemorative monument gained popularity
4 in the United States after the Centennial of 1876. In the decades following that event, many American
5 young students of architecture traveled to Italy and France to study the aesthetics of Classical antiquity.
6 Receiving training at L'École des Beaux-Arts, or one of many other schools and studios, they returned to
7 the United States with a solid understanding of Renaissance humanism, Baroque ornament, and ancient
8 Roman and Greek architecture. Their subsequent work altered the direction of American tastes by
9 introducing new variations of classically inspired architecture and defining the tenets of the City Beautiful
10 movement, which had a major impact on municipal planning in communities throughout the nation during
11 the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The seminal event that initiated these new trends was the
12 World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, which featured the classically inspired "White
13 City." The design of the grand, large-scale projects of the Beaux-Arts era in the United States (c. 1880
14 through c. 1930) afforded unique opportunities for professional collaboration within the building arts and
15 created an unprecedented demand for sculpture and large-scale monuments as important elements of City
16 Beautiful landscapes. Public monuments during the period often materialized through government-
17 supported projects aimed at promoting regional or national pride through the completion of an
18 aesthetically pleasing, impressive public work and the commemoration of prominent persons and events.

19
20 Construction of triumphal arches in the United States began during the late nineteenth century. Francis D.
21 Millet, the Director of Decoration for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, stated that
22 prior to the exhibition,

23
24 . . . there was in this country but a very limited number of full-sized reproductions of
25 any of the notable details of ancient architecture . . . Now the whole range of details, from
26 the beautiful Ionic capitals of the Temple of Minerva Polias to the mouldings of the Arch
27 of Titus, are practically at the command of any architect and student (as cited in
28 Appelbaum 1980:14).

29
30 Familiarity with the triumphal arch form increased as Americans completed European tours where they
31 saw monuments modeled after the Arch of Titus, such as the Arc de Triomphe in Paris (1806–1836).
32 Artists Frederick E. Church (1826–1900), George P. A. Healy (1813–1894), and Jervis McEntee (1826–

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1 1891) jointly painted the *Arch of Titus* in 1871 as a memento of their academic study together in Rome.
2 The first documented permanent triumphal arch constructed in the United States is the Gothic Revival
3 style Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch erected in Hartford, Connecticut, from 1881 to 1886 in honor
4 of Union soldiers who fought in the Civil War. An article printed in the *Philadelphia Bulletin* after its
5 completion encouraged other communities to build grand monuments: "Hartford's arch is an innovation
6 in the memorial business, and the admiration it excites should stimulate every other community not to
7 imitate it, but to produce something original, designed by an artist of feeling and taste, as well as of
8 technical skill" (*Philadelphia Bulletin* in CHS 2012) (CHS 2012; Craven 1994:245).

9
10 Collaborations of nationally prominent architects and sculptors designed several high-profile triumphal
11 arches erected in New York City in the subsequent decade. Stanford White designed the Washington
12 Arch in Washington Square Park (Greenwich Village), at the terminus of Fifth Avenue (1889). The
13 architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White completed plans for three Classical entrances to Prospect
14 Park in Brooklyn. One of these entrances is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch (1889–1901) at
15 Grand Army Plaza, initially designed by John Duncan based on the Arc de Triomphe with ornamentation
16 by Frederick MacMonnies, Thomas Eakins, and Philip Martiny. Charles R. Lamb won the National
17 Sculpture Society's competition for a Spanish-American War monument at Madison Square and Fifth
18 Avenue with a design based on the Arch of Titus, and the resulting temporary Dewey Arch was
19 completed by 1899. Dewey stood until 1901, but plans to build a permanent arch on the site failed. Other
20 early triumphal arches built in the United States included the Renaissance Revival style War
21 Correspondents Memorial Arch (1896) in Burkittsville, Maryland, and the National Register-listed
22 Memorial Arch of Tilton (1882–1883) in Northfield, New Hampshire. Architect Edward Dow designed
23 the Memorial Arch of Tilton after the Arch of Titus for the Tilton family, who commissioned the
24 monument as a personal memorial (Craven 1994:386; Dolkart and Postal 2004:50, 257).

25
26 Construction of Classical Revival style triumphal arches continued throughout the country during the
27 early twentieth century. Extant examples of such arches include the Newport News Victory Arch (1919,
28 rebuilt 1962) in Newport News, Virginia, and the Rosedale World War I Memorial Arch (1924) in Kansas
29 City, Kansas. By the 1940s, architects designed triumphal arches in a greater variety of styles. Notable
30 mid-twentieth-century triumphal arches or interpretations thereof were often expressed in the Modern
31 style.

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1 The National Memorial Arch at Valley Forge is identical in form to the Arch of Titus, with slightly larger
2 dimensions (49 ft wide, 19 ft deep, 60 ft high versus 44 ft wide, 16 ft deep, 50 ft high). Both arches
3 consist of a single arched opening flanked by engaged columns that visually support the entablature. Both
4 feature a prominent, scrolled keystone accented by a central figure and flanked by spandrel reliefs.
5 Compared to late Roman arches, such as the Arch of Constantine (315 A.D.), the ornament on the Arch of
6 Titus, and the National Memorial Arch, is controlled and is most prevalent in the entablature. Factual
7 imagery forms a frieze beneath a dentilled cornice on the Arch of Titus, while the National Memorial
8 Arch incorporates carved emblems between stylized dentils. The vaults of both arches contain deep
9 coffers with florets in relief. Dedicatory phrases adorn the attic level of each arch, which is capped by a
10 simple cornice. Key elements of Classical design displayed on both arches include symmetrical, massive
11 forms with three-dimensional sculptural qualities; the use of structural illusions; and elaborate relief work
12 (Trachtenberg and Hyman 1986:143).

13
14 Cret's design serves not only as a direct reference to ancient history but also as a commemorative
15 reminder of America's more recent history and a testament to the enduring strength of the United States
16 in the present. While Cret incorporated the female winged figures and the goddess of war from the Arch
17 of Titus, he also added numerous ornamental features directly related to the Valley Forge encampment
18 and its powerful symbolic significance. General Washington's famous expression of gratitude to his
19 soldiers is inscribed on the west face: "Naked and starving as they are/We cannot enough admire/The
20 incomparable patience and fidelity/of the soldiery." The names of the generals who served at Valley
21 Forge are listed on the interior walls, representing the sacrifices of successive generations of American
22 soldiers on the battlefield. National symbols chosen to project American unity at a time when the country
23 faced the global uncertainty of the First World War invest the arch with a clear relationship to the moment
24 of its creation. These symbols include the medallions of the Great Seal of the United States, adopted by
25 Congress in 1782, shortly after the surrender of the British at Yorktown that ended the Revolutionary
26 War, on either side of the interior walls. On the north wall, a bald eagle on the wing carries the country's
27 shield on its breast and an olive branch representing peace and arrows representing war in its talons. A
28 pyramid on the south wall signifies strength and longevity, with an eye and rays representing Providence
29 and the motto "Annuit Coeptis" ("Providence favors our undertakings") above it. Bronze stars
30 interspersed with the lotus flowers adorning the arch's coffered ceiling also symbolize the United States.

31

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1 The underlying structural system of the arch is a direct product of the early twentieth century. Cret's
2 original design combined historic and contemporary construction methods, incorporating reinforced
3 concrete beams to support the masonry superstructure above the self-supporting arch. Two beams
4 spanned from pier to pier, and a perpendicular beam through the center of the structure cantilevered at
5 each end to pick up the facade load above the arch. The original concrete beams lacked sufficient capacity
6 to support the entire masonry load, however, and the partial transfer of the load to the arch vault
7 compromised the structural integrity of the walls. New reinforcing added in the 1990s reversed the
8 damage (Frens and Frens and Keast & Hood Co. 1995:2-19-2-20).

9
10 **Paul Philippe Cret (1876–1945)**

11
12 Born in France, Cret developed an appreciation for Classical monumentality and formal city plans, which
13 led to a specialization in large-scale public works during his design career. Cret studied at the local École
14 des Beaux Arts in Lyon from 1893 to 1897, before winning a scholarship to L'École des Beaux Arts in
15 Paris. He graduated from the latter school in June 1903 and immediately emigrated to the United States to
16 accept an appointment as Professor of Design at the University of Pennsylvania's (UPenn) School of
17 Architecture. Cret taught Beaux-Arts design philosophies to his UPenn students but combined Classical
18 ideals with streamlined modern aesthetics toward the end of his career. He designed numerous federal,
19 civic, and institutional buildings in addition to war memorials and bridges. During his early years in
20 practice, Cret designed the Pan American Union Building in Washington, D.C. (1908–1910), the
21 Indianapolis Central Public Library (1916–1917), and the Detroit Institute of Arts (1923–1927)
22 (Grossman 1984:126; Harbeson 1966:305–306).

23
24 Completion of the National Memorial Arch at Valley Forge contributed to Cret's accreditation as a
25 prominent monument builder. He served as the consulting architect for the American Battle Monuments
26 Commission (ABMC) from 1923 to 1945, where he influenced the design of memorials, chapels, and
27 cemeteries erected in Europe to honor American World War I soldiers. The ABMC hired Cret based on
28 his previous work for the Pennsylvania Battle Monuments Commission and a recommendation from the
29 Commission of Fine Arts. As part of his ABMC work, Cret designed three ABMC memorials in France
30 and Belgium funded by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cret chaired the American Institute of
31 Architects' (AIA) National Committee on War Memorials and won numerous awards for his work,

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1 including the AIA Medal of Honor in 1938. Substantial archives of his work are maintained by UPenn
2 and the Athenaeum of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Grossman 1984:124–126).

3
4 **Locally Significant Architectural Monuments**

5
6 A collection of four professionally designed memorials at Valley Forge are locally significant under
7 Criterion C in the area of Architecture as physical expressions of popular commemorative monuments in
8 the United States. American commemorative monuments designed during the nineteenth through the
9 early twentieth century were typically expressed using established ancient forms such as Egyptian
10 obelisks or Roman triumphal columns and arches.

11
12 **The Daughters of the Revolution Monument** was the first major commemorative monument erected at
13 Valley Forge and derives its architectural significance as a representative example of the obelisk form.
14 Obelisks are narrow, four-sided tapered shafts, primarily distinguished by their soaring vertical heights
15 and pyramidal cap. The setting of these monuments often incorporates formal approaches or platforms
16 that emphasize views of the surrounding area. The obelisk form developed in ancient Egypt as early as
17 1200 B.C. as a symbol of Ra the Sun God, connoting glory, wisdom, democracy, and eternal life. After
18 Roman Emperor Caesar Augustus conquered Egypt in 30 B.C., he brought back a number of obelisks
19 taken from the tombs of former Egyptian rulers and placed them in the city of Rome as a symbol of the
20 conquest. During the Age of Enlightenment, a rebirth of interest in ancient Egyptian forms and their
21 association with the mortuary arts led to the adoption of the obelisk for commemorative monuments in
22 Western Europe, particularly France and Great Britain. These precedents established the obelisk as an
23 enduring symbol of commemoration. It found its way to the United States, where it was applied to the
24 earliest American monuments to the Revolutionary War; including the Revolutionary Monument on
25 Lexington Green (1799) in Lexington, Massachusetts, and the Paoli Massacre Monument (1817) in
26 Malvern, Pennsylvania. Other notable obelisks in the United States are the Groton Battle Monument
27 (1830, 134 ft tall), Bunker Hill Monument (1843, 221 ft tall), Washington Monument (1885, 555 ft tall),
28 Saratoga Monument (1887, 155 ft tall), and Bennington Battle Monument (1889, 306 ft tall). Shortened
29 versions of obelisks also popularly functioned as cemetery markers during the late nineteenth century. At
30 40 ft high, the Daughters of the Revolution Monument is a relatively small-scale example of an obelisk.
31 Characteristic features of the obelisk form are expressed through its narrow, tapered shape with pyramidal
32 cap, permanent construction material, and restriction of ornamentation to its base. The long approach to

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1 the obelisk, designed by landscape architect Thomas W. Sears, consists of a walkway flanked by low
2 walls that descends to a viewing platform overlooking an open field (Curran et al. 2009:35, 85; HMdb.org
3 2010).

4 The **Pennsylvania Memorial** and the **New Jersey Memorial** represent the use of victory columns as
5 commemorative monuments. Victory columns were integrated into the plan of the Roman Forum as
6 triumphal symbols and have been perpetuated as political/military monuments throughout the world.
7 Victory columns consist of a tall shaft that is set on a rectangular base and crowned by a sculpted figure
8 or symbol typically set above a decorative capital. The columns are sometimes set atop a mounded hill or
9 within a formal plaza and have a broad range of ornamental detail. Examples of victory columns at Valley
10 Forge that commemorate the Revolutionary War are small in scale. The Pennsylvania Memorial, designed
11 by sculptor Henry Kirke Bush-Brown (1857–1935) who created the General Wayne Statue about the
12 same time (see the **Criterion C – Art** context in this nomination), consists of two freestanding 30-ft
13 granite columns erected in 1908. Each column includes the characteristic components of a victory
14 column: a stepped base, Composite capital, and a sculpted symbol at the top, in this case a bronze winged
15 eagle perched atop a granite sphere. The paired columns create the suggestion of a ceremonial gateway
16 across Outer Line Drive, while the slender columns (18-inch diameter) and fanciful foliated capitals lend
17 the monument a delicate character. Each column has a flanking wing wall constructed as a continuation of
18 the pedestal with bronze bas-relief plaques on each face. The New Jersey Memorial was designed by
19 sculptor John Horrigan (1864–1939) and erected in 1913 by the State of New Jersey. It consists of a
20 standing bronze figure of a Continental soldier set atop a tapered, square, Neoclassical style, granite
21 column with a stepped base. Horrigan worked as a granite sculptor based in Quincy, Massachusetts and is
22 known for his Titanic Memorial (1931) in Washington, D.C. His lone figure wrapped in a thin blanket at
23 Valley Forge powerfully evokes the staunch suffering of the Continental Army. The simple, sparsely
24 decorated column and pedestal provide a restrained platform for the crowning sculptural element
25 (*American Stone Trade* 1916).

26
27 The **Massachusetts Memorial** is a relatively streamlined example of a free-standing exedra, a memorial
28 form found in many American military parks. The exedra, consisting of a rectangular or semicircular
29 niche with seats, originally developed in Greco-Roman architecture as a recess within a public or private
30 building. It evolved in ancient times into a widely used and “distinctive type of funereal design” that
31 helped to enclose or define a particular burial plot and provided seats for individuals attending
32 commemorative rituals for the dead. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, exedras became a popular

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1 feature of American commemorative memorials, both funerary and non-funerary. The benches that invite
2 visitation and contemplation of the surroundings are especially suited for public parks. When used in
3 cemeteries, designs often consist of a long marble bench, usually elevated on a platform, with a family
4 name or statue at the center. When employed in parks or battlefields, exedras frequently support
5 sculptural narration. Notable examples of commemorative exedras include the Farragut Memorial in New
6 York City (1881) and the Iowa State Memorial at Vicksburg National Military Park (1906). The
7 Massachusetts Memorial is much smaller in scale, with a central pylon flanked by curved granite benches
8 derived from the exedra form. Its location on the ridge adjacent to the National Memorial Arch enhances
9 its sweeping lines and enables visitors to view a large expanse of the encampment area from the seats.
10 The crisp, severe ornament—consisting of incised inscriptions, carved relief, and two bronze panels—
11 lends the memorial a contemporary simplicity (McDowell and Meyer 1994:80–90; Stanley 1912:95–101).

12
13 **Eighteenth- to Mid-Nineteenth-Century Residential Architecture**

14
15 A substantial collection of locally significant eighteenth-century domestic buildings at Valley Forge
16 provides valuable information regarding the regional construction practices and aesthetic trends of the
17 period. The prevalent eighteenth-century building type in the district is the Pennsylvania German
18 Traditional style farmhouse with associated outbuildings, stylistic updates, and additions. This building
19 type was commonly constructed in the southeast portion of Pennsylvania where German settlement
20 occurred, from 1700 to 1870. Pennsylvania German Traditional buildings are constructed of log,
21 fieldstone, or quarried stone. When stucco became a fashionable exterior finish in the early 1800s,
22 existing stone houses were often updated with a stucco coating. The massing of Pennsylvania German
23 Traditional houses consists of a medieval, two- to two-and-one-half-story form with a steep gable roof,
24 three to five bays across the facade, and thick walls pierced by small, irregularly spaced windows. Early
25 houses often shared a common roof with an attached barn, and Swiss-influenced designs were banked or
26 built over springs for cold storage. Emphasis on proportions, rather than ornament, defined the facades
27 until the integration of the Georgian and Federal styles into the traditional design. Other regionally
28 common exterior features of eighteenth-century houses include pent eaves between the first and second
29 stories, door hoods, paneled shutters on the first story, and the incorporation of date stones often with the
30 initials of the builder (PHMC 2011).

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1 Pennsylvania German Traditional style houses vary in plan. Early houses were constructed with one to
2 three rooms on the first floor, often with a central chimney and corner stair leading to a loft or two interior
3 end chimneys. Two-room (hall and parlor) plans included a kitchen on one side of the chimney and
4 bedroom or parlor on the other. Three-room or "Continental Plan" houses had a similar layout, with a
5 chimney or wall dividing the large kitchen from a parlor and bedroom.

6
7 **Varnum's Quarters** (the David Stephens House) dates from 1711 to 1735 and exhibits traditional
8 fieldstone, three-bay-wide construction. The house retains its original 33 ft by 22 ft footprint and has been
9 returned to a single-pile hall and parlor plan. The original (1763) section of **Lafayette's Quarters** (the
10 Samuel Havard House) retains its two-story, three-bay fieldstone design with a narrow, double-pile plan
11 and date stone. Eighteenth-century houses at Valley Forge are often extant as part of larger complexes
12 with historic additions, such as the **David Potts House**. The Potts House retains the original 1740s hall
13 and parlor-plan stone residence on the property including its historic massing and a large portion of
14 original materials. Although the house was updated in the Federal style before conversion into an
15 Italianate villa and an inn, the original house is clearly identifiable. Other examples of eighteenth-century
16 construction include **Stirling's Quarters** (the William Currie House) and a portion of **Knox's Quarters**.

17
18 Modifications to the exterior design and interior plan of Pennsylvania German Traditional farmhouses
19 occurred in an effort to integrate Georgian-style aesthetics into architectural design. From approximately
20 1700 to 1800, the Georgian style was the prevailing aesthetic chosen by architects in Pennsylvania.
21 Georgian-style houses constructed in Pennsylvania during this time period were often designed with
22 three- or four-bay facades, rather than the characteristic five-bay facade, and without the typical central
23 hall plan. The style is recognizable in proportionate, symmetrical exteriors; side-gable roofs accented by
24 simple cornices; and a pedimented or ornamented entrance. Changes in regional construction during the
25 first half of the nineteenth century included a greater use of brick and wood-frame structural systems. The
26 symmetrical two-door house, or four-over-four variant of the traditional house design, also gained
27 popularity. Four-over-four houses have two central front doors with a window on either side and four
28 windows on the second floor. In southeastern and central Pennsylvania, detached one-room summer
29 kitchens became more prevalent.

30
31 **Washington's Headquarters** (the Isaac Potts House) is a highly intact example of the infusion of
32 Georgian aesthetics into traditional regional construction practices. Built in 1768–1770, the house

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1 exhibits traditional two-story, three-bay massing and stone construction. Georgian-style elements are
2 incorporated into simple ornament, such as the use of stone lintels, a simple wood cornice, and a roundel
3 window trimmed with brick. Features specific to the building's late eighteenth-century construction date
4 include double end chimneys and an attached kitchen wing with an exterior oven. The side hall, double-
5 pile plan of the interior with a large front parlor, rear dining room, and second-floor bedrooms further
6 represents the combination of design influences. The **Mordecai Moore House**, constructed in the 1750s,
7 exhibits the common Georgian-style, five-bay by two-bay, center hall design.

8
9 Between 1800 and 1900, the center-passage, double-pile Georgian house type remained a popular style
10 for new construction among the relatively affluent; variations of the form continued to be constructed into
11 the twentieth century. The **Maurice Stephens House (LCS No. 022346, contributing building)**,
12 constructed in 1816, is an example within the district of an early nineteenth-century version of the form.
13 The **Maurice Stephens House – Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080246, historic associated feature)** was
14 probably added much later, during the state park development period. The older tradition of adding to and
15 updating earlier buildings also continued through the nineteenth century. Changes occurred in this period
16 that affected many of the earlier buildings at Valley Forge and can be seen in their current appearances.
17 For instance, during the nineteenth century, the inclusion of kitchens and service spaces—often housed
18 separately in earlier times—within the main building increased the amount of domestic space and the
19 number of domestic activities within the typical residence, leading to the desire for additional spaces or
20 rooms to house these functions. These were often added to the rear of the house, resulting in T- and L-
21 shaped plans. The addition of second floors or wings to accommodate larger numbers of bedrooms was
22 another common nineteenth-century alteration made to earlier forms. The use of porches also increased,
23 with many houses having multiple or extended porches that wrapped around several walls of the house.
24 With the introduction of two-over-two and one-over-one windows in the mid-nineteenth century, the
25 fenestration of earlier buildings was often updated. Architectural renewal projects also included efforts at
26 interior and exterior redecoration to create stylish facades through the application of architectural features.
27 The **Philander Knox Mansion**, constructed as a farmhouse c. 1783, was substantially expanded and
28 updated in the second half of the nineteenth century (c. 1869 or c. 1880) before its conversion into a
29 Colonial Revival style mansion in 1913.

30
31 **Eighteenth- through Nineteenth-Century Domestic Outbuildings**
32

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1 Many of the historic residential properties within the district are part of larger, bucolic landscapes and
2 include locally significant associated outbuildings that represent notable agricultural or domestic building
3 types for the region. Local examples of stone barns with stables and nearby corrals, springhouses, carriage
4 houses, well houses, root cellars, privies and tenant houses at Valley Forge contribute to the
5 understanding of such historic complexes.

6
7 The Pennsylvania Barn is an important agricultural building type within the state that exhibits German
8 and Swiss influence on vernacular design. Pennsylvania barns are a type of side-gabled bank barn with a
9 stone foundation or stone structural system and a projecting forebay (an open ground floor on one side,
10 protected by an overhang). These barns typically incorporate a stable on the ground floor with hay storage
11 and threshing space on the main level. Narrow rectangular slits in the masonry walls in lieu of glazing or
12 vents is common. Three subtypes of the Pennsylvania barn have been documented in the state, including
13 the Swietzer (1730–1850), Standard Pennsylvania Barn (1790–1890), and Extended Pennsylvania Barn
14 (1790–1920). Swietzer barns have asymmetrical rooflines and unsupported forebays, while Standard
15 Pennsylvania barns have symmetrical rooflines with the forebay incorporated into the framing. Extended
16 Pennsylvania barns are expanded beyond the typical mass of a standard barn through additions on the
17 banked side or vertically through extra floor levels (McVarish 2012).

18
19 The **Valley Forge Farm Barn**, constructed in the early nineteenth century, represents the posted forebay
20 variant of the Standard Pennsylvania Barn type. Characteristics of the standard barn are its symmetrical
21 side gable roof, stone construction with slit openings on the side elevations, and banked two-level plan
22 with a forebay recessed within the frame. The posted forebay variant is expressed through the tapered
23 stone columns covered with stucco that support the forebay. The stone **Valley Forge Farm Barnyard**
24 **Retaining Wall**, wood slat **Valley Forge Farm Corn Crib**, and **Valley Forge Farm Stable** are
25 specialized agricultural resource types that enclose a corral behind the barn.

26
27 The **Walker Barn (LCS No. 022323, contributing building)**, constructed in 1803, displays similar
28 characteristics to the Valley Forge Farm Barn but is representative of the Extended Pennsylvania Barn
29 type. Its high-drive, side-gable massing with central wagon doors and slits is common of Pennsylvania
30 barns. This standard plan is expanded through the presence of a third floor and rear addition that extends
31 the original forebay several feet. The original forebay is visible recessed within the building, and the main
32 floor addition over the extended forebay is supported by tapered columns identical to those on the Valley

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1 Forge Farm Barn. The **Waggonseller Barn (LCS No. none, contributing building)** was constructed
2 from 1812 to 1815 as a Standard Pennsylvania Barn and later extended through the addition of a new
3 posted forebay outside the frame of the original building.
4

5 The **Walnut Hill Estate Barn (LCS No. 080282, contributing building)** is architecturally significant for
6 its massive size and ornamental detail, which demonstrate the prosperity of the farm at Walnut Hill. It is
7 currently considered to be the largest historic stone barn in Montgomery County and physically reflects
8 the nineteenth-century shift in agriculture from domestic to commercial scale. The monumental barn was
9 constructed in 1826 with solid fieldstone construction. It demonstrates the formalization and enlargement
10 of the Pennsylvania Barn that occurred in the mid-Atlantic region during the early nineteenth century
11 through its 15-bay by 3-bay, three-story massing. The symmetrical side-gable roof, high-drive ramp, and
12 program, with stables on the ground floor and feed storage above, are consistent with Pennsylvania Barn
13 design. During the nineteenth century, the forebay was often incorporated completely within the frame of
14 the barn, allowing for a seamless rear elevation as demonstrated on the Walnut Hill barn. The high-drive
15 ramp, which is exceptionally wide and constructed of stone, is a particularly notable feature of the barn's
16 expensive construction. A carriageway/storage tunnel and root cellar under the ramp represent the further
17 expansion of utilitarian space in the barn. Similar ramp features are extant on the Cline Barn (c. 1816) in
18 Warren, New Jersey (Ensminger 2003:143). Ornamental elements less common on eighteenth-century
19 Pennsylvania barns include window-size openings with stone lintels, round arched openings trimmed with
20 brick, informal quoining on the building corners, and numerous loft doors. Other barns in the district that
21 are locally significant under Criterion C include **Stirling's Small Barn (LCS No. 022322, contributing**
22 **building)** and the **Potts Barn.**
23

24 The Walnut Hill barn is part of a farm complex with other architecturally significant building types, such
25 as the **Walnut Hill Estate Tenant House (LCS No. 080285, contributing building)**, stone **Walnut Hill**
26 **Estate Privy & Storage Building (LCS No. 080287, contributing building)**, and the **Walnut Hill**
27 **Estate Spring House (LCS No. 080281, contributing building)**. Privies remained common until the
28 early twentieth century when indoor bathrooms and associated sewer infrastructure became mainstream in
29 domestic buildings. The Walnut Hill privy was constructed at a larger scale than is typical of the period.
30 This is demonstrated through its permanent, masonry construction, hip roof, and multiple-room plan.
31 Springhouses functioned as part of water supply systems prior to the widespread use of the electric water
32 pump in the early twentieth century and are a regionally prominent historic building type in Pennsylvania.

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1 Design characteristics of Pennsylvania springhouses often include a simple, long rectangular, gable-
2 roofed form and masonry construction. The buildings are sited with a basement level placed over a water
3 source and an above-grade open room. Intact examples of this building type at Valley Forge are the
4 **Maurice Stephens Springhouse, Varnum's Springhouse (LCS No. 080231, contributing building),**
5 **Washington Spring House, and Stirling's Spring House and Bake House.**

6
7 Springhouses sheltered water sources but also served as cold storage spaces. Root cellars similarly
8 functioned as cold storage for produce and other perishable items. They typically consist of vaulted
9 underground or partially underground masonry structures that are covered with earth and accessed by a
10 single door. The **Philander Chase Knox Root Cellar** was constructed in 1880 with an especially ornate
11 design. It features a round-arched vaulted roof and a wide, round-arched entrance with prominent vertical
12 stone voussoirs. The root cellar attached to the Valley Forge Farm Barn and the **Mordecai Moore Root**
13 **Cellar Ruin (LCS No. 022620, contributing site)** also represent the characteristics of this building type.

14 15 **High-Style Period Architecture**

16
17 The district encompasses a broad range of highly intact, mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century houses
18 that exhibit the changing popular tastes in American architectural design. These locally significant
19 buildings are physical expressions of national cultural trends such as the desire to display the permanence
20 of American democracy, found in Greek Revival design; the Romantic Movement appreciation for the
21 picturesque; or the Victorian era affinity for excess and craftsmanship. Mid- to late nineteenth-century
22 architectural styles often evolved out of recent European precedent, and advancements in building
23 technology allowed for a greater flexibility in design after the Civil War. Construction of buildings with
24 irregular plans became more efficient after the invention of the wood balloon frame and an increased use
25 of common rafter roof systems. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, homeowners had greater
26 access to high-style domestic designs through the distribution of pattern books and mass production of
27 building components, affordably shipped by rail.

28
29 The Greek Revival style overlapped with the Gothic Revival style in American design. Benjamin Latrobe,
30 who served as the federal surveyor of public buildings, helped proliferate the Greek Revival in the United
31 States with his designs for major civic buildings such as the Bank of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1800). It
32 remained fashionable until approximately 1860. The **Pawling House** exemplifies the mid-nineteenth-

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1 century practice of updating eighteenth-century farmsteads in the Greek Revival style. The remains of a
2 double-height portico and columned entrance porch, part of substantial nineteenth-century additions to the
3 building, exhibit classic Greek Revival detail.

4
5 The highest concentration of architecturally significant nineteenth-century houses is within Valley Forge
6 Village. The **Thomas House (LCS No. 022372, contributing building)** and **Hayman House (LCS No.**
7 **022368, contributing building)** are nearly identical examples of the Gothic Revival style, common in the
8 United States from approximately 1840 to 1880. The Gothic Revival style gained favor in England during
9 the mid-eighteenth century and influenced American architecture through inclusion in nationally
10 circulated pattern books targeted at rural architecture. Andrew Jackson Downing, who published *Cottage*
11 *Residences* in 1842 and the *Architecture of Country Houses* in 1850, promoted the development of
12 aesthetics more appropriate for domestic architecture than the formal Greek Revival style. The Thomas
13 and Hayman houses exhibit the Gothic Revival style's characteristic emphasis on verticality through their
14 tall, narrow three-bay by two-bay, side-gabled form with a steeply pitched central gable. The paired,
15 pointed-arch windows beneath the central gable, open rakes with scroll-sawn ornament along the
16 vergeboard, shaped lintels, and entrance sheltered by a facade porch are typical features of Gothic Revival
17 design. A slightly more modest Gothic Revival residence with the 3-bay by 2-bay massing and central
18 gable is the **Walnut Hill Estate Tenant House**, located outside Valley Forge Village on the north side of
19 the district.

20
21 Downing also perpetuated the dispersion of the Italianate style, which gained favor in American
22 architecture simultaneously to the Gothic Revival style. Interest in Italian ruins and late medieval country
23 homes occurred during the Romantic era. The style was implemented in England by 1802 and appeared in
24 Downing's *Country Residences*. It remained popular in the United States from approximately 1840 to
25 1885 and was frequently expressed with elements of other exotic revivals or contemporaneous
26 architectural styles. The **Kennedy Mansion (LCS No. 022359, contributing building)**, constructed in
27 1852, exemplifies the cubic proportions and casual feeling characteristic of a Tuscan villa. Its prominent
28 central tower and wrap-around porch are distinctive elements of the villa version of the Italianate style.
29 These elements, along with the building's siting atop a hill overlooking the land below, were designed to
30 enhance views from the property. Other Italianate features of the house include deeply overhanging,
31 bracketed, flat roofs, molded cornices, narrow double doors, and vertically emphasized rectangular
32 windows.

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1
2 The French Second Empire style, which emerged in nineteenth-century Paris, shares similar architectural
3 features to Italianate architecture and became prominent in the United States from approximately 1855 to
4 1885. The **Boyer House (LCS No. 022376, contributing building)**, constructed in 1886, is a
5 characteristic example of the style as applied to residences. Its square plan, steep mansard roof, and heavy
6 ornament are key elements of French Second Empire design. Other common elements exhibited include
7 overhanging eaves, molded cornices, dormers, paired and single rectangular windows, and segmental
8 arched lintels.

9
10 The resurgence of interest in colonial culture after the American Centennial contributed to the
11 development of the Colonial Revival style, popular from approximately 1880 well into the twentieth
12 century. Colonial Revival design is considered one of the first distinctly American architectural styles and
13 is based on Georgian- and Federal-period aesthetics. It represents a return to simplicity and order in
14 contrast to the overabundance of the preceding Queen Anne style. The Philander Chase Knox mansion is
15 locally significant as a large-scale residential example of the Colonial Revival style and for its association
16 with notable regional architect R. Brognard Okie of Duhring, Okie, and Ziegler in Philadelphia. Okie
17 redesigned the pre-existing Queen Anne style mansion as a Colonial Revival style building in 1913. The
18 main block of the house displays the two-story, five-bay by two-bay, side-gabled rectangular form
19 common of Georgian and Federal period residences. Key features of the style incorporated during the
20 renovation include the symmetrical elevations, center hall plan, double-hung windows flanked by paneled
21 shutters, and a pedimented entrance with engaged pilasters and fanlight transom. Duhring, Okie, and
22 Ziegler Architects had designed the neighboring Colonial Revival style **Knox-Tindle House** for Reed
23 Knox in 1910. Images of the completed residence were published in the *Architectural Record* as part of
24 an issue regarding newly constructed country homes (*Architectural Record* 1912).

25

26

27 **CRITERION C – ENGINEERING**

28

29 **Valley Forge Fortification Systems**

30

31 The Outer Line of Defense and the Inner Line Linear Earthworks at Valley Forge National Historical Park
32 are nationally significant under Criterion C in the area of Engineering as examples of the work of Louis

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1 Le Bègue de Presle Du Portail (1743–1802), the renowned French military engineer enlisted to assist the
2 American troops with their fortification systems. The earthwork fortifications that remain at Valley Forge
3 represent Du Portail’s strategic layout designed to augment the natural defensive advantages of the
4 encampment area. The layout of the works in the landscape and in relation to each other is intact and
5 conveys Du Portail’s skill in the art of military fortifications.

6
7 Trained military engineers were scarce at the outset of the American Revolution, and the Army had to
8 rely on British or French instruction manuals to construct fortifications. General Washington complained
9 to Congress in 1775 that “The skill of those engineers we have is very imperfect ... whereas the war in
10 which we are engaged, requires a knowledge comprehending the duties in the field and fortifications.” In
11 March 1777, the French Minister of War sent Du Portail, along with three other military engineers, to
12 assist Washington with the construction of fortification systems. Du Portail was born near Orléans,
13 France in 1743 and graduated from the royal engineering school in Mézières, France, as a qualified
14 engineer officer in 1765. Washington appointed him colonel and commander of all engineers in the
15 Continental Army in July 1777; brigadier general, November 17, 1777; commander, Corps of Engineers,
16 May 1779; and major general (Brevet), November 16, 1781. Du Portail participated in fortifications
17 planning from Boston, Massachusetts to Charleston, South Carolina and helped Washington evolve the
18 primarily defensive military strategy that wore down the British Army. He also directed the construction
19 of siege works at the Battle of Yorktown, the site of the decisive American victory of the Revolutionary
20 War. In addition to supplying the essential technical skills, Du Portail trained corps of engineers and
21 companies of “sappers and miners” to build field fortifications. At Valley Forge, Du Portail is believed to
22 have been quartered, along with Brigadier General William Woodford of the Virginia troops, at the farm
23 of John Havard, Jr., south of Mount Misery in the Great Valley adjacent to Baptist Road, outside the
24 district boundaries. The property is listed individually in the National Register as Cressbrook Farm
25 (NRIS# 72001106).

26
27 Returning to France in October 1783, Du Portail became an infantry officer and in 1788 a field marshal.
28 He served as France’s minister of war from November 16, 1790, through December 7, 1791, during the
29 beginning of the French Revolution and promoted military reforms. Forced into hiding by radical
30 Jacobins, he escaped to America and returned to Valley Forge, where he lived until 1802, when he died at
31 sea while attempting to return to France.

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CRITERION C – LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The Valley Forge Encampment site is significant under Criterion C 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 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.

Development of the Valley Forge Landscape

Just as the preservation of Gettysburg Battlefield served to inspire the preservation of the Valley Forge encampment site, the commemorative landscape established at Gettysburg directly informed the commission’s vision for the park at Valley Forge. The battlefield park at Gettysburg in turn traced its stylistic origins to the adjacent Soldiers’ National Cemetery, dedicated on November 19, 1863. Connections between cemeteries and parks existed in the United States since the early nineteenth century, when picturesque rural cemeteries like Mount Auburn in Cambridge, Massachusetts (1831), Laurel Hill in Philadelphia (1836), and Green-Wood in Brooklyn (1838) combined the functions of burial ground and public garden. The serpentine roadways and wide pathways through open spaces with scenic views that characterized these cemetery landscapes appealed to urbanites seeking respite from the increasingly congested conditions of mid-nineteenth-century industrializing cities. The American horticulturalist Andrew Jackson Downing (1815–1852) encouraged the spread of the picturesque aesthetic through his writings and residential garden designs, which contributed greatly to a surge of interest in public parks that began in the 1850s. The true catalyst for the parks movement, however, was the development of New York City’s Central Park (1858) according to the designs of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. (1822–1903) and Calvert Vaux (1824–1895). The physical layout of Central Park placed British landscape garden traditions in an American context by incorporating the natural features of the terrain to enable passive and active uses and emphasizing the landscape over architecture. The precedents established by Central Park inspired other municipal parks like Fairmount Park, Philadelphia (1859), Druid Hill Park, Baltimore

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1 (1860), and Prospect Park, Brodoklyn (1865). They also were reflected in new lawn-park designs for
2 existing rural cemeteries such as Spring Grove, Cincinnati, and Swan Point, Providence, characterized by
3 uncluttered pastoral landscapes (Carr 1998:16–17,23–24; Sloane 1991:2–5).

4
5 In his design for the grounds of Gettysburg’s memorial cemetery, landscape gardener William Saunders,
6 working at the time for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, incorporated many elements from
7 contemporary parks. His arrangement of graves around a central sculptural feature amid open lawns, with
8 carefully placed trees and a series of roadways, served as a model for other national cemeteries that later
9 formed the nuclei of military parks. The design of the battlefield park at Gettysburg evolved between
10 1880 and 1927. Initial development focused on the construction of avenues that guided visitors to more
11 than 100 commemorative monuments erected to mark the battle lines and reconstructed or restored the
12 original log and earthen defense works (linear mounds and gun redans). Although the rebuilt structures
13 did not always resemble their wartime appearance, they served the same commemorative purpose as the
14 monuments by symbolically representing the original fortifications. After Gettysburg became a national
15 military park in 1895, members of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission visited Fairmount Park and
16 Druid Hill Park to gather ideas for the park’s design. In addition to expanding the system of tour roads
17 and monuments, the commission sought to preserve topography of the battlefield and further the visitor
18 experience by establishing controlled vantage points and observation towers that allowed viewers to gain
19 a better understanding of the battle. Other national military parks established in the 1890s, including
20 Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Antietam, followed similar design approaches
21 (Harrison 2003; Sloane 1991:113–119; Carr 1998:24).

22
23 Thus, when the VFPC outlined its development plans for Valley Forge State Park in the mid-1890s, the
24 prevailing aesthetic of landscape design encouraged the placement of formal geometries and elements,
25 such as monuments and pathways, within an irregular, picturesque landscape. The 1893 act establishing
26 the park specifically authorized the purchase of lands for “making the said forts and entrenchments
27 accessible to the public by such means as may be deemed necessary...” (as cited in Unrau 1985:74).
28 Accordingly, the VFPC recommended as early as 1894 the construction of “a broad avenue or drive way
29 along the whole outer line, which extended from near the Valley Creek...in a southeasterly direction to
30 the Schuylkill river near Port Kennedy... to effectually mark the outer line and also afford an opportunity
31 for the Colonial States to permanently mark the camps of their several troops” (as cited in Unrau
32 1985:79). The commission had to wait several years, however, before sufficient funding for developing

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1 this infrastructure became available. In 1901, it was able to hire local engineer Jacob Orie Clarke to
2 design an extensive tour route system consisting of roadways along both the inner and outer lines of
3 defense. Clarke also detailed a pedestrian path from the Washington Redoubt to the crest of Mount Joy. In
4 Clarke's plan, the tree-lined roadways and pedestrian paths crossed a park-like landscape, interpreted via
5 markers and memorials, similar to the approach taken at Gettysburg and other national military parks.
6 Clarke followed the precedent set at those parks of using the lines of communication established during
7 the encampment period, including existing eighteenth-century roads, as the basis for the park roads. The
8 commission's 1902 report stated that "No effort has been, nor will any effort be made to beautify or adorn
9 the grounds, with the exception of" the creation of a lawn in front of Fort Huntington (now Redoubt 4) for
10 public assembly (the site of General Washington's Grand Parade). The report also described the
11 commission's purpose as "to keep the grounds in the condition in which they were found ... and free of
12 all objectionable features" (VFPC 1903:5).

13
14 As discussed in the **Criterion A – Conservation** context in this nomination, a lack of monetary support
15 from the state legislature in the early years hindered the VFPC's efforts to manage and develop the park
16 lands as they intended. The VFPC was finally able to begin construction of the **State Park Road System**
17 **(LCS No. none, contributing structure)** designed by Clarke after Pennypacker's legislature directed
18 substantial appropriations to the park in 1903. In addition to enabling the completion of the road along the
19 inner line of entrenchments to Fort Washington/Redoubt 3, now called **Inner Line Drive (LCS No.**
20 **none, historic associated feature)**, the funding allowed the commission to erect fences along the park
21 boundaries and clear away a substantial amount of underbrush. By 1906, the commission's improvements
22 included the completion of **Outer Line Drive (LCS No. none, historic associated feature)**, a winding
23 tree-lined boulevard connecting Port Kennedy via the location of the outer line defenses to Fort
24 Washington and Inner Line Drive, and the construction of a 75-ft-high ironwork observation tower at the
25 summit of Mount Joy (demolished in 1988). The packed gravel roadways had various edge treatments,
26 ranging from stone curbs and cobble gutters (many since removed or paved over) to simple lawn edging.
27 These accomplishments substantially improved access to and views of the historic sites located both
28 inside and outside the park boundaries. In particular, the roadways served the dual purpose expressed in
29 the 1894 report and implemented at other military parks of marking the alignment of the encampment-era
30 entrenchments while at the same time providing visitor access to the existing remnants. The
31 commemorative markers and memorials installed along the roadways, as envisioned by the commission,

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1 are discussed separately in this nomination under the **Criterion A – Other: Commemoration** context
2 (John Milner Associates et al. 2003).

3
4 Although the preservation of the encampment landscape determined the general layout of the park
5 roadways, prevailing landscape design concepts had a strong influence on the improvement of the park
6 grounds. In general, the park's landscaping policies throughout the early years emphasized the use of
7 mowed lawns and ornamental plantings to create an attractive setting for the existing encampment
8 resources and to provide vistas and views from the lines of defense. Park staff "improved the grounds" by
9 clearing underbrush from the groves, mowing great swaths of lawn, planting trees on bare slopes, and
10 developing a park nursery. Unlike some other military parks, the VFPC never attempted to construct a
11 comprehensive fencing system at Valley Forge, adding small fences only where necessary around
12 monuments or buildings. The initial landscaping work undertaken at Washington's Headquarters included
13 the grading of the meadow between the road and the creek and the planting of an open lawn with
14 ornamental vegetation and a circle of 13 white oak trees. Chestnut tree blight in the fall of 1911 resulted
15 in the removal of large numbers of dead and damaged trees from the park landscape. A report from that
16 year recommended the establishment of a comprehensive forestry policy, including the creation of
17 defined vistas to and from historic sites. Such methods fell in line with contemporary park management
18 philosophies influenced by Charles Eliot's guidelines for Boston's metropolitan reservations. Eliot
19 believed that to preserve the existing beauty of a natural landscape, grasslands had to be mowed or
20 pastured annually and trees thinned. He also advocated the selected cutting of forests to create scenic
21 views. By 1917, tree cutting at Valley Forge opened up four defined vistas: between the Washington
22 Redoubt and the Wayne Statue; between the Washington Redoubt and the Huntington Redoubt; and two
23 from the summit of Mount Joy, one to the southwest and one to the northwest. The VFPC also directed
24 the expansion of a small cluster of dogwood trees at the base of Mount Joy into a defined dogwood grove
25 to enhance the scenery along Inner Line Drive. The display of these flowering dogwoods became a huge
26 annual event at the park (Carr 1998:48–49; Unrau 1985:146,163–164).

27
28 The growth and development of the park at times brought into conflict the commission's dual purposes of
29 preserving the lands as they existed during the encampment and facilitating twentieth-century visitation to
30 the site. In 1919, the commission's goal of restoring the landscape to its eighteenth-century appearance
31 had motivated the recent removal of a nineteenth-century dam from the Valley Creek Gorge, considered
32 to be an obstruction to the "wild and picturesque landscape while helped to inspire the courage of the

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1 revolutionary soldiers” (as cited in Treese 2003:106). Locals and tourists, however, who had enjoyed
2 boating on the scenic lake created by the dam, questioned the commission’s policies. Notwithstanding the
3 beautification efforts also undertaken by the VFPC, some area residents approached the commissioners
4 with concerns about the lack of attention being paid to “aesthetic values” in its plans. The commission
5 responded by noting its intent to stay faithful to its mission by consulting primarily “military experts
6 instead of landscape gardeners [sic]” (although, in the case of the dam removal, local landscape gardener
7 William H. Doyle had done the work) and pointed out the “difference between Fairmount Park in
8 Philadelphia, for example, which is purely aesthetic, and the field of Valley Forge which is purely
9 military and historic” (as cited in Unrau 1985:165). Two years later, one commissioner’s request for a
10 comprehensive park development plan referred directly to the need to address objectively the state’s
11 “responsibility of the purpose of restoring the field, as nearly as possible, to its condition as a military
12 camp... not to be embellished with modern devices or ideas” (as cited in Unrau 1985:186).

13
14 The commission’s work throughout the 1920s and early 1930s reflected its ambivalence toward its
15 mission. Increased appropriations to the VFPC in 1926, motivated in part by the celebration of the 150th
16 anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, enabled the commissioners to fund the
17 first comprehensive landscape development plan for the park. Interestingly, they chose to hire a resident
18 landscape architect, Richard S. Burns, to do the work, rather than a “military expert.” With Burns’ help,
19 the commission hoped to establish “a comprehensive policy for the arrangement of all new features
20 within the park, the readjustment of existing features that are incongruous and the preservation of all
21 desirable possessions with a view to restoring the ground as a natural rural area to somewhat the same
22 form and condition in which it was when it was occupied as a camp.” Following Burns’
23 recommendations, park staff initiated a systematic program of reforestation, planting, pruning, and
24 spraying between 1927 and 1929. Burns’ landscape plan also included designs for the grounds around
25 Washington’s Headquarters that would “effect a return of the entire area...to an appearance suggestive of
26 that which it wore when Washington lived here” and create “a pleasant picture of Colonial and
27 Revolutionary times” (as cited in Unrau 1985:218). The actual changes made to the grounds at this time
28 amounted to minor beautification efforts, including the construction of the **Washington Yard Wall (LCS**
29 **No. 80236, historic associated feature)** and the planting of boxwood hedges and lilac bushes. Despite a
30 stated interest in historical authenticity, the commission’s desire to create a visually pleasing park
31 landscape often took precedence. When the stone bridge that carried Valley Forge Road across Valley
32 Creek failed in 1930, state park engineer Jacob Orié Clarke designed the new **Valley Forge Road Bridge**

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1 **(LCS No. none, contributing structure)**, constructed between 1930 and 1932, using a bridge in nearby
2 Fairmount Park as a model, indicating that the “aesthetics” of the latter park were not always deemed
3 antithetical to the purpose of Valley Forge.

4
5
6 **CRITERION C – ART**
7

8 The **General Wayne Statue** is a locally significant example of original monumental statuary. It is a
9 bronze equestrian sculpture that depicts the realism of Italian Renaissance art, which gained favor in the
10 United States beginning in the late nineteenth century. Examples of freestanding equestrian sculptures
11 consisting of a military figure mounted on a horse and stabilized by a rectangular base date back to
12 ancient Greece. This type of monument became prevalent in imperial Rome, most notably in the statue of
13 Rome emperor Marcus Aurelius (second century A.D.). Equestrian sculptures became especially popular
14 in medieval Europe and during the Italian Renaissance. Late nineteenth-century American sculptors such
15 as Augustus Saint-Gaudens drew upon the realistic forms of Renaissance works and revolutionized public
16 sculpture in the United States after returning home from tours of study.

17
18 Henry Kirke Bush-Brown (1857–1935) designed the General Wayne Statue in plaster, and it was erected
19 in 1907 after the Bureau Brothers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania cast it in bronze. Bush-Brown was born
20 in Newburgh, New York (the hometown of America’s premier Gothic Revival architect, A.J. Downing)
21 and attended the National Academy of Design in New York City. He lived on MacDougal Alley
22 (Washington Square North and West 8th Street) in New York, a row of converted stables used as home
23 studios by notable American artists. Residents of the area, known as the Art Alley de Luxe, included
24 prominent sculptors Daniel Chester French and Philip Martiny. Bush-Brown’s uncle, Henry Kirke Brown
25 (1814–1886), completed one of the country’s first full-scale equestrian sculptures, the *George*
26 *Washington*, from 1853 to 1854. The sculpture was installed at Union Square in New York City. Brown
27 had studied in Florence and Rome for four years. He is known for his promotion of naturalism in
28 sculpture and his innovation as one of the earliest American sculptors to work frequently in bronze. Bush-
29 Brown’s General Wayne Statue exhibits the dynamic qualities of realism in the twisted form of the
30 general, who is turned perpendicular to the horse to look toward his home some five miles southwest. The
31 muscular detail of the horse and display of movement in the wrinkled clothing of the general are common
32 characteristics of realism in sculpture. Among Bush-Brown’s notable works are *The Buffalo Hunt*, shown

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1 at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago; the bust of President Lincoln at Gettysburg National
2 Cemetery; equestrian statues of Generals Meade, Reynolds, and Sedgwick; and the bronze relief plaques
3 attached to the Pennsylvania Memorial at Valley Forge in 1912 (Craven 1994:253–254; Dolkart and
4 Postal 2004:50; Marshall-Dutcher and Pollarine 1988:7–28; Morgan 2007:62).

5
6

7 **CRITERION A – AGRICULTURE**

8

9 The Valley Forge NHP Historic District contains several farmsteads that are significant at the local level
10 because they typify the agricultural development of the region from the early eighteenth to the early
11 twentieth century.²⁹ The William Currie Farmstead and the John Brown Farmstead in the southwest
12 corner of the district (the Valley Forge Farms area in Section 7 of this nomination) and the Pawling/Vaux
13 property north of the Schuylkill River (the Northern Farms area in Section 7) possess a range of intact
14 buildings and landscape features that illustrate change over time in the region's agricultural history from
15 diversified crop-based farms in the eighteenth century to recreational estates in the early twentieth
16 century. The extant resources on the Waggon seller Farmstead in the northeast corner of the district
17 represent its late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century agricultural operations. Available data on the
18 individual production levels for each property reflect average or above-average levels for the area in the
19 same periods. In addition, the extant built environment reflects the product mix and locally prevalent
20 social organization of agriculture and preserves the historical relationships between the component parts.
21 While other resources within the district may possess agricultural associations, only those properties that
22 meet the above criteria, which are discussed in detail in the Multiple Property Documentation Form for
23 Pennsylvania's agricultural resources (PHMC 2012), are considered significant in the area of Agriculture.

24

25 **Early Settlement through the Revolutionary War**

26

27 For almost three centuries, agriculture constituted a major land use in the Valley Forge area. The majority
28 of those who settled within the region in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century were

²⁹ The information in this section comes primarily from *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700–1960: Southeastern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region, c. 1750–1960*, PHMC 2012, and *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Valley Forge Farms, Valley Forge National Historical Park*, National Park Service 2000.

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1 immigrants from Europe, particularly English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and Germans. They and their
2 descendants often brought or engaged a work force that ranged from hired, indentured, or tenant laborers
3 to slaves and facilitated the arduous work of establishing viable farmsteads on previously uncultivated
4 land. The region possessed prime soils, plentiful water sources, and convenient transportation routes,
5 making it well suited to cultivation. By 1750, the density of rural settlement was approximately five
6 households per square mile, and farming and agricultural pursuits constituted 80 to 90 percent of the
7 population's occupations. Over one-half the farmsteads were located within eight miles of a mill or
8 shipping wharf. The road network that existed at the time of the encampment in the Valley Forge area
9 facilitated early European settlement and connected the region with Philadelphia and other local markets
10 (including Lancaster, Reading, and Wilmington).

11
12 At the time of the Revolutionary War, farmers in the Valley Forge region cultivated grains for export and
13 other crops for regional markets. Small independent farmsteads typically consisted of irregular fenced
14 fields of various grain and vegetable crops, punctuated by small stone farmhouses, outbuildings, and
15 orchards clustered off the main roads. Farms were not usually oriented along roads but situated near
16 springs or streams. Irrigated or "watered" meadows also developed along streams where natural water
17 flow could be diverted into a series of channels to supply all parts of the land. Wheat was generally the
18 main cash crop, often planted with oats, rye, buckwheat, and Indian corn. Most farms also grew potatoes,
19 turnips, pumpkins, flax, and hemp. About 20 acres of a typical farm was used for hay and another 20 for
20 pasture. Peach, apple, and cherry orchards were common. Three to four horses, six to seven head of cattle,
21 five to ten swine, and an average of 13 sheep per farm was typical for the region in 1782. Animals were
22 kept primarily to satisfy domestic needs and not as a source of products for sale. Data for farms within or
23 near the Valley Forge NHP Historic District are consistent with similar statistics for southeastern
24 Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century. The average farm size in the area encompassed by the district
25 for the period between 1754 and 1785 was 189 acres, slightly larger than the 125–135 acres mentioned for
26 the region as a whole. Proximity to the Schuylkill River may have contributed to greater relative
27 prosperity and larger landholdings. Average livestock holdings included four cattle and three horses.

28
29 William Currie at one point owned approximately 400 acres of land west of Valley Creek and south of
30 Mount Misery. He was an Episcopal minister with several parishes as well as a farmer and appears to
31 have resided on the property until his death in 1803. The house that later became known as **Stirling's**
32 **Quarters** likely stood by 1769, based on tax records. For the period 1754–1785, Currie kept four cattle,

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1 three horses, and six sheep. The most productive area for field crops on his farm was the southern third
2 below the present Yellow Springs Road. From c. 1767 to his death in 1771, Sampson Davis owned about
3 200 acres east of the William Currie property, spanning Valley Creek and containing the most extensive
4 alluvial plains within the district. Davis built the eastern portion of the house that later became known as
5 **Knox's Quarters** c. 1770. Transaction records are not consistent or clear about ownership of the property
6 during the 1770s, and it is possible that it remained within the Davis estate until the encampment. Data
7 for the period 1754–1785 show five cattle, three horses, four swine, eight sheep, and eight beehives on the
8 property, indicating a prosperous but not excessively wealthy establishment.

9
10 By the early 1700s, the Pawling family owned a large portion of the fertile peninsula north of the
11 Schuylkill River. During the 1720s and 1730s, Henry Pawling and his son Henry II built a prosperous
12 plantation. Henry Pawling II helped his mother to manage the property after his father's death in 1739 and
13 eventually acquired title to the entire farm, described as "one of the finest [farms] in Pennsylvania" (as
14 cited in NPS 2000b:2a-3). Henry II married in 1740 and lived on the property, farming it with the help of
15 his children, until his death in 1791. It is generally believed that the Pawlings established a farmstead,
16 possibly the family's second, overlooking the Schuylkill River by the 1760s. The north end of the
17 **Pawling House** is traditionally assigned a construction date of 1745. For the period 1754–1785, Pawling
18 owned seven cattle, four horses, and eighteen sheep. The flood plain area west of the Meadow Grove
19 Springhouse Ruin contains a visible channel or swale that could be related to early use of the area as a
20 drained or watered meadow, a feature included in contemporary descriptions of the Pawling property.
21 James Vaux acquired the 300-acre Fatlands Farm to the east of the Pawling farmstead in 1772 and made
22 several improvements to the property. The foundations of his c. 1776 mansion house may remain on the
23 site of the current mansion house located on a privately owned parcel outside the district boundary (Lloyd
24 1985:10). Seven cattle, six horses, and 16 sheep were kept on the property for the period 1754–1785, and
25 a 1783 advertisement for the farm mentioned an orchard of 200 trees as well as fenced gardens. Early in
26 the 1777–1778 encampment, a market for the purchase of produce from local farmers was located at the
27 north end of Sullivan's Bridge, probably on the Vaux property. Vaux was one of the earliest local farmers
28 to experiment with red clover on a large scale as a means for improving the soil.

29
30 A smaller farm adjacent to the east side of Vaux's property belonged to John Waggon seller at the time of
31 the encampment. Waggon seller purchased the 125-acre farm in 1772 and owned it until his death in 1799.
32 His estate inventory suggests that he operated a very productive farm for its size, with three cattle, two

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1 horses, and nine sheep on the property for the period from 1754 to 1785. The **Waggon seller Tenant**
2 **Cottage (LCS No. none, contributing building)** appears to incorporate a c. 1700–1750 building that
3 may have been constructed as or later converted to a spring house. The **Waggon seller Main House (LCS**
4 **No. none, contributing building)** is believed to have been built c. 1785 and reflects the owner’s
5 comfortable economic status. The **Waggon seller Barn** dates to 1812 or 1815, at which time Henry
6 Wismer owned the farm and may have expanded its livestock holdings in keeping with local agricultural
7 trends. Waggon seller or Wismer probably also constructed the **Waggon seller Stone Channel and Pond**
8 **(LCS No. none, contributing structure)**.

9
10 **Post-Encampment Agricultural Development through the Late Nineteenth Century**

11
12 After Washington’s troops left in June of 1778, the area landowners reclaimed the land for private use.
13 The next 100 years witnessed the expansion of the local agricultural economy. At mid-century, the
14 average farm size in the Valley Forge region was about 150 acres and the landscape remained primarily
15 rural. Several important agricultural developments occurred throughout the area in the years between the
16 Revolutionary War and the Civil War. Rural southeastern Pennsylvania farm families reoriented their
17 farms away from crop-based systems toward diversified livestock-based systems. The cultivation of
18 pastures, upland hay grasses, and feed grain became priorities. Chester County farms averaged over 20
19 tons of hay in 1850, while the average for the state as a whole was only 13 tons. By 1861, agriculture in
20 Chester County almost exclusively consisted of grazing and dairying. The 1860 agricultural census
21 recorded that half of the roughly 50,000 cattle in the county were for dairy and the other half for beef.
22 Between 1850 and 1880, Chester County’s dairy herd more than doubled in size. Cheap cattle were
23 purchased from the west and fattened before being sent east to cities and towns.

24
25 New scientific techniques gained a following by the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Farmers
26 became aware of the benefits of adding burnt lime, also referred to as quick lime or hydrated lime, to their
27 fields to raise soil pH and facilitate water absorption during the late eighteenth century. Some farmers
28 were using lime on their fields as early as the 1750s, but not until 1780 was the practice common. Water
29 was also added to the lime during the burning process to create a product used in outhouse sanitation or
30 for whitewash. In areas where limestone deposits existed, such as in the vicinity of Valley Forge,
31 individual farms tended to produce their own burnt lime. Neighbors would often exchange labor to
32 facilitate the heavy work of quarrying limestone, transporting it to kiln sites, loading the kilns, and

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1 transporting enough firewood to the kilns to maintain a fire under the stone for up to three weeks. It was
2 often most convenient to locate kilns in close proximity to woodlands to supply the massive amount of
3 wood needed to fuel the kilns. This sometimes required that limestone be hauled long distances to the fuel
4 sources. The application of processed lime and fertilizers to fields became widespread in the nineteenth
5 century. Farmers also began experimenting with various crop rotation systems, the most popular of which
6 (corn, oats, wheat, and grass) continues to be utilized by regional farmers today. They changed their
7 produce to suit the markets and began cultivating soil-improving crops. Substantially more corn and oats
8 than average were produced in the Valley Forge region. Livestock breeding also became a more scientific
9 enterprise during the early nineteenth century. Large plantations became larger-scale commercial
10 enterprises. Tenant houses appeared frequently on farms in the region, and the area became famous for its
11 substantial barns.

12
13 Thomas Walker, a farmer and dairyman who married William Currie's granddaughter Margaret in 1789,
14 purchased the Currie property in 1791. The farm remained in the Walker family until 1880. The Walkers
15 made various improvements during their tenure that reflected increases in production and a shift toward
16 livestock-based farming, including enlarging the existing dwelling c. 1810 and c. 1830 and the existing
17 spring house c. 1810 and constructing several outbuildings: the **Walker Barn** and associated **Walker**
18 **Barn Wall and Gate (LCS No. 080251, historic associated feature)** in 1803 and **Stirling's Small Barn**
19 by 1810.

20
21 In 1783, John Brown acquired the 200-acre property previously owned by Sampson Davis, including
22 Knox's Quarters, in a sheriff sale. About that time, the stone core of the house later known as the
23 **Philander Knox Mansion** was erected on Brown's property west of Valley Creek, possibly for his son
24 John Jr. No references to lime kilns were found in any eighteenth-century descriptions of the John Brown
25 farm, indicating that the two ancillary lime kilns on the property, the **First Auxiliary Kiln (LCS No.**
26 **022560, contributing structure)** and the **Second Auxiliary Kiln (LCS No. 022561, contributing**
27 **structure)**, were likely built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, although it is possible that
28 they date to the pre-Revolutionary period. The **John Brown Lime Kiln (LCS No. 022559, contributing**
29 **structure)** located nearby appears to date to the early nineteenth century. The Browns also constructed
30 the **Valley Forge Farm Barn** sometime in the first quarter of the century, indicating an expansion of the
31 farm's livestock holdings. After John Sr. died in 1823, his son John Jr. received the land west of the creek
32 including the c. 1783 dwelling (Philander Knox Mansion), and his daughter Jane received 148 acres east

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1 of the creek including the c. 1770 house (Knox's Quarters). The two properties remained in the Brown
2 family until 1854, when Charles Rogers (the owner of a textile mill in the village of Valley Forge)
3 acquired them. The histories of the two estates diverged in 1856, when J. Morton Albertson purchased all
4 189 acres from Rogers and subsequently subdivided the land.

5
6 Henry Pawling II began to divide his landholdings between his three children sometime after 1785, a
7 process that was completed after his death in 1791. Son John acquired the western parcels, where he
8 resided from as early as 1776 until his death in 1825. Henry Pawling III acquired title to the central lands
9 (including the Pawling House) in 1791, although he may also have begun living on the property prior to
10 that date. He is known to have maintained a farm until the 1820s. Nathan Pawling's land lay adjacent to
11 Fatland Ford; little is known about the character of this property or what occurred there. Henry Pawling
12 III's son William built a farmstead sometime before 1823 on part of his father's property. It included a
13 house, barn and corral, and a barrel-vaulted root cellar. John Price Wetherill purchased the property from
14 William Pawling's estate in 1845. The ruins of the farmstead are located on a knoll south of Route 422.

15
16 Fatlands Farm changed hands several times around the turn of the nineteenth century until 1803, when
17 William Bakewell purchased it. Like the previous owner Vaux, Bakewell implemented progressive
18 farming techniques and contributed articles to the Pennsylvania Society for Promotion of Agriculture. As
19 early as 1803, Bakewell experimented with cattle breeding. In 1808, he published a description of a three-
20 furrow plow and recommended gypsum in addition to red clover for soil improvement; he was also one of
21 the first farmers in the area to use a threshing machine. An 1811 pamphlet advertised merino sheep for
22 sale at Fatlands. In 1813, Bakewell described his crop rotation scheme as wheat, followed by rye and
23 buckwheat, followed by Indian corn, followed by barley or oats with manure, and finally clover or grass
24 seed or both. Vaux and Bakewell represented wealthier landowners who were willing to invest money in
25 experimental methods and led the movement to incorporate scientific techniques in the Valley Forge
26 region.

27
28 By 1825, the Pawling and Vaux/Bakewell farms were consolidated under one owner and subsequently
29 grew into a substantial commercial enterprise. In 1821, Samuel Wetherill, Jr. (1764-1829), an industrial
30 manufacturing capitalist from Philadelphia, acquired Fatlands Farm from the Bakewell estate. In 1825,
31 Wetherill purchased the adjacent 233-acre John Pawling property and named it Meadow Grove. The
32 following year, he purchased Henry Pawling III's adjacent farm, which he named Walnut Hill. The

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1 Wetherill family was at the forefront of agricultural innovation in the Valley Forge region at the mid-
2 nineteenth century, the area's "golden age of agriculture" (NPS 1994:13). They continued the tradition
3 established in the late eighteenth century of providing the capital for their farms and relying on hired
4 hands and possibly tenant farmers to work the land. Samuel Wetherill made several improvements to his
5 farm properties in the 1820s. He likely constructed the building represented by the **Meadow Grove**
6 **Springhouse Ruin (LCS No. 022354, contributing site)** c. 1826, although it is possible that he modified
7 an existing Pawling family building to create it. At Walnut Hill, Wetherill constructed the eastern portion
8 of the **Walnut Hill Estate Barn** in 1826 near the remains of an earlier well on the property, the **Walnut**
9 **Hill Estate Well Ruins (LCS No. 022626, historic associated feature)**, and possibly the **Walnut Hill**
10 **Estate Spring House and Walnut Hill Estate Privy & Storage Building**. It is difficult to date these
11 features with any accuracy, however, and they may have been constructed during subsequent periods. A
12 strong case can be made to hypothesize that Samuel Wetherill expanded the earlier Pawling House c.
13 1826 and that his son John again extended and embellished it in 1845 (Morrison 1987:31). Alternatively,
14 it has been suggested that the expansion was undertaken in 1836 by John and his widowed mother
15 Rachel. In either case, the relatively small house evolved into a Greek Revival mansion by the mid-
16 nineteenth century through substantial additions to the south end that are now in ruins as a result of a
17 1967 fire. Upon Samuel Wetherill's death in 1829, his widow Rachel received Fatlands Farm; and his five
18 grown children divided the remainder of his property as tenants in common. The estate remained intact
19 and was administered by the executors until Rachel died in 1844, when son John inherited the Walnut
20 Hill portion and William received Meadow Grove and Fatlands Farm.

21
22 John Price Wetherill approximately doubled the size of the Walnut Hill Estate Barn in 1845 by
23 constructing an addition to the west and added the **Walnut Hill Estate Stone Corral (LCS No. 080283,**
24 **historic associated feature)** at the south end of the barn to form a rectangular yard. His wife Maria Kane
25 inherited Walnut Hill after his death in 1853. Some sources suggest that she ceased living in the mansion
26 house after her husband's death while others indicate that she used it at least as a summer or vacation
27 dwelling until her own death in 1877. In either case, it is likely that tenants resided in the **Walnut Hill**
28 **Estate Tenant House** on the property, constructed between 1870 and 1880, and undertook general
29 management of its agricultural operations. The **Walnut Hill Estate Smokehouse Ruin (LCS No.**
30 **080286, contributing site)** adjacent to the tenant house also dates to c. 1870–1880. John and Maria's
31 daughter Maria Janeway inherited the property in 1878. She lived at Walnut Hill with her husband and six
32 children until her death in 1890.

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1
2 Oral tradition claims that William Wetherill (1804–1872) demolished the c. 1776 Vaux mansion house at
3 Fatlands Farm (outside the district) and erected a new and larger mansion on the foundations of the old
4 building (possibly at the same time as his brother John expanded the neighboring Pawling House). A date
5 stone in the west wall of the Fatlands Farm Mansion reads “J. Vaux 1776 Rebuilt Wm. Wetherill 1845”.
6 Wetherill made Fatlands his primary residence, and it would seem likely that he undertook major changes
7 on the farm in addition to substantially rebuilding the house. However, between 1845 and 1945, very few
8 primary sources document the development of the property (Lloyd 1985:11).

9

10 **Farming from the Late Nineteenth-Century through 1949**

11

12 By the close of the nineteenth century, both industrial and agricultural activities in the region declined.
13 The establishment of Valley Forge State Park in 1893 and the subsequent park-related development
14 essentially dominated the early twentieth-century history of the district, with scattered construction
15 associated with existing farms and residential neighborhoods occurring in places. The importance of
16 southeastern Pennsylvania as a generator of agricultural products faded in the second half of the
17 nineteenth century, replaced by the prominence of farms in the Midwest. However, farming remained a
18 popular and economically viable land use in the area. In 1880, Montgomery County had over 6,000 farms,
19 although the average farmstead size decreased as larger properties were subdivided. By 1900, the average
20 farm consisted of 74 acres, approximately half what it was in 1850. During the late 1800s, a shift also
21 occurred in farming practices. Fluid milk dairying, market gardening, and ornamental horticulture were
22 important farm income sources into the twentieth century, along with poultry raising. In 1929, 46 percent
23 of Chester County farms were dairy farms (meaning at least 40 percent of the farm income came from
24 dairy products), while 18 percent of farms in Bucks and Montgomery counties were classed as poultry
25 farms. Wealthy individuals also acquired many local farmsteads and, while continuing to perpetuate
26 agricultural uses, made elaborate recreational improvements to their properties. By 1935, country estates
27 (large residences on farms of 10 acres or more) and institution farms occupied about the same land area as
28 part-time farms (those where the farmer works approximately 50% of the time off the farm) in Chester
29 and Montgomery counties. As agriculture dwindled in the closing years of the century, marginal fields
30 were taken out of production and reverted back to woodland.

31

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1 Henry L. Evans purchased the Walker Farm in 1880 and conveyed the property to Pedro Salom in 1899.
2 Although various changes to the house and grounds are likely to have occurred throughout the close of
3 the nineteenth and early twentieth century, no documentation or physical evidence of significant
4 alterations have been identified to date. In 1926, Robert Ligget acquired the property and renovated the
5 Stirling's Quarters house, connecting it to the spring house/bake house and constructing the **Stirling's**
6 **Quarters Retaining Wall with Arbor (LCS No. 080265, historic associated feature)**. He also added
7 the **Stirling Spring House Steps (LCS No. 080266, historic associated feature)** to the spring
8 house/bake house and the **Stirling Small Barn Steps (LCS No. 080267, historic associated feature)** to
9 the small barn. Ligget's development of the property was typical of the aesthetic improvements that
10 transformed many farms in the area during the early twentieth century into informally landscaped
11 suburban estates.

12
13 In 1856, Henry Reichle purchased the Philander Knox Mansion and 59 acres, where his family resided
14 until they sold it to Richard Peterson in 1869. The **Valley Creek Covered Bridge (LCS No. none,**
15 **contributing structure)** at the north edge of the property was built in 1865 to replace an 1851 bridge in
16 the same location that was washed away in a flood. Either the Reichles or the Petersons expanded the
17 small farmhouse substantially. In 1880, Peterson renovated the c. 1850 **Philander Knox Hired Hand's**
18 **House**, possibly adding the **Philander Knox Hired Hand's House Retaining Wall**, and built the
19 **Philander Knox Root Cellar**. Peterson sold the property in 1886, and in 1893 Amanda and Edward
20 Matthews purchased it. Ann Cleaver purchased the Knox's Quarters property in 1856 and then sold it in
21 1863 to Mary Jones. Improvements made to the property between 1890 and 1900 comprised the
22 construction of the **Knox's Quarters Retaining Wall and Steps** to the south of the main house, the
23 **Valley Forge Farm Barnyard Retaining Wall** south of the barn, and two additional outbuildings: the
24 **Valley Forge Farm Stable** and the **Valley Forge Farm Agricultural Equipment Shed**. The expansion
25 of the barn complex appears to have been associated with continued growth in agricultural production, the
26 introduction of new farm equipment, and an increased focus on horse breeding. By 1903, the Matthews
27 family acquired the Knox's Quarters parcel, rejoining the two properties. In 1903, United States Attorney
28 General Philander Chase Knox acquired both properties from the Matthews estate and over the next few
29 decades completed the site's conversion to a country retreat and gentleman's farm (see the **Criterion B**
30 discussion for details on the twentieth-century development of the Knox estate).

31

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1 Maria Wetherill Janeway's widower, the Reverend John Livingston Janeway, continued to occupy
2 Walnut Hill until his death in 1906. Their unmarried daughter Maria K. Janeway appears to have also
3 used it until her death in 1934. The existing **Walnut Hill Estate Main Entrance Road (LCS No.**
4 **081423, historic associated feature), Walnut Hill Estate Stone Gate Post System (LCS No. 080288,**
5 **historic associated feature), Walnut Hill Estate Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080289, historic associated**
6 **feature), and Walnut Hill Estate – Culverted Stream (LCS No. 081425, historic associated feature)**
7 all appear to have been constructed as part of the **Walnut Hill Estate Road System (LCS No. none,**
8 **contributing structure)** between 1900 and 1929, based on a 1929 map of the farm (NPS 2000b:2b-13).
9 In addition, the **Walnut Hill Estate Spring House Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080290, historic**
10 **associated feature)** on the south side of the spring house dates to this period. The house was unoccupied
11 for several years before it was sold out of the family in 1949.

12
13 Fatlands Farm remained in the Wetherill family until 1946, when Henry E. Wetherill died. Although the
14 parcel on which the mansion house and other outbuildings stand remains in private ownership outside the
15 district boundary, the district does include a large portion of the property with the large corral noted
16 earlier and four non-contributing resources. William Wetherill sold Meadow Grove in 1919, and the
17 springhouse on the property was likely abandoned by the 1920s. Subsequent owners subdivided the farm
18 for residential lots and as a summer resort. Its agricultural character was gradually replaced by groups of
19 cottages and features associated with recreational use of the river, located on private property outside the
20 district boundary. In 1942, the Commonwealth acquired acreage along the river historically associated
21 with the Walnut Hill and Meadow Grove properties as part of a massive project to clean coal silt from the
22 river. The federal government acquired the remainder of the Walnut Hill property in 1984.

23
24 The Waggon seller farm changed hands several times throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth
25 century. Until the last quarter of the twentieth century, a nursery and greenhouse business operated on the
26 site. However, no buildings remain from these later developments, and the landscape does not retain any
27 features associated with the horticultural use of the land (for example, orchards or flower beds). The
28 extant buildings clearly convey the appearance of a typical farmstead from the late eighteenth to early
29 nineteenth century, at the cusp of the period when regional farming shifted from crop-based to livestock-
30 based operations (Rhoads et al. 1989:172–175).

31
32

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1 **CRITERION A & CRITERION D – INDUSTRY**

2

3 The Valley Forge NHP Historic District contains both above- and below-ground resources that are
4 significant at the local level for their associations with the industrial development of the region from the
5 early eighteenth to the early twentieth century.

6

7 **Industrial Development in the Valley Forge Region**

8

9 Industrial activity developed in the Valley Forge area as a geographically modest but regionally critical
10 component of the largely agricultural economy. The land along the final mile of Valley Creek before its
11 confluence with the Schuylkill River offered access to the river's abundant waterpower as well as the
12 abundant supply of timber across the adjacent slopes of Mount Misery that were not suited for agricultural
13 use. Likely beginning in the early eighteenth century, as many as four iron forges were sited at different
14 times along this stretch. The forges were part of a regional network of raw material extraction,
15 manufacturing, and distribution sites that placed Pennsylvania at the forefront of colonial iron
16 manufacturing. Tradition suggests that the first forge was established along Valley Creek as early as
17 1718, but documentary evidence indicates that a refinery forge, referred to as Mount Joy Forge, was more
18 likely in operation by 1742.

19

20 After Washington's troops left in June of 1778, the Valley Forge NHP district witnessed rapid industrial
21 and urban growth in the first half of the nineteenth century, clustered around the village centers of Valley
22 Forge and Port Kennedy, alongside continued agricultural development. The local industries in both
23 communities benefited greatly from transportation improvements in the region that enabled them to ship
24 their goods and products. The Schuylkill Navigation Company established commercial canal operations
25 on the Schuylkill River in 1823. Ten years later, the Philadelphia and Reading (P&R) Railroad was
26 chartered to provide a transportation link between Philadelphia and the substantial anthracite coal mines
27 that had been discovered in northeastern Pennsylvania. The portion from Reading to Norristown opened
28 in 1838, with the full line opening in 1839. By 1842, the P&R had freight and passenger service from
29 Philadelphia to Pottsville—with stations at both Valley Forge and Port Kennedy—that allowed the
30 railroad to compete with the Schuylkill Canal. As the fortunes of the railroad advanced, those of the canal
31 declined. In 1871, the P&R rented the canal and commercial use of the waterway virtually ceased. The
32 use of coal eventually replaced water power in manufacturing, enabling larger-scale industrial enterprises

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1 in urban centers like Philadelphia to eclipse small rural industrial villages such as Valley Forge. By the
2 close of the nineteenth century, industrial activities in the district declined at the same time as the Valley
3 Forge State Park was established.

4
5 **Valley Forge Village**

6
7 A thriving community evolved around the eighteenth-century iron forges and nineteenth-century water-
8 powered mills. While development occurred on both sides of Valley Creek, the majority of extant
9 industry-related resources in the district are located in the Valley Forge Village area west of the creek.
10 John Potts acquired the **Lower Forge Complex (ASMIS #VAFO00070.000, contributing site)** in 1757.
11 The Potts family dominated the regional iron manufacturing industry in the eighteenth century, owning
12 several mining and manufacturing sites throughout the area. Potts added to the existing forge complex by
13 building a merchant mill, a saw mill, a blacksmith shop, a cooper shop, a company store, dams and mill
14 races, as well as housing for the workers. Potts also built a large commercial grist mill along Valley Creek
15 on the north side of Gulph Road. By 1762, the forge, now known as the Valley Forge, was doing a
16 respectable business, and the community around it had grown. Most of the complex's activity focused on
17 the refinery forge, where iron ore was transformed into wrought iron. The rugged hillsides that edged
18 Valley Creek provided the wood to fuel the refinery hearths. Ruins of former charcoal hearths that
19 supported the activities of the forge are also still in evidence on the slopes of Mount Misery. "The steep-
20 sided walls of the valley coupled with the drop in the stream channel facilitated the erection of dams that
21 captured the water to run the water wheels that powered the mills and forges" (Kurtz et al. 2001:52). The
22 **Valley Creek Middle Dam Ruin (LCS No. 080293, contributing site)** remains from a 1931
23 reconstruction of an eighteenth-century dam that served the forge operations along the creek.

24
25 Excavations of the Lower Forge Complex under the auspices of the Valley Forge Park Commission
26 during the 1920s and 1930s used the Du Portail map as a locational guide. The map illustrated the high
27 degree of site development at the Lower Forge at the time of the war encampment, including a large ell-
28 shaped building that probably represented the forge, three buildings along the western base of Mount Joy,
29 and a long raceway. It is not known if the three buildings represented industrial buildings or tenements
30 similar to those that existed there during the nineteenth century. The damage claims submitted by Colonel
31 Dewees after the war provided a more detailed inventory of the forge complex, listing a number of
32 buildings "burnt and destroyed by the British Army" including two large stone dwelling houses, "One

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1 large Forge with Four Fires in good repair-One New Saw Mill, two Large Frame Store Houses & Smoke
2 House, One Large Stone Coal House, One Stone Iron Store” (Bodle and Thibaut 1982:Volume 3, 195).
3 While the locations of most of these buildings remain unclear, the early twentieth-century excavations
4 uncovered evidence of a dam thought to be associated with the Lower Forge Complex as well as the
5 remains of a head gate flume, an old wall segment, and uncharacterized forge debris.
6 Dendrochronological analysis of wood samples taken from the flue near the dam suggested that the
7 Lower Forge Complex predated the Upper Forge Complex by roughly 23 years (Schenck 1989).

8
9 The **Upper Forge Complex (ASMIS #VAFO00104.00, contributing site)** comprises the buried remains
10 of an iron forge reportedly erected by Potts during the early 1770s upstream from the Lower Forge (Kurtz
11 et al. 2001:293). The Du Portail map depicted the Upper Forge Complex, like the Lower Forge Complex,
12 as three separate buildings representing the forge and possibly a charcoal house or iron warehouse. This
13 forge was excavated in 1929 and 1930 under the direction of the State Park Commission, and while a
14 number of photographs and maps exist of the excavation, no formal report was produced. The available
15 documentation, however, is adequate to interpret that the floor of a stone building measuring
16 approximately 35-by-35-ft was uncovered and that many of the forge remains were found to be in a fairly
17 good state of preservation. The timbers from two waterwheels were found *in situ*, as well as a wooden
18 flume, cribbing, the hammer shaft, and the anvil base. Excavations conducted in 1966 in advance of the
19 construction of a stone retaining wall meant to protect the resource from flooding by Valley Creek
20 exposed the foundation wall of a possible charcoal house. At that time, the forge was found to be in
21 reasonably good condition and was reburied under a layer of plastic and dirt; it remains in that state today
22 (Orr et al. 2002). While both the Lower and Upper Forge complexes were excavated under less than ideal
23 conditions and were comparatively poorly documented, they are the only surviving physical elements of
24 the earliest forge and foundry activities at the park that are archeologically documented and provide a
25 physical link illustrating the continuity of industrial activity at Valley Forge well into the nineteenth
26 century.

27
28 The Potts forges and mills remained active until the onset of the Revolutionary War. During the war,
29 portions of the mill complex south of Gulph Road were burned by British troops as suspected supply
30 depots (Kurtz et al. 2001). The mills on the north side of the road, however, were spared and likely were
31 used for storage or milling purposes during the encampment period (Ziesing et al. 2006). Soon after the
32 army evacuated the area, David Potts, in association with his brother Isaac and his cousin William

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1 Dewees, re-established the family's ironworks with the forge on a new site lower down Valley Creek on
2 the eastern (Montgomery County) side. The partners opened for business as the Valley Works, which
3 produced wrought iron bars from cast pig iron and nails with hand-wrought heads. The ironworks
4 industry continued to thrive for a time, but the early nineteenth century is generally considered to have
5 witnessed the end of wrought iron production within the Valley Forge area. Mills and manufacturing
6 facilities of various types and endeavors slowly supplanted the iron forges. Factories along Valley Creek
7 produced finished goods ranging from domestic hardware to muskets to textiles, and grist mills and saw
8 mills sprung up in response to local agricultural needs.

9
10 The history of the Valley Creek Mills Complex (ASMIS #VAFO00560.000) is representative of the
11 trajectory of industrial growth and decline at Valley Forge Village. In 1826, James Jones purchased the
12 Isaac Potts House (Washington's Headquarters) and grist mill. After the mill burned in an 1843 fire
13 believed to have started by flying sparks from passing P&R Railroad locomotives, Jones replaced it with
14 a smaller brick building located higher up the race, presumably to put some distance between it and the
15 railroad line. During the 1860s, the Jones family sold the grist mill to Isaiah Knauer, who fitted it up "for
16 the manufacture of paper" (Kurtz et al. 2001). By 1869, Knauer had significantly enlarged the **Valley**
17 **Creek Mills Paper Mill Site (ASMIS #VAFO00560.005, contributing site)**, but it was damaged by the
18 explosion of a rotary boiler in 1876 and subsequently sold. The next owner, M.C. Pennypacker, also
19 experienced disaster when a fire broke out "in the old mill portion of the paper mill destroying its contents
20 and machinery" (Kurtz et al. 2001). The American Palm Leaf Paper Company bought the mill in 1880
21 with the intention of enlarging the operation, but with the failure of the neighboring textile mill it too
22 went out of business. The last years of the paper mill in the 1890s were devoted to the small-scale
23 manufacture of parchment paper, but that too was fairly short-lived. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
24 demolished the buildings in 1909, with the resulting debris used to fill in the eastern overflow creek
25 channel in the flood plain north of the bridge (Kurtz et al. 2001).

26
27 Archeological investigations conducted from 2005–2006 at the former location of the paper mill site
28 identified substantial foundation remains associated with that building eroding out of the east bank of
29 Valley Creek. While the remains of other mill buildings within the larger Valley Creek Mills Complex
30 have been identified in other portions of the site, including those of a late-nineteenth-century shoddy mill
31 (ASMIS #VAFO00562.000), those remains had been heavily disturbed by subsequent twentieth-century
32 development. The paper mill foundations, on the other hand, were remarkably well-preserved despite

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1 their location along an eroding river embankment and provided clear structural evidence of the eastern
2 wall of the paper mill's northern ell, a major internal wall, and components of the northern ell of the mill
3 fronting the railroad tracks. The archeological evidence also suggests that the northern ell of the paper
4 mill did not have an open basement but was anchored on bedrock and buried with clean fill to a depth of
5 approximately 3.5 ft. The western, creek-side foundation walls were similarly built into the natural slope
6 of the bedrock, but to a depth of 6 ft to provide maximum structural stability to the building. Evidence of
7 a chimney base or machinery platform also was identified, as were the remains of an earlier eighteenth-
8 century millrace or wheel pit on which the nineteenth-century paper mill was built. This stratigraphic
9 sequence, in particular, is important as it structurally illustrates the evolution of the mill buildings and
10 landscape from the eighteenth through nineteenth centuries.

11
12 The succession of expanding mills and factories in the village continued through the 1880s, when the
13 "constant hum of machinery from the paper, flour and woolen mills" characterized it. Few extant
14 buildings remain from the various industrial complexes along Valley Creek, and many of the former sites
15 have not been excavated or otherwise archeologically researched. However, some historic ruins on the
16 landscape provide visual evidence of the earlier built environment. Clustered in the woods near Fisher's
17 Run, the Colonial Springs Bottling Plant Ruins (LCS No. 080253, contributing site), Colonial
18 Springs Upper Dam Ruin (LCS No. 080257, contributing site), Colonial Springs Lower
19 Dam/Retaining Wall Ruins (LCS No. 080258, contributing site), and Colonial Springs Tenant
20 House/Warehouse Ruins (LCS No. 080252, contributing site) constitute the remains of a bottling plant
21 established in 1886 by General Benjamin Franklin Fisher. In 1888, Fisher incorporated a portion of the
22 former Slab Tavern into the construction of a new family dwelling located near the bottling plant, where
23 the Fisher House/Slab Tavern Ruins (LCS No. 080255, contributing site), the Fisher House
24 Retaining Wall/Water Basin (LCS No. 080259, historic associated feature), and the Fisher House
25 Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080256, historic associated feature) remain.

26
27 Additional resources associated with the industrial development of Valley Forge Village include several
28 clusters of residential buildings constructed to support the local industrial community. These houses
29 contribute to the industrial significance of the district by providing information on the types of residential
30 development that occurred alongside the manufacturing facilities. The owners of the village's various
31 industrial enterprises developed company tenements and row houses to provide lodging for many of the
32 workers employed by them. Early forge workers may have resided in the c. 1725–1740 **David Potts**

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1 **House** and the 1750–1790 house known as **Horse-Shoe Trail South (LCS No. 022348, contributing**
2 **building)** (Dodd and Dodd 1981a:13,18). The houses at **Horse-Shoe Trail East (LCS No. 022358,**
3 **contributing building)** and **Horse-Shoe Trail West (LCS No. 022357, contributing building)**, along
4 with the **Horse-Shoe Trail Retaining Wall (LCS No. 080247, contributing structure)**, appear to date
5 to c. 1795–1800. By 1859, the thriving village contained at least 25 houses. Local business owners also
6 built residences for themselves. John Workizer, who owned much of the land in the village, built the
7 original core of the **Workizer-Thropp House (LCS No. 022345, contributing building)** c. 1815, and by
8 1822 his son-in-law, the cotton mill owner Isaiah Thropp, occupied it. The **Workizer-Thropp Steps**
9 **(LCS No. 080274, historic associated feature)** appear to have been added later, c. 1850.

10
11 The thriving local industries supported a substantial residential population in Valley Forge Village
12 through the early twentieth century. Images of the village from the second half of the nineteenth century
13 show residential and commercial development at every corner. Large estates were subdivided into smaller
14 building lots. Rows of stately Victorian frame houses appeared on the landscape, including the **Blair**
15 **House (LCS No. 022366, contributing building)**, the **Boyer House**, the **Hayman House**, and the
16 **Thomas House**. The **Valley Forge Village Stone Retaining Wall (LCS No. none, contributing**
17 **structure)** constructed between 1890 and 1910 incorporates the **Blair House Retaining Wall (LCS No.**
18 **080248, historic associated feature)**, **Boyer House Wall and Walkway (LCS No. 080294, historic**
19 **associated feature)**, **Hayman House Retaining Wall and Walkway (LCS No. 080276, historic**
20 **associated feature)**, and **Lund House Wall and Walkway (LCS No. 080277, historic associated**
21 **feature)**. Earlier worker housing evolved to accommodate the influx of laborers throughout the nineteenth
22 and early twentieth century. The **Horse-Shoe Trail South Spring Structure Ruin (LCS No. 022349,**
23 **contributing site)** appears to be associated with a structure built between 1900 and 1930, although the
24 spring it enclosed existed in the eighteenth century. Despite the decline in industrial activity along Valley
25 Creek in the early 1890s, the prosperity of the area remained adequate to attract some manufacturers,
26 including Ebenezer Lund, who moved his woolen mill to Valley Creek from Camden, New Jersey,
27 shortly after 1909. Lund built the **Lund House (LCS No. 022388, contributing building)** within walking
28 distance of his business.

29
30 **Port Kennedy**

31

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1 A separate distinct industrial community developed in the nineteenth century along the Schuylkill River,
2 east of the Village of Valley Forge. When Irish immigrant Alexander Kennedy purchased the Mordecai
3 Moore property in 1803, he likely knew of the extensive deposits of limestone located there. By that time,
4 the use of processed lime as an aid to fertilization on cultivated fields had become widespread. Initially,
5 Kennedy established small-scale lime processing sites on his farm, including quarries and kilns banked
6 into hillsides. Within a few years, he began to expand these operations into a commercial enterprise that
7 quickly became the largest in the area. Alexander's son John, who was only ten years old when his father
8 died in 1825, came into control of the family business by about 1840. In 1842, John began purchasing
9 additional property and existing kilns and quarry sites in the area. He continued to expand the business
10 over the next few decades, and a thriving community that came to be known as Port Kennedy arose to
11 support the industry. The 1850 census lists at least 50 dwellings, 60 lime kilns, two blacksmith shops,
12 wheelwright shops, lumber yards, coal yards, a large hotel, a post office, and a weigh station in the
13 village, which by 1865 was one of the country's leading producers of lime and lime products. Kennedy
14 erected several wharves along the river for loading his lime products onto barges associated with the
15 canal. In 1859, he chartered the Port Kennedy Railroad Company to construct a freight rail line spur from
16 the P& R tracks near the river (and his wharves) to various lime quarrying and processing sites in the area
17 that had been the Revolutionary War encampment's Grand Parade. The P&R leased the Port Kennedy
18 Railroad in 1870. The company built the current **Port Kennedy Railroad Depot (LCS No. 080295,**
19 **contributing building)** in 1904 to replace an earlier station damaged by a train wreck. The railroad also
20 enabled the transport of coal as a fuel source for the lime kilns. Port Kennedy's prosperity was short-
21 lived, however, as the widespread use of Portland cement and availability of commercially manufactured
22 fertilizers after the Civil War precipitated a decline in the lime industry and simultaneously the village's
23 fortunes.

24
25 The only surviving industrial building in the district from Port Kennedy's lime-producing era—the c.
26 1830–1840 Port Kennedy Quarry Building—lacks sufficient integrity to contribute to the nineteenth-
27 century industrial significance. John Kennedy constructed the elaborate **Kennedy Mansion**, along with
28 the **Kennedy Pedestrian Walkway (LCS No. 080275, historic associated feature)** and **Carriage**
29 **House [Kennedy] (LCS No. 022360, contributing building)**, for himself and his family in 1852, after
30 he had successfully established his business as the anchor of the community. As in the Valley Forge
31 Village area, although many of the former industrial sites in the Port Kennedy area have not been
32 excavated or otherwise archeologically researched, several structural ruins associated with the limestone

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1 industry do survive within the district as traces of the historic built environment. These include the
2 remains of one of the Kennedy lime kilns, **Limestone Kiln Ruins (LCS No. 022548, contributing site);**
3 **Structural Ruin 2 (LCS No. 022554, contributing site)**, a commercial warehouse/office building;
4 **Structural Ruin 1 (LCS No. 022553, contributing site)**, possibly a quarry owner's residence, and
5 **Structural Ruin 3 (LCS No. 022555, contributing site)**, possibly a foreman's house.

6
7 The village also supported ancillary industries, of which little evidence remains on the landscape. The
8 Montgomery Iron Company established a coal burning facility in Port Kennedy in 1854 that remained in
9 operation through the end of the nineteenth century. Several buildings associated with the furnace
10 operation are located between the river and Valley Forge Road, including the **Furnace Office (LCS No.**
11 **022361, contributing building)**, built c. 1855 as a business office and later converted to a residence, and
12 three worker houses that lack sufficient integrity to contribute to the nineteenth-century industrial
13 significance. After 1890, the Ehret Magnesia Company quarried local stone to produce magnesia and
14 asbestos as an insulation material. It remained in operation through much of the twentieth century until
15 another corporation bought it in the 1960s and eventually shut it down in the early 1970s. Its activities
16 were never sufficiently productive to support the village community, and no standing resources remain
17 within the district.

18
19

20 **CRITERION B – INDUSTRY**

21

22 **John Kennedy (1815–1877)**

23

24 John Kennedy (1815–1877) is locally significant as an industrial pioneer, whose successful lime
25 processing establishments led to the development of Port Kennedy, a thriving community in Upper
26 Merion Township, Pennsylvania. After assuming control of his father's lime facilities in the early 1840s,
27 John Kennedy substantially expanded the business and became one of the country's leading suppliers of
28 lime products by 1865. Born in 1815, John Kennedy was the youngest of Alexander Kennedy's eight
29 children. He purchased stocks in 1839 and continued to invest by acquiring property throughout
30 Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1842, Kennedy began amassing land in Upper Merion Township, which
31 enabled him to develop additional kilns, quarry sites and connections to regional transportation routes.
32 Kennedy initially shipped his products to markets in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and

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1 Philadelphia on barges that originated from his wharves along the Schuylkill River. Proximity to the
2 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad (chartered 1833) inspired Kennedy to establish the Port Kennedy
3 Railroad Company in 1859, under which he constructed a freight rail spur that connected his quarries,
4 processing sites, and furnace to the Reading tracks. He previously helped found the Port Kennedy Bridge
5 Company. Following incorporation on March 9, 1846, the company erected a frame bridge that linked
6 Port Kennedy to the Betzwood area. The bridge (not extant) was completed in 1849 (Buck 1859:37, 46;
7 JMA/NPS 2009:8-160; Marshall-Dutcher and Magaziner 1983).

8
9 Kennedy supplied a substantial portion of the country's lime goods, as evidenced in the industrial census.
10 Stone block from his quarries was used in construction, along with processed lime incorporated into
11 mortars, plaster, and whitewash. He also sold lime used on agricultural fields and for smelting iron ore.
12 An account of the importance of Port Kennedy is included in the 1859 *History of Montgomery County*:

13
14 The census of 1840 values the lime then manufactured in this township [Upper Merion]
15 at 74,742 dollars, or about one-third of that produced in the entire country. This business
16 has since greatly increased through the additional facilities afforded for its transportation.
17 It is said that Port Kennedy, for the year ending with June 1st, 1857, exported lime to the
18 value of 140,000 dollars (Buck 1859:37).

19
20 Kennedy employed approximately 60 to 70 people and owned at least 14 lime kilns in 1858. His brother,
21 David B. Kennedy, assisted in managing the company's operations. These employees lived in the
22 approximately 42 to 50 houses extant in Port Kennedy by 1858 and utilized community buildings such as
23 the post office and church. Other local businessmen engaged in the lime industry included David Zook
24 who owned several kilns and William B. Rambo who developed 16 lime kilns and a half-mile-long
25 railroad spur. Rambo employed 50 people for quarrying, burning, and hauling. Kennedy's prominence in
26 the community led to his involvement in local groups such as the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank in
27 Phoenixville and the Upper Merion Township School District. He also maintained a keen interest in
28 agriculture, serving as a president of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society and working with the
29 Montgomery County Grange during his later years (Buck 1859: 36-38, 46-47; JMA/NPS 2009:8-160).

30
31 The **Kennedy Mansion** constructed for John Kennedy in 1852 served as his primary residence for 25
32 years during the peak of his career. The building is prominently positioned on a high hill overlooking the

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1 village and site of the former lime works below. It serves as a physical display of Kennedy's wealth and
2 may have been designed to showcase the construction materials his company produced. Elaborate plaster
3 cornices, appliquéés and ceiling medallions ornament the mansion's interior. The exterior coating on the
4 building may also contain layers of traditional lime-based (rather than Portland cement) stucco. After
5 John Kennedy's death in 1877, his wife Margaret continued to occupy the mansion. Margaret Kennedy
6 was a founder of the First Presbyterian Church of Port Kennedy, which is located outside the district east
7 of U.S. Route 422.

8
9 The Kennedy Mansion is the only known building with direct, long-term associations with John Kennedy
10 that retains integrity. A portion of Kennedy's lime business at Port Kennedy survives as structural ruins
11 and potential archaeological sites. No properties located in Maryland that are listed in the National
12 Register of Historic Places or recorded in Maryland Historic Trust's Inventory of Historic Properties
13 (inventory) are recorded as having associations with John Kennedy. At least three historic buildings in
14 Kennedyville, Maryland, are documented in the inventory, but none have an apparent connection to
15 Kennedy.

16
17
18 **CRITERION B – CONSERVATION**

19
20 **Anna Morris Holstein (1825–1900)**

21
22 Anna Morris Holstein (1825–1900) is locally significant for her contributions to historic preservation in
23 Montgomery County through various leadership roles. The primary focus of her efforts was the purchase
24 and preservation of the 1773 Isaac Potts House that served as George Washington's Valley Forge
25 headquarters. She served as regent for the Centennial and Memorial Association (CMA) of Valley Forge
26 from 1878 to her death in 1900, spearheading the fundraising efforts to acquire and restore the house.
27 Washington's Headquarters represents Holstein's largest contribution to local preservation and is the only
28 known building with direct associations to Holstein and her preservation work.

29
30 Born in Muncy, Pennsylvania, in 1825, Anna Morris Ellis married William Hayman Holstein, a farmer, in
31 1848. As vice-regent of the Pennsylvania chapter of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association (MVLA),
32 Holstein coordinated the state's correspondence and fundraising activities and raised a significant amount

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1 of money in Montgomery County. Through her work with the MVLA, she not only gained critical
2 fundraising skills but also fostered local awareness of national preservation efforts. During the Civil War,
3 Holstein served as an army nurse throughout the mid-Atlantic region and in various leadership capacities.
4 She recorded her experiences in a short memoir entitled *Three Years in Field Hospitals of the Army of the*
5 *Potomac* (Mitchell 1993).

6
7 The founders of the CMA hoped that Holstein would be able to duplicate the MVLA's success and use
8 the national and local contacts she had established to raise funds for the preservation of Washington's
9 Valley Forge Headquarters. Selected as the association's "Lady Regent" in February 1878, Holstein
10 gathered a number of other women from Montgomery and Chester counties to assist her and began
11 negotiations with the property owner on a purchase price. To initiate their fundraising efforts, the ladies
12 organized lunch pavilions at the Centennial Celebration held at Valley Forge that June. By May of 1879,
13 Holstein had collected \$3,000 and secured a mortgage in her and her husband's name for the remaining
14 \$3,000 needed to obtain the deed. Fundraising continued with the hopes of returning the house to its
15 condition during the Revolutionary War and acquiring more land around the house, as well as paying off
16 the mortgage. Throughout the 1880s and 1890s, Holstein organized multiple restoration and publicity
17 projects in addition to fundraising. She also leveraged her contacts in the state legislature to petition for
18 additional funding and personally solicited contributions from prominent state figures. In 1894, she co-
19 founded and served as the first regent of the Valley Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American
20 Revolution (DAR). Under her leadership, the DAR and the CMA worked to furnish the headquarters in a
21 Revolutionary-era manner. As an active member of the Historical Society of Montgomery County,
22 Holstein spoke and wrote on various topics, particularly Valley Forge, continuing to increase public
23 support for historic preservation. She represented her state at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 as Matron
24 of the Pennsylvania Building (*Reading Eagle* 1897; Stager 1911; Treese 2003:20-30).

25

26

27 **CRITERION D – ARCHEOLOGY**

28

29 The history of archeological research at Valley Forge National Historical Park comprises more than 80
30 projects conducted from 1948 to 2011. Much of the work was undertaken to meet compliance obligations
31 under Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and has included
32 salvage excavations; identification surveys; site evaluations; construction monitoring, geophysical

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1 surveys; and archeological overviews and assessments. Several synthetic reports have been published
2 regarding material culture and landscape analyses, as well as reports detailing the results of research-
3 driven investigations at several park properties including the Isaac Potts House (George Washington's
4 Headquarters) and Wayne's and Conway's brigade sites.

5
6 In the interests of conciseness and relevance, only those archeological projects conducted within the
7 district that resulted in the identification of contributing archeological sites will be discussed. The
8 following four conditions were used to define a "contributing" archeological site: 1) the site must have
9 been subject to some level of subsurface archeological investigation and reporting, or must be physically
10 identifiable through a patterning of artifacts, features, or structural remains on the ground surface; 2) the
11 archeological data must be defensibly linked to the site in question; 3) the site must have a demonstrated
12 ability to address substantive research issues within the identified areas of significance for the district
13 and/or ancillary research issues important to regional pre- and post-contact period history; and 4) the site
14 must lie within the district boundaries as delineated in this nomination.

15
16 A total of 262 sites are inventoried in the Archeological Sites Management and Information System
17 (ASMIS) for the district.³⁰ Many of the resources inventoried for Valley Forge—such as brigade
18 locations, redans/rifle pits, bridge crossings, and quarry sites—have been identified on the basis of
19 cartographic, rather than archeological, research and, as such, do not meet three of the four conditions for
20 inclusion as contributing archeological sites. Many other sites include structural remains associated with
21 the eighteenth- through nineteenth-century military, industrial, and agrarian uses of the park, but have not
22 been evaluated sufficiently to provide new or substantive archeological data to support their designations
23 as contributing sites. A substantial number of the sites also include modern and historic standing
24 structures, extant road alignments that follow historic traces, hiking trails, tourist camps, and comfort
25 stations, none of which have been subject to substantive archeological review. Finally, a total of 23 pre-
26 contact period sites have been identified, most of which comprise non-diagnostic lithic scatters or pre-
27 contact period materials recovered from historic fill deposits. However, a total of 17 pre- and post-contact
28 period archeological resources do meet all of the necessary conditions to be listed as contributing sites
29 and are discussed in detail below.

30

³⁰ ASMIS is the National Park Service's database for the basic registration and management of pre- and post-contact period archeological resources contained within individual parks and includes basic information on site locations, types, known or inferred integrity, and current National Register status.

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1 While Valley Forge is best known for and derives its primary significance from Washington's Continental
2 Army encampment of 1777-1778, human occupation along the Schuylkill River and Valley Forge Creek
3 substantially predates that event. By the same token, the history of Valley Forge did not end with
4 Washington's encampment. Following the war and the difficult years of social, political, and economic
5 redevelopment for the young nation, Valley Forge became a bustling center of commerce and industry
6 centered on the Schuylkill Canal and the various forges, foundries, farms, and mills spread across the
7 landscape.

8
9 For these reasons, the Criterion D narrative takes a chronological approach to the park beginning with its
10 pre-contact period history, jumping forward to the Revolutionary War period, and ending with the mid- to
11 late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (see above - Criterion A & Criterion D - Industry). While the
12 full range of archeological resources at Valley Forge covers nearly the entire span of the pre- and post-
13 contact periods, these temporal divisions are convenient for the discussion of the contributing
14 archeological sites to the district. Moreover, the physiographic character of Valley Forge that resulted in
15 its consistent selection as a site for human settlement for more than 9,000 years is a unifying theme for all
16 three periods. The navigable rivers, mineral- and tree-rich hillsides, high bluffs, and gently rolling
17 plateaus have been attractive to many populations for many purposes over time, ranging from seasonal
18 subsistence exploitation to defensible military encampments to industrial development. The contributing
19 archeological sites, without exception, can be linked functionally to the topography and hydrology of the
20 Valley Forge landscape and will be discussed with reference to that landscape.

21

22 **Pre-contact-Period Occupation of Valley Forge (8000 B.C.-A.D. 1600)**

23

24 Valley Forge lies within the Piedmont physiographic province and, more specifically, at the intersection
25 of all three physiographic sections of the province: the Piedmont Upland and Lowland sections and the
26 Gettysburg-Newark Lowland Section. These sections encompass a cross-section of topographic features
27 including broad, rounded to flat-topped hills and shallow valleys formed in schist, gneiss, and quartzite;
28 karst valleys separated by broad low hills formed on limestone and dolomite rock; and rolling lowlands,
29 shallow valleys, and isolated hills that developed on red sedimentary rock such as shale, siltstone, and
30 sandstone. The surrounding hillsides were abundant sources of raw materials for the production of stone
31 tools and bowls and, late in the period, fired ceramics. The park also is bisected by the Schuylkill River,
32 the largest tributary of the Delaware River. This riverine corridor and its various tributaries provided a

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1 primary transportation route from inland to coastal locations throughout the pre-contact period, as well as
2 freshwater and estuarine habitat to support an enormous range of plant and animal subsistence resources.
3 Through seasonal flooding those same rivers created the fertile alluvial terraces that encouraged the
4 development of a thriving horticulture-based economy during the late pre-contact period as reported by
5 the earliest European observers in the area.

6
7 More than 10,000 years before the arrival of those first Europeans, however, the first Native American
8 populations made their way into the region. PaleoIndian Period (13,000–8,000 B.C. [15,000–10,000
9 B.P.]) sites are generally not well represented in the Delaware River Valley, a likely consequence of
10 dynamic environmental shifts following the retreat of the Wisconsin ice sheet that resulted in isostatic
11 rebound and rising ocean and river levels that submerged evidence of the earliest occupation of the
12 region. Several well-known sites in Pennsylvania contain PaleoIndian components including the Shawnee
13 Minisink Site, the Shoop Site, and the Meadowcroft Rockshelter (Adovasio et al. 1990; Cox 1986; Crowl
14 and Stuckenrath 1977; Kauffman and Dent 1982; McConaughy 2004; McNett 1985; McNett et al. 1977;
15 Witthoft 1952). No PaleoIndian sites, however, have been identified within the boundaries of the district.

16
17 The beginning of the Early Archaic Period (8000–6500 B.C. [10,000–8500 B.P.]) roughly corresponds to
18 the end of the Younger Dryas climate episode during which temperatures rapidly rose and the spruce-
19 dominated, tundra-like landscape gave way to pine-dominated forests (Anderson 2001). The Early
20 Archaic is frequently viewed as a continuation of the PaleoIndian Period, particularly in terms of
21 settlement patterns focused around quarry sites and lithic resource use and technology. Early Archaic site
22 patterning in Pennsylvania, however, suggests a settlement preference for upland settings rather than
23 riverine environments (Anderson 2001; Carr 1998a, 1998b; Gardner 1989). Lithic assemblages for the
24 period are characterized by locally-derived, high-quality, raw materials and the replacement of the earlier
25 fluted and lanceolate projectile point forms with stemmed forms including diagnostic Kirk, Palmer, and
26 Charleston points. While Early Archaic sites are somewhat more numerous in the region than sites dating
27 to the PaleoIndian Period, they are still fairly uncommon.

28
29 The Altithermal period characterizes the climatic conditions at the beginning of the Middle Archaic
30 (6500–3000 B.C. [8500–5000 B.P.]), a time when the environment became drier and warmer. The Middle
31 Archaic is characterized as either distinct from the Early Archaic in terms of lithic use and settlement type
32 (Carr 1998a, 1998b; Gardner 1989) or as a continuation of Early Archaic patterns (Stewart and Cavallo

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1 1991). In general, Middle Archaic sites in Pennsylvania likely reflect an increase in population,
2 intensified use of upland locations, and the use of seasonal base camps near major streams. In addition, a
3 greater variety of lithic types and use of expedient lithic technology is apparent, although locally available
4 raw materials are still prevalent in most assemblages. Bifurcate points (St. Albans, LeCroy, MacCorkle)
5 and Neville, Kanawha, Stanly, and Otter Creek projectile points serve as the diagnostic markers for the
6 period, as does the appearance of groundstone tools including adzes, pestles, gouges, grooved axes, and
7 atlatl weights (Anderson 2001). These tool types suggest heavy woodworking, perhaps for the
8 construction of dugout canoes, and an intensified exploitation of plant resources. Like the Early Archaic
9 period, Middle Archaic sites also are underrepresented in the Mid-Atlantic region.

10
11 The comparative rarity of Early to Middle Archaic sites in Pennsylvania suggests that the **Point Bar Site**
12 **(ASMIS #VAFO00354.000, contributing site)**, located on a former island landform in the Schuylkill
13 River, contains enormous demonstrated and potential value for providing substantive information about
14 those time periods. The site was identified and tested initially as part of a transmission line survey for the
15 Philadelphia Electric Company from 1985–1986 and yielded an assemblage of more than 7,600 pre-
16 contact period artifacts spanning the Early Archaic through Woodland periods (Zatz et al. 1985).
17 Assigned Pennsylvania Site Survey (PASS) number 36MG156, the recovered diagnostic materials
18 included three jasper bifurcate points (Early– to Middle Archaic), two quartzite Brewerton side-notched
19 points (Late Archaic), two jasper Lamoka-like points (Late Archaic), one argillite Poplar Island point
20 (Late Archaic), two Orient Fishtail points (Transitional Archaic), three broadspears (Late to Transitional
21 Archaic), three contracting stem points (Late Archaic), and pottery sherds (Kurtz 2001:34).

22
23 While the main assemblage at the Point Bar Site dates to Transitional Archaic to Woodland periods,
24 ca. 2000–1000 B.C., the extensive and repeated occupation of the island site suggests an unexpected level
25 of environmental stability in the region and also underscores a consistent preference for riverine
26 environments over time. Capped by a layer of coal culm, the identified deposits were recovered from
27 stratified contexts extending as deeply as 2 ft 6 inches. The location of the site on a former island subject
28 to alluvial deposition suggests the potential for even more deeply buried, stratified deposits, and makes it
29 especially valuable for its potential to address some of the outstanding questions regarding settlement
30 strategies and lithic technologies as they evolved from the Early to Middle Archaic periods.

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1 The Late to Transitional Archaic (3000–1000 B.C. [5000–3000 B.P.]) was a period of dramatic
2 population increases and site settlement patterns ranging from small to large base camps in coastal,
3 riverine, and upland environments. Those varied settlement patterns were necessitated by an ever-
4 diversifying seasonal subsistence base in which specific locations were seasonally occupied to exploit
5 varying plant and animal resources (Stewart and Kratzer 1989). Sedentary base camps also are present in
6 riverine settings, and smaller extraction camps are located in upland areas frequently at the heads of
7 drainages. Soapstone vessels and storage pits began to emerge by the end of the period, a phenomenon
8 that indicates a more settled lifestyle. The technology of this period reflects an expanded use of a wide
9 variety of chipped- and ground-stone tools and a broader exploitation of regional lithic resources
10 including jasper, chert, quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, and argillite. Argillite, especially, became an important
11 lithic resource that Late Archaic groups in the Delaware Valley exploited heavily. Diagnostic projectile
12 points for the period include Karnack Stemmed, Lamoka, Brewerton Series, Savannah River Stemmed,
13 Genesee, Eva, Susquehanna, Orient, and Cypress Stemmed.

14
15 For unknown reasons, the Early Woodland Period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1 [3000–2000 B.P.]) is poorly
16 represented in the Mid-Atlantic regional archeological record. Some archeologists have suggested that a
17 population decline occurred as a result of the onset unfavorable environmental conditions and/or epidemic
18 disease (Fiedel 2001). The low representation of sites dating to the period may also be a function of a lack
19 of recognition of Early Woodland cultural material components because of overlapping or poorly
20 documented tool assemblages. Whatever the reason, the Early Woodland is marked by the emerging
21 production of thick-bodied, flat-bottomed, and coarse grit-tempered Marcey Creek fired ceramics that
22 serve as the diagnostic marker for the period (Custer 1996). Settlement was focused on floodplains along
23 major drainages and the nearby uplands, as well as areas around swampy wetlands and springs.

24
25 Archeologists have interpreted the Middle (A.D. 1–1000) and Late Woodland (A.D. 1000–1600) periods
26 as a time of established sedentism in larger base camps in riverine settings. This sedentism was made
27 possible by the introduction of horticulture that, in turn, spurred dynamic population growth. Large pit
28 storage features, elaborately decorated ceramics, and increasingly complex burial patterns manifest this
29 change, reflecting the need to process and store food surpluses for ever larger communities and the need
30 of those larger communities to distinguish themselves from one another (Custer 1984). The adoption of
31 domesticated plant foods, however, appears to have been gradual, and represents a diversification of
32 subsistence strategies rather than the wholesale replacement of established hunting and gathering

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1 practices. Diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Woodland Period include Fox Creek and Jack's Reef
2 corner-notched and pentagonal projectile points manufactured from jasper, rhyolite, and argillite.

3
4 By the Late Woodland Period, ceramic production and stylistic variation had increased exponentially
5 through improvements in technology, and more groups were turning to horticulture as their primary
6 subsistence strategy. There is evidence that some larger groups also were living in fortified villages,
7 suggesting the emergence of complicated, and potentially contentious, socio-political relationships
8 (Mulholland 1988). Diagnostic markers for the period include Bakers Creek, Chesser Notched, and Jack's
9 Reef corner-notched as well as triangular Levanna and Madison projectile points. Ground-stone tools
10 such as hocs, mortars, pestles, and milling stones also are found in high densities in Late Woodland sites
11 and confirm the increased importance of horticulture during the period.

12
13 The Late Archaic through Woodland periods are much better documented in Pennsylvania than the
14 preceding periods and are similarly better documented within the district. In addition to the multi-
15 component Point Bar Site that contained stratified materials dating from the Late Archaic to Woodland
16 periods, three other pre-contact sites at Valley Forge have yielded substantive data about the late pre-
17 contact era. The **Varnum's Picnic Area Prehistoric Site (ASMIS #VAFO00117.000, contributing site)**
18 was first identified by amateur archeologist Walt Payne in 1984 and assigned PASS number 36MG115.
19 During his work, Payne recovered numerous Woodland period materials including Brewerton, Morrow
20 Mountain, and Guilford projectile points and numerous pottery fragments. Subsequent archeological
21 investigations at the site have included archeological testing by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office in 1984
22 and archeological survey investigations by PAL in 2006 (Banister and Cox 2006).

23
24 Although the horizontal boundaries were not definitively established, the site covers a fairly large area
25 overlooking the river to the north and appears to date to the Late Archaic period based on the recovery of
26 two Milanville projectile points and one Penn's Creek point. The lithic assemblage includes quartz,
27 quartzite, jasper, chert, and rhyolite and speaks to the exploitation of multiple raw material sources, many
28 of which were likely located in the surrounding hillsides or were picked up as cobbles out of the
29 Schuylkill River to the north or Valley Creek to the west (Gillis and Heitert 2008). Some of the jasper
30 chipping debris showed evidence of heat treatment, with the additional recovery of two pieces of calcined
31 bone suggesting the presence of a nearby hearth feature. The high density of chipping debris representing
32 different stages of reduction, along with the hammerstone and other tools, indicates that the area was used

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1 either for tool manufacture or repair. Several of the test pits contained a high density (n=50–75+) of
2 chipping debris that potentially denotes primary work areas.

3
4 The value of this site lies in its role as a proof of the use of the high bluffs above the Schuylkill River for
5 substantive settlement during the Late Archaic period. Similar utilization of the bluffs had been identified
6 immediately to the west at the GW Headquarters Prehistoric Site 1 and GW Headquarters Prehistoric
7 Site 2, but both sites had been too heavily compromised by nineteenth- and twentieth-century landscape
8 disturbances to be considered interpretively meaningful resources. The Varnum's Picnic Area Prehistoric
9 Site, however, illustrates the realized and potential ability for Late Archaic period sites to survive in that
10 context despite centuries of historic-period landscape disturbances and contributes valuable data to the
11 pre-contact-period record for Valley Forge.

12
13 A Late/Transitional Archaic to Early Woodland period component of the **Fatland Ford Site (ASMIS**
14 **#VAFO00355.000, contributing site)**, was identified in 1985 during the same transmission line survey
15 that resulted in the identification of the Point Bar Site and was assigned PASS number 36MG172 (Zatz et
16 al. 1985). The site yielded a diagnostic Poplar Island point, a complete grooved axe, a pestle fragment and
17 hammerstone, Marcey Creek pottery fragments, two Brewerton side-notched points, and a quartzite
18 Madison point (see Kurtz 2001:32). While portions of the site were found to have been disturbed fairly
19 extensively through the modern construction of the power line corridor and associated access roads, the
20 majority appeared to retain substantial stratigraphic integrity. The integrity of the site was underscored by
21 the survival of features and cultural material deposits variously attributed to a Revolutionary War-era
22 market, commissary activities, or guard outposts associated with the winter encampment and later
23 ransacked by the British. Whatever the specific nature of the post-contact-period remains, the pre-contact-
24 period deposits provide important data about the transition from the fairly well-documented Late Archaic
25 period to the far less well-documented Early Woodland period. Specifically, the presence of fired
26 ceramics, a pestle fragment (presumably used for food processing), and a complete grooved axe (perhaps
27 used for woodworking in support of housing construction) supports the hypothesis of a more settled
28 lifestyle beginning about 1000 B.C. and provides critical comparative site data for inclusion and analysis
29 within the larger regional archeological record.

30
31 Finally, over 2,700 pre-contact period artifacts were recovered from 995 sq ft of excavations completed
32 between 2009 and 2011 at George Washington's Headquarters. The **Washington's Headquarters**

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1 **Complex (ASMIS #VAFO00002.000, contributing site)** yielded 30 formalized bifacial tools and several
2 pieces of aboriginal pottery. The diagnostic artifacts indicate no less than five separate pre-contact-period
3 occupations dating from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Like the Point Bar Site, the
4 data indicate that Native Americans used and reused the confluence of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill
5 River extensively for at least 3000 years. In addition, the Headquarters site and the other three pre-
6 contact-period sites discussed above are some of the very few known and excavated pre-contact sites in
7 this section of the Schuylkill River Valley. As such, they provide an opportunity to discuss settlement
8 patterns, predictive modeling, and multi-component sites not just within the district but within the larger
9 river valley as well (Blondino 2012).

10

11 **Revolutionary War Encampment Period (1777–1778)**

12

13 Military scholarship on Valley Forge has emphasized the nature of the landscape itself as a critical
14 component to Washington's selection of the site for the Continental Army's winter encampment of 1777–
15 1778. While the location allowed for close monitoring of the British-occupied city of Philadelphia
16 roughly 18 miles to the southeast, that was not the only (nor perhaps even the primary) factor that
17 recommended it from a military perspective. Rather, it was picked because it provided a naturally
18 defensible landscape. Bounded to the north by the Schuylkill River, to the west by Mount Joy and the
19 Valley Creek gorge, and to the south by the high ground of a dolostone plateau that commands the
20 approach from Philadelphia, the main encampment occupied an area of suitable size to both contain the
21 encamped army and allow space for tactical maneuvering within that landscape should the army be
22 attacked (Blondino 2012; Orr 2012).

23

24 Many above-ground elements of the winter encampment survive across the park and have been assigned
25 contributing status on the basis of their association with that significant event. Many of these elements,
26 however, also contain substantive archeological data that have expanded and refined their historical and
27 functional associations. Washington's Headquarters Complex, for example, has been the subject of
28 numerous archeological investigations beginning in the 1970s. Owned by Isaac Potts at the time of the
29 Revolution, the stone house was part of a larger saw- and grist mill complex and is the most securely
30 identified of the encampment-related buildings in the district, appearing as the "quartiers generals" on the
31 Du Portail and the Davis-Armstrong-Sparks maps. Chosen as the location for Washington's personal and
32 military quarters, the house was situated at a prime strategic location at the northwest corner of the

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1 encampment within both the outer and inner lines of defense and providing easy access to the major
2 transportation routes of Gulph and Jenkins Mill roads. During his tenure at the site, Washington expanded
3 the house with a log addition about which his wife, Martha, commented in February 1778, "The General's
4 apartment is very small he has had a log cabin built to dine in which has made our quarters much more
5 tolerable than they were at first."
6

7 As the Martha Washington letter was the only evidence for a dining cabin at the Valley Forge
8 headquarters, locating the long-demolished building became a major focus of archeological investigations
9 at the site. The task was made especially difficult by the fact that since the time of the Revolution, the
10 building, occupied by the Jones family throughout the nineteenth century, had been almost entirely
11 rebuilt, portions of it several times. In the first effort to relocate the building, Charles Hunter and Vance
12 Packard Jr. excavated a 1,100 sq ft area east of the Potts House in 1973. During that work, they identified
13 two foundations, one of which was interpreted as an early to mid-nineteenth-century frame addition to the
14 building and the second as an early reconstruction of the encampment-period dining cabin that
15 incorporated part of the earlier foundation. A stone-lined well also was investigated, and portions of a
16 buried early ground surface were uncovered, although no features or cultural materials clearly associated
17 with the winter encampment were identified (Hunter and Packard 1973). In 1986, a drainage swale was
18 excavated immediately east of Washington's Headquarters, with the work monitored by National Park
19 Service historian James Kurtz (Kurtz et al. 2001). Kurtz recorded a concentration of late eighteenth-
20 century artifacts in a dark soil matrix, assigned Feature 1, as well as what was interpreted as buried
21 eighteenth-century ground surface. None of the features were excavated during the project but were
22 instead mapped and backfilled.
23

24 From 2009–2011, the National Park Service revisited the area east of the headquarters in a new search for
25 evidence of the eighteenth-century military occupation of the site (Blondino 2012). The first field season
26 focused on Kurtz's Feature 1. Systematic excavation identified the feature as a refuse pit containing an
27 abundance of cultural material dating to the last quarter of the eighteenth century, although none that
28 could definitively link the feature to Washington's occupation of the Potts house. A second refuse pit,
29 designated Feature 16, also contained a range of late eighteenth-century materials. Unlike Feature 1,
30 however, Feature 16 yielded a brass "double-D"-style buckle typically used on Revolutionary War-era
31 knapsacks or cartridge boxes, a find that dated the refuse deposit fairly securely to the winter
32 encampment.

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1
2 Although Feature 16 contained the only clearly military-related artifact, a review of the physical
3 distribution of the overall site assemblage suggests that both refuse pits were in use during the
4 encampment. The broadcast scatter of eighteenth-century materials recovered from the buried topsoil
5 horizon versus the pit disposal patterns manifested in Features 1 and 16 suggests that two distinct patterns
6 of refuse disposal were employed at the site in the late eighteenth century. As part of the residential
7 occupation, a more haphazard approach to trash disposal prevailed, with domestic debris tossed in the
8 yard area. With Washington's occupation of the house, more ordered trash disposal was practiced
9 including the excavation of discrete pits. The identified pits, therefore, are more likely associated with the
10 military tenure at the site despite their paucity of military-related remains, and speak to Washington's
11 efforts to transform a domestic area into an ordered military space (Blondino 2012).

12
13 The 2010 excavations also were successful in conclusively identifying the remains of Washington's log
14 cabin dining room. Excavators uncovered a faint linear feature running parallel to the east wall of the
15 headquarters building that eventually resolved itself as a 25-ft-long, 1-ft-wide trench containing
16 encampment-period artifacts as well as mortar and many small rocks consistent in size with chinking for a
17 log cabin. The vertical extent of the sill trench had been truncated substantially by historic-period grading
18 but was the only surviving element of the building, as the north, south, and west walls had been
19 completely obliterated. Nonetheless, the remnant sill feature was sufficient to extrapolate the original
20 configuration of the dining cabin that likely measured 24–25 ft long and 15–20 ft wide. These structural
21 data are significant as they are the only physical proof of the dining cabin and, like the refuse pits
22 described above, illustrate Washington's efforts at expediently transforming a domestic space into an
23 effective military headquarters (Blondino 2012).

24
25 Another resource that has yielded significant archeological remains is the **Stirling's Quarters Site**
26 **(ASMIS #VAFO00402.000, contributing site)**. Labeled as "Lord Stirlings" on the Pennypacker map and
27 as "Lord Stirlings Qtrs" on the Davis-Armstrong-Sparks map, the building was home to Reverend
28 William Currie before being marshaled as Stirling's residence during the winter encampment. The site
29 underwent extensive excavations in 2004 in advance of the installation of a major drainage system around
30 the main house to alleviate termite and water damage. The archeological fieldwork included the
31 excavation of 39 shovel test pits and 41 4-by-4-ft test units, both inside and outside the building, as well
32 as the removal of 80 sq ft of topsoil. The resulting stratigraphic and artifact analyses provided a wealth of

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1 information about the physical development of the site, mostly in the form of structural remains. Evidence
2 of several major successive building episodes at the site, including the original 1769 construction of the
3 house and bake ovens by Scottish-born Reverend Currie, the ca. 1830 east kitchen addition, various
4 structural changes dating to the mid-nineteenth century, and the 1926 renovations, were all identified to
5 some degree as features inside and around the building.

6
7 The archeologically recovered remains of Reverend Currie's bake ovens are of specific significance to the
8 interpretation of the house. Appended to the north elevation of the main house, the structures comprise
9 two side-by-side projecting ovens, with one opening into the back of the fireplace and the other sitting
10 just outside the kitchen. These features are unusual because the occurrence of two contemporaneous bake
11 ovens is most commonly associated with specialized baking or production-scale baking and usually
12 located in a separate kitchen building rather than connected to a primary residential building. Currie's
13 construction of these ovens, one inside and one outside the house, demonstrates an ingenious adaptation
14 of northern European building traditions to local climatic conditions that could be bitterly cold in the
15 winter and uncomfortably hot in the summer. They also suggest a man of some means, as the cost of
16 building and using both ovens was not insubstantial. The increased capacity afforded by the dual ovens
17 also suggests (although there is no clear proof of this idea) that Currie's ovens helped Lord Stirling keep
18 his troops provisioned during the Valley Forge encampment, an intractable problem throughout the entire
19 encampment period (Ziesing 2006).

20
21 Many elements of the Valley Forge encampment landscape that are not as easily identifiable on the extant
22 landscape as George Washington's Headquarters or Stirling's Quarters were as important, if not more
23 important, to its structural and military organization. For example, the target line portion of a **Musketry**
24 **Range (ASMIS #VAFO00571.000, contributing site)** was identified on the basis of a comparatively
25 high density of fired or impacted musket balls and the absence of any domestic debris suggestive of an
26 encampment location (Siegel et al. 2006). This site type is significant in that it was integral to the
27 development and professionalization of the Continental Army during the spring of 1778 and is otherwise
28 undocumented as a physical resource in the park.

29
30 Other major archeological resources of interpretive significance in the park are the many brigades that
31 were stationed along the perimeter of the encampment. The Outer Line Brigades - Western Group
32 (ASMIS #VAFO00551.000)—comprising **Scott's (4th Virginia) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00551.001,**

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1 **contributing site), the 1st Pennsylvania (Wayne's) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00551.002, contributing**
2 **site), and the 2nd Pennsylvania Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00551.003)—lies in what is now the southern**
3 **end of the park and is the best preserved of the encampments.**

4
5 Scott's brigade was under the command of Brigadier General Charles Scott and was located at the
6 western extreme of the Outer Line of Defense in an area known as Wayne's Woods. The presence of
7 numerous depressions indicating the former locations of huts was reported throughout Wayne's Woods
8 during the nineteenth century, and it is likely that the extant Hospital Hut Replica was built on an original
9 hut site (Ralph and Parrington 1979). In 1966, Stanley Landis, an amateur archeologist and collector,
10 located several prominent hut depressions and proceeded to excavate their associated hearths before
11 turning the project over to National Park Service Archeologist John Cotter. Cotter considered Landis'
12 depressions to be part of the Pennsylvania brigade encampment rather than Scott's brigade but continued
13 excavations with a class of students from the University of Pennsylvania. Cotter focused on two huts that
14 had been partially dug into the side of the slope and recovered a typical "military assemblage" including
15 coins, buttons and buckles, musket balls and buckshot, and animal bones (Cotter 1966). Both huts also
16 were found to contain substantial stone fireplaces and were subsequently interpreted as quarters for
17 enlisted men (Orr et al. 2002). During that period, Landis continued his survey work in the woods using a
18 metal detector and excavated, or partially excavated, the hearths of five additional huts. He also located
19 and dug a range of other encampment-related features scattered throughout Wayne's Woods including
20 trash pits, latrines, and hearths and retrieved a wide variety of military artifacts (Landis 1968, 1969).

21
22 At the time of the bicentennial of the encampment from 1977–1978, the Museum Applied Science Center
23 for Archaeology (MASCA) undertook a broader site identification approach to establish the location of
24 encampment features (for example, earthworks and brigade areas) through the use of remote sensing and
25 geophysical survey techniques. Using a coring machine, MASCA tested a strip of grass along a 90-meter
26 baseline between Wayne's Woods and Outer Line Drive to the south. The testing identified 5–7 possible
27 encampment features on the basis of rock layers, burned earth, fill, and charcoal. Only two of the
28 anomalous cores were tested further: these proved to be indistinctly outlined floor fill and an associated
29 fire-reddened burnt clay hearth interpreted as a hut (Ralph and Parrington 1979: 125–126).

30
31 In 1999, the National Park Service initiated new investigations into the archeological remains of the
32 brigades at Wayne's Woods (Orr et al. 2002). Unlike the more limited scopes of the previous

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1 investigations, the 1999 fieldwork was designed to capture the entire range of activities within a brigade
2 and explore the relationships between areas within a brigade (Orr et al. 2002:58). The excavations
3 focused on four discrete locations including the Officers', Forward Work, Support, and Camp Kitchen
4 and Bake Oven areas. Among the significant findings of the project were a large outdoor fire pit
5 containing many artifacts and faunal remains, a graveled road or pathway laid down in the winter of
6 1777–1778 running parallel to the entrenchment, evidence of artificers' work within the brigade, and
7 many trash pits and/or latrines. The archeologically identified hut remains indicate that there was a great
8 deal more variability in the construction and organization of the rudimentary shelters than official military
9 guidelines would suggest, a variability likely born of the expediency of limited time and resources rather
10 than deliberate planning. This expediency in the face of spotty provisioning was also reflected in the
11 recovery of British uniform buttons that had likely been recycled on Continental uniforms. Two well-
12 preserved, large, circular earth features were identified as camp kitchens, and several smithing areas also
13 were found.

14
15 The Outer Line Brigades - Eastern Group (ASMIS #VAFO00553.000)—encompassing **Muhlenberg's**
16 **Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00553.001, contributing site)**, **Weedon's Brigade (ASMIS**
17 **#VAFO00553.002, contributing site)**, Patterson's Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00553.003), Learned's
18 Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00553.004), Glover's Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00553.005), and Poor's Brigade
19 (ASMIS #VAFO00553.006)—comprises moderately well-preserved hut remains buried approximately 20
20 cm below a landscaped lawn surface. To date, only Muhlenberg's and Weedon's brigades have been
21 archeologically tested and, as such, are the only two of the six brigades that have been assigned
22 contributing status.

23
24 Muhlenberg's brigade site was first investigated as an archeological monitoring project in 1972 in
25 advance of the construction of a new parking lot. Under the direction of Brian Egloff and Vance Packard,
26 a 60-by-100-ft area was stripped of topsoil to reveal four huts with hearths, including one hearth backed
27 with stone (Egloff et al. 1972). Several of the hut floors had identifiable post holes, some of which were
28 interpreted as possible bunk-bed supports. The huts yielded typical assemblages of encampment artifacts
29 including animal bones, buttons and buckles, musket balls, gunflints, gun parts, an axe head, and a
30 bayonet. Additional excavations were undertaken in 1972 by John Cotter, at which time one hut,
31 designated Hut #9, was completely excavated (Hall 1972). In 1973, several additional huts were
32 excavated, so that by the mid-1970s a total of 14 out of 18 identified huts had been excavated at

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1 Muhlenberg's brigade site (Orr et al. 2002; Ralph and Parrington 1979). In 1975, a total of nine replica
2 huts were built on the sites.

3
4 Weedon's brigade site was first investigated in 1978 as part of the park-wide MASCA geophysical survey
5 discussed above. A magnetic anomaly identified west of Muhlenberg's brigade site led to the excavation
6 of a hut site associated with Weedon's encampment, a feature that comprised a rectangular soil stain
7 measuring 3.3-by-1.3 m with a hearth at its northwest corner. Very few artifacts were recovered including
8 an iron knife, a nail, green bottle glass, and an animal bone fragment (Ralph and Parrington 1979:119-
9 122). Three plowscars were identified crosscutting the hut floor, indicating that while the upper portions
10 of that hut and others like it were likely obliterated by plowing once Valley Forge returned to an
11 agricultural economy following the war, sufficient data remain below the plow zone to permit the huts to
12 be located and frequently for their orientation and hearth locations to be determined (Orr et al. 2002:16-
13 18).

14
15 Finally, archeological evidence of the Inner Line Brigade Group (ASMIS #VAFO00552.000) was
16 identified at Conway's (3rd Pennsylvania) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00552.001, contributing site),
17 Huntington's (2nd Connecticut) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00552.002, contributing site), and
18 Maxwell's (New Jersey) Brigade (ASMIS #VAFO00552.003, contributing site). Early investigations
19 at Conway's brigade site included a metal detector survey undertaken by Landis that resulted in the
20 identification of what may have been a burned structure, as well as construction monitoring for a parking
21 lot in that location that uncovered two charcoal-filled trash pits containing a typical encampment faunal
22 and artifact assemblage (Orr et al. 2002:21-24).

23
24 The Maxwell's brigade site area also was investigated by J. Duncan Campbell who partially excavated
25 five huts over a four-week period in 1962 (Orr et at. 2002:19-21; Ralph and Parrington 1979:37).
26 Arranged in two parallel rows, the huts yielded faunal remains, musket balls, buckshot, buttons, and
27 gunflints. The presence of tool marks on several of the recovered artifacts led National Park Service
28 archeologist John Witthoft to suggest they may have been removed by surgeons and that, as such, one of
29 the huts might have been used as a field hospital (Ralph and Parrington 1979:38). While the placement of
30 a hospital hut among the other huts would have been contrary to General Orders, the variability of camp
31 organization documented at Wayne's Woods (Orr et al. 2002) suggests that such a scenario is not
32 completely out of the range of possibility. Whatever activities might have occurred in the huts in

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1 opposition to military protocols, all of them were neatly spaced and constructed, with the fireplaces on the
2 northeast side and doorways in the wall opposite. This uniform configuration indicates that Maxwell's
3 brigade may have been among the most orderly brigades at Valley Forge, at least so far as hut
4 arrangement was concerned.

5
6 The National Park Service undertook systematic excavations of the Inner Line Brigade Group from 1986–
7 1987. At that time, approximately 175,000 sq ft of the larger brigade area was divided into 70 50-by-50-ft
8 blocks and excavated using up to seven 5-by-5-ft excavation units, resulting in a 7-percent stratified
9 random sample of the site. The Park Service excavations located four encampment structures with floors,
10 one possible structure, one hearth, four trash pits, and a linear feature of unknown function. Analysis of
11 the features further revealed that they were clustered into three distinct spatial entities: the South Site
12 Feature Cluster, consisting of two structures, two trash pits, and the linear feature of unknown function;
13 the Mid-Site Feature Cluster, located immediately south of Camp Road bisected by the Multi-use Trail
14 and consisting of two trash pits and a possible structure; and the North Site Feature Cluster, located in the
15 wooded area north of Camp Road and comprising two structures and a possible isolated hearth (Cooper
16 1988:145). The recovered artifact assemblage reflects that found at other encampment-period sites in
17 Valley Forge, including burned animal bones, musket balls, buckshot, gunflints, ceramics, and glass. The
18 density of the recovered materials, particularly military buttons, was notably sparser than that found in
19 Wayne's Woods; it is unclear whether this lower density of military buttons is a real phenomenon or the
20 consequence of more aggressive metal detecting activities on the part of collectors.

21
22 The archeologically identified encampment resources at Valley Forge are significant for several reasons.
23 The survival of these sites despite centuries of agricultural, industrial, and commercial development
24 indicates that those landscape disturbances have not erased the encampment-era archeological signature
25 of the park but rather have left a variably truncated record that retains a sufficient integrity to provide
26 substantive information about the larger-scale planning rationale and execution of that defense-oriented
27 landscape. The preservation of the eighteenth-century encampment-related resources also has positive
28 implications for the survival of pre-contact-period resources, several of which are discussed in the
29 preceding section.

30
31 While many of the archeologically identified resources have been successful in confirming the location
32 and orientation of the winter encampments, several others have revealed a level of variability and physical

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1 expansiveness of the brigades not reflected in the ordered and regular depiction provided on the iconic Du
2 Portail map (Orr et al. 2002:71). Recognition of that variability highlights the pragmatic organizational
3 and disciplinary choices that the Continental Army was forced to make in the face of difficult
4 provisioning conditions and deteriorating troop morale. It also underscores the need to look beyond the
5 documentary and cartographic sources as the primary record for the brigade locations so that the
6 functional depth and complexity of those brigades can be better explored and preserved. For example, the
7 recovered archeological remains from the Inner Line Brigades might be compared to those of the Outer
8 Line Brigades to see if any discernible differences in landscape organization or cultural material profiles
9 could provide insights into the “management” styles of the various officers charged with overseeing each
10 brigade. Moreover, the general archeological profile of the winter encampment could also serve as a
11 comparative data set to other archeologically documented Revolutionary War encampments, such as
12 those at Saratoga in New York and Camp Reading in Connecticut, and provide a means to explore
13 specific regional or political factors that might have influenced differences and similarities among them.
14

15 **Archeological Potential of the District**

16
17 The bulk of the archeological sites recorded in ASMIS for Valley Forge have not undergone sufficient
18 archeological evaluation to determine their contributing or non-contributing status. The identification of
19 these sites, however, underscores the archeological potential of the district and suggests that future work
20 may yield additional substantive information to address a range of issues important to the pre- and post-
21 contact history of the district. Although only contributing archeological sites are specifically discussed in
22 this nomination, the entire district is archeologically important and is likely to contain numerous
23 previously unidentified sites. The park manages the entire district as significant for archeological
24 resources.
25

26 Additional archeological exploration of encampment-related sites and features across the park has the
27 potential to provide substantive data about a range of issues concerning the organization and operation of
28 the Continental Army. For example, what was the layout and spatial extent of each brigade at Valley
29 Forge, and how similar are the encampments of the various brigades to Steuben’s “ideal” plan published
30 in 1778? Previous work at the Inner and Outer Line brigades has revealed a level of organizational
31 variability at odds with the Du Portail depiction of the camp, and the anticipated degree of archeological

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1 preservation at several other encampment sites likely will be sufficient to address this question in more
2 detail across a broader range of encampment areas.

3
4 The Valley Forge encampment pulled together units from many regions of the nascent nation with
5 differing proportions of native-born versus foreign-born troops and including African-American troops;
6 differing ethnic traditions of the troops as well as the differences that arose from different colonial
7 traditions may have occurred. Can regional differences be perceived in the material assemblage of the
8 camp? How did the various brigades resemble or differ from each other in spatial layout, and how do
9 these differences reflect distinctive regional social characteristics? Regional differences in brigade layout
10 have been observed between the New Jersey (Maxwell's) brigade as compared to the Pennsylvania
11 (Wayne's) brigade and the Virginia (Muhlenberg's) brigade. Further investigation of faunal remains from
12 trash pits and of the artifact assemblages from huts and refuse deposits within the listed brigade sites can
13 be expected to produce further evidence of regional and ethnic differences.

14
15 Eighteenth-century officers and enlisted men were drawn from markedly different strata of society.
16 Although mid-level officers and enlisted troops were all quartered in huts at Valley Forge, their huts
17 differed in location and form. Can social hierarchies emerge from the archeological record by contrasting
18 the status/life of the officers with that of the enlisted men? How did the layout of the various brigade
19 areas reflect the character or discipline of the brigades? A comparison of all the listed brigade sites, if
20 extensively excavated, could address this question. Can we access the individual in the archeological
21 record? Such evidence may be preserved in all the listed brigade sites, but it is especially well-preserved
22 in the Outer Line Brigades Western Group. The wooded area at the south of the Inner Line Brigade Group
23 (Maxwell's brigade site) should also preserve such evidence.

24
25 Another element affecting brigade organization was varying landscape conditions. How did seasonal
26 changes and weather factors affect camp design or tenure of occupation? Archeology uncovered a stone
27 walkway in the Pennsylvania brigade area, evidently laid to counter the effects of extremely muddy
28 conditions. Can archeology find further evidence to demonstrate the relative rigor of life at Valley Forge?
29 Preservation should be adequate to address this question in the Outer Line Brigades Western Group.

30
31 A related question is how does the archeological record demonstrate Washington's tactical organizational
32 skills or lack of them? For example, how did Washington organize defense constructions and how

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1 integrated were they with the supply and shelter aspects of the camp? The Inner Line defenses border the
2 Inner Line Brigade Group, and the Outer Line defenses border the Outer Line Brigade groups. Further
3 excavation should help clarify the interplay of the brigade encampments with the defenses.
4

5 Other aspects of supply are or may be reflected in the archeological record, including camp kitchen
6 features and cooking-related artifacts, possible animal corrals, markets, sutlers' facilities, evidence of
7 artificers' activities, evidence of liquor use, evidence of uniforms and other clothing, military supplies
8 including weapon parts and ordnance, horse and wagon furniture, and captured British materiel. Since
9 each state supplied its own troops, differences in supply may be discernible. Do the material remains
10 inform us of the source of the supplies? Such remains have been found within the Outer Line Brigades
11 Western Group and also may exist in less well-preserved form in the other brigades. Evidence of on-site
12 provisioning has been identified in the form of the large-scale bake ovens at Stirling's Quarters and may
13 also survive on the north side of the Schuylkill River where historical documentation indicates that the
14 commissary activities for the Revolutionary War encampment were located. In particular, additional work
15 at the Fatland Ford Site may help to resolve the question as to whether that area was used for commissary
16 or market activities. Moreover, as a precisely dated occupation, can the material remains of the
17 encampment inform material cultural studies, for example, understanding of use and distribution of
18 technological advances in weaponry, ceramics, etc.? This question can be addressed in all the listed
19 brigade sites.
20

21 Finally, can evidence be found of post-encampment use of the huts, for example by prisoners of war and
22 by local farmers? Such evidence has not as yet been found in the listed brigade sites but might be located
23 in any of them in the form of later-period artifacts within the hut sites.
24

25 The level of landscape integrity that can be inferred from the survival of pre-contact and eighteenth-
26 century sites within the park suggests that archeological deposits associated with the earliest exploration
27 and settlement of the Schuylkill River corridor by the Swedes, Dutch, and English may also survive,
28 including the settlement of Henry Pawling I, the individual first recorded as owning and occupying land
29 in the Valley Forge area. Evidence of the pre-encampment, eighteenth-century agrarian profile of the park
30 may also survive. Components of these earlier settlements have been identified at the David Potts House
31 (ASMIS #VAFO00041.000) and the Walnut Hill Estate (ASMIS #VAFO00567.000) but have yet to be
32 evaluated comprehensively.

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1
2 The Walnut Hill Estate also has the potential to yield important information about the role of scientific
3 agriculture in transforming the landscape and economy of Valley Forge in the second half of the
4 nineteenth century. The same economic impulses of efficiency and profit that drove entrepreneurs to
5 establish a thriving nineteenth-century milling industry in Valley Forge also encouraged the development
6 and adoption of “scientific farming principles” during the same period. With westward expansion and the
7 introduction of fast and efficient shipping methods by rail and water, new markets began to open up
8 across the United States. Those who continued to farm, and had the capital to do so, adapted to the
9 burgeoning market economy by devoting themselves to new equipment, new techniques, and new crops
10 that could increase yields and provide hedges against inevitable crop failures and economic downturns.

11
12 The Walnut Hill Estate, situated on a peninsula formed by Perkiomen Creek to the north and the
13 Schuylkill River to the west and south, is an impressive physical manifestation of this trend with its
14 massive stone barn, corral, springhouse, tenant house, mansion ruins, and many outbuildings. The site has
15 been surveyed but has yet to be evaluated archeologically. Nonetheless, Kurtz (2001) has remarked that

16
17 The estate at Walnut Hill is one of the more intact archeological sites in southeastern
18 Pennsylvania... Due to little 20th century disturbance at Walnut Hill, 19th and to a lesser
19 degree, 18th century archeological deposits appear to be fairly intact. These deposits
20 possess a high degree of integrity and are capable of providing important information on
21 the history of commercial farming in America...The archeological remains at Walnut
22 Hill constitute an irreplaceable resource documenting the rise of scientific farming in
23 America. These remains also include information on the social divisions between wealthy
24 land owners and the labor forces that operated the farm as exemplified in the artifactual
25 differences and archeological deposits related to the mansion and tenant house(s).

26
27 Another potential avenue of archeological inquiry is a broader-scale landscape assessment of the park
28 relative to its history as a center of iron production and milling. Like Hopewell Furnace, located just
29 20 miles to the northwest, Valley Forge contains the remains of numerous charcoal pits, breached dams,
30 and relict roadways that speak to the transformation of the natural environment for use as fuel and power
31 in the forges along Valley Creek.

32

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1 Similarly, the transformative effect of the Schuylkill Canal construction on commerce and industry in the
2 region also has direct implications for the creation and survival of other archeological resources within
3 the park. The Valley Creek Mills Complex, Port Kennedy, and many of the successful nineteenth-century
4 farms (including Walnut Hill) developed and thrived as a consequence of its construction and spurred the
5 construction of homes, large and small mills and dams, stores, schools, hotels, and churches that are no
6 longer visible on the landscape. A systematic survey of these areas has the potential to identify and map
7 the layouts of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century communities and provide concrete data about the
8 organization of residential, commercial, and transportation networks relative to the canal. The
9 comparative analyses of these communities with neighboring farmsteads also has the potential to provide
10 data concerning how the tightly connected village landscapes differed from more loosely bound networks
11 of farms in terms of socioeconomic organization and access to consumer goods. This information, in turn,
12 could be compared to similar “canal” landscapes, such as that at Saratoga, to identify similarities and
13 differences in their respective landscape developments.

14
15 Aspects of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commemoration and park development may also
16 be represented archeologically. Such sites have the potential to shed more light on this nationally
17 significant period. Evidence likely survives of commemorative-period reconstruction of encampment-
18 period entrenchments, redans, redoubts, and soldiers’ huts and of features established during the
19 commemorative period that are no longer extant. These may contribute to a broader understanding of
20 early park development and management.

21
22 Finally; what information can the Valley Forge sites contribute to our knowledge of the relatively poorly
23 documented pre-contact-period chronology of the Schuylkill area? The contributing pre-contact-period
24 sites discussed above have the demonstrated and potential ability to address questions concerning
25 regarding settlement strategies and lithic technologies as they evolved from the Early to Middle Archaic
26 periods; the use of the high bluffs above the Schuylkill River for substantive settlement during the Late
27 Archaic period; and the transition from the fairly well-documented Late Archaic period to the far less
28 well-documented Early Woodland period. These sites, along with the park’s many identified but currently
29 unevaluated pre-contact sites, provide an opportunity to discuss settlement patterns, predictive modeling,
30 and multi-component sites dating from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods, not just within the
31 district but within the larger river valley.

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Valley Forge National Historical Park

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Valley Forge National Historical Park
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Ziesing, Grace

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 46-VALFO.V
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Valley Forge National Historical Park

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3,263

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Letter	Longitude	Latitude
A	-75.47059	40.11482
B	-75.45428	40.11428
C	-75.44634	40.11208
D	-75.44614	40.11944
E	-75.44147	40.12150
F	-75.43286	40.11792
G	-75.43069	40.12039
H	-75.42790	40.11914
I	-75.42939	40.11545
J	-75.42257	40.11472
K	-75.42931	40.11355
L	-75.42859	40.11140
M	-75.42087	40.11126
N	-75.42052	40.10670
O	-75.41892	40.09723
P	-75.43348	40.09140
Q	-75.42989	40.08660
R	-75.46463	40.07937
S	-75.47003	40.08631
T	-75.46043	40.08890
U	-75.46286	40.09236
V	-75.46682	40.09132
W	-75.46529	40.09965
X	-75.47159	40.09741
Y	-75.47281	40.10256
Z	-75.46659	40.10533
AA	-75.43655	40.10754
BB	-75.43660	40.10436
CC	-75.44201	40.10415
DD	-75.44152	40.10753

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Map showing Boundary Coordinates



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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register district boundary is depicted on the attached maps of the district. The boundaries generally follow roadways that border the park, including Pawlings and Audubon roads to the north, U.S. Route 422 (the Pottstown Expressway) to the east, and Interstate 76 (the Pennsylvania Turnpike) to the south. The western boundary is a line of convenience west of Valley Creek. The Schuylkill River divides the district horizontally east to west into two sections. The Washington Memorial Chapel parcel near the center of the park and the Route 422 highway interchange adjacent to the park entrance is excluded from the district.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

In accordance with Appendix Q, "Preparing National Register Forms" in *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, the historic district boundary corresponds to the authorized Valley Forge National Historical Park boundary except where non-historic buffer zones or areas that have lost historical integrity along the periphery of the park have been excluded. These areas include a residential parcel along Yellow Springs Road in the southwest corner of the district, a cluster of residential and commercial development along the south side of Valley Forge Road (Route 23) in the Village of Valley Forge area, a swath of land along the Pottstown Expressway (Route 422) near the northern edge of the district, a residential parcel along Pawlings Road at the northern edge of the district, two undeveloped parcels along Audubon Road near the northeast corner of the district, a large mobile home development in the northeast corner, and the Route 422 highway interchange adjacent to the park entrance. The Washington Memorial Chapel parcel near the center of the park is excluded from the district because the land is not within the authorized park boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laura Kline, Architectural Historian; Stephen Olausen, Sr. Architectural Historian; Kristen Heitert, Sr. Archeologist; Jenny Fields Scofield, Architectural Historian
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city or town: Pawtucket state: RI zip code: 02860
e-mail: lkline@palinc.com, solausen@palinc.com, kheitert@palinc.com
telephone: 401-728-8780
date: December 2013

Revised By

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organization: National Park Service
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city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02109
e-mail: christine_arato@nps.gov
telephone: 671-223-5103
date: February 2016

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Valley Forge National Historical Park

City or Vicinity: Lower Providence, Schuylkill, Tredyffrin, Upper Merion, and West Norriton

County: Montgomery and Chester

State: PA

Photographer: Quinn Stuart, PAL

Date Photographed: November 1-4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 50. Grand Parade, looking southeast from General Friedrich von Steuben Statue.
- 2 of 50. Inner Line Linear Earthworks, looking north from northwest end of Inner Line Drive.
- 3 of 50. Inner Line Drive, looking north toward curve in northwest end of road.
- 4 of 50. Outer Line Drive and Outer Line of Defense, looking west from south side of road between Pennsylvania Memorial and Wayne's Woods Picnic Area.

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- 5 of 50. Washington's Headquarters, facade (west) and north side elevations, looking southeast from northwest corner of yard.
- 6 of 50. Washington's Headquarters, rear (east) and north side elevations, looking southwest from railroad station platform, with Washington Yard Wall in foreground and Washington Stable at left in background.
- 7 of 50. Valley Forge Railroad Station and Retaining Wall, looking northwest from slope southeast of building.
- 8 of 50. David Potts House, rear (north) elevation, looking southwest from gravel drive behind house.
- 9 of 50. Varnum's Quarters, facade (north) and west side elevations, and Retaining Wall, looking southeast from lawn on south side of Valley Forge Road.
- 10 of 50. Varnum's Springhouse, north and west elevations, looking southeast from lawn on south side of Valley Forge Road.
- 11 of 50. Redoubt 1, looking northeast from north side of Valley Forge Road.
- 12 of 50. Daughters of the Revolution Monument, looking south from flagstone walk, with Grand Parade behind monument.
- 13 of 50. Maurice Stephens House, north and east elevations, and non-contributing Retaining Wall, looking southwest from parking area.
- 14 of 50. Massachusetts Memorial, looking south from Outer Line Drive.
- 15 of 50. National Memorial Arch, looking southwest from Gulph Road.
- 16 of 50. Pennsylvania Memorial, looking southwest along Outer Line Drive from east of monument; non-contributing Wayne's Woods Picnic Area Comfort Station at right in background.
- 17 of 50. General Wayne Statue, looking north from Outer Line Drive.
- 18 of 50. Artillery Park, looking southeast from Baptist Road Trace.
- 19 of 50. Baptist Road, looking north from road just north of Artillery Park parking lot.
- 20 of 50. Schoolhouse, south and east elevations, looking northwest from Baptist Road Trace.

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- 21 of 50. New Jersey Memorial, looking northwest from Inner Line Drive.
- 22 of 50. Redoubt 3 and Redoubt 3 Redan, looking southeast from Inner Line Drive.
- 23 of 50. Stirling's Division/Pennsylvania Brigades Monument, looking northwest from Inner Line Drive.
- 24 of 50. Workizer-Thropp House, facade (north) and west side elevations, looking southeast from across Valley Forge Road.
- 25 of 50. Hayman House, facade (south) and west side elevations, and portion of Walkway, looking northeast from Valley Forge Road.
- 26 of 50. Steuben Memorial Information Center, rear (north) and east side elevations, and Retaining Wall, looking southwest from parking lot.
- 27 of 50. Stirling's Quarters and Spring House and Bake House, facade (south) and west side elevations, looking northeast from lawn.
- 28 of 50. Walker Barn, north and west elevations, and Wall & Gate, looking southeast from Yellow Springs Road.
- 29 of 50. Lafayette's Quarters, south elevation, looking northeast from lawn.
- 30 of 50. Philander Knox Mansion, west elevation, looking southeast from entrance drive; Carriage Step is visible along drive at right.
- 31 of 50. Philander Knox Root Cellar, east elevation, looking west from drive.
- 32 of 50. Knox's Quarters, north and east elevations, looking southwest from drive.
- 33 of 50. Valley Forge Farm Barn, south and east elevations, looking northwest from drive; Agricultural Equipment Shed is visible at right in background.
- 34 of 50. Valley Forge Farm Stable, east and north elevations, looking southwest from drive.
- 35 of 50. Knox-Tindle House, south and east elevations, looking northwest from drive.
- 36 of 50. Furnace Office, west and south elevations, looking northeast from Valley Forge Road.
- 37 of 50. Mordecai Moore House, north and east elevations, looking southwest from drive.

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- 38 of 50. Kennedy Mansion, facade (south) and east side elevations, looking northwest from top of drive.
- 39 of 50. Pawling House, north and east elevations, looking southwest from Main Entrance Road at stream crossing, with Gate Posts in foreground.
- 40 of 50. Walnut Hill Estate Barn, west and south elevations, looking northeast from service road, with portion of Stone Corral at right.
- 41 of 50. Waggon seller Main House, facade (north) elevation, looking south from lawn.
- 42 of 50. Waggon seller Barn, northwest and southwest elevations, looking east from drive.
- 43 of 50. Non-contributing Administration Building, west elevation, looking east from parking area.
- 44 of 50. Non-contributing Visitor Center, north entrance and east section, looking southeast from brick entrance plaza.
- 45 of 50. Non-contributing Maryland Brigade Hut Replica and Memorial to Marylanders, looking northeast from Valley Forge Road.
- 46 of 50. Non-contributing Soldier's Hut replicas (Muhlenberg-2, -3, and -4), looking northwest from Outer Line Drive.
- 47 of 50. Non-contributing David Walker Farmhouse, facade (east) and north side elevations, looking southwest from Thomas Road.
- 48 of 50. Non-contributing Maintenance Building, south and east elevations, looking northwest from parking lot.
- 49 of 50. Non-contributing Cinderbank House 2, facade (north) and west side elevations, looking southeast from Cinderbank Road.
- 50 of 50. Non-contributing Port Kennedy Quarry Building, south and east elevations, looking northwest from lawn along County Line Road.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

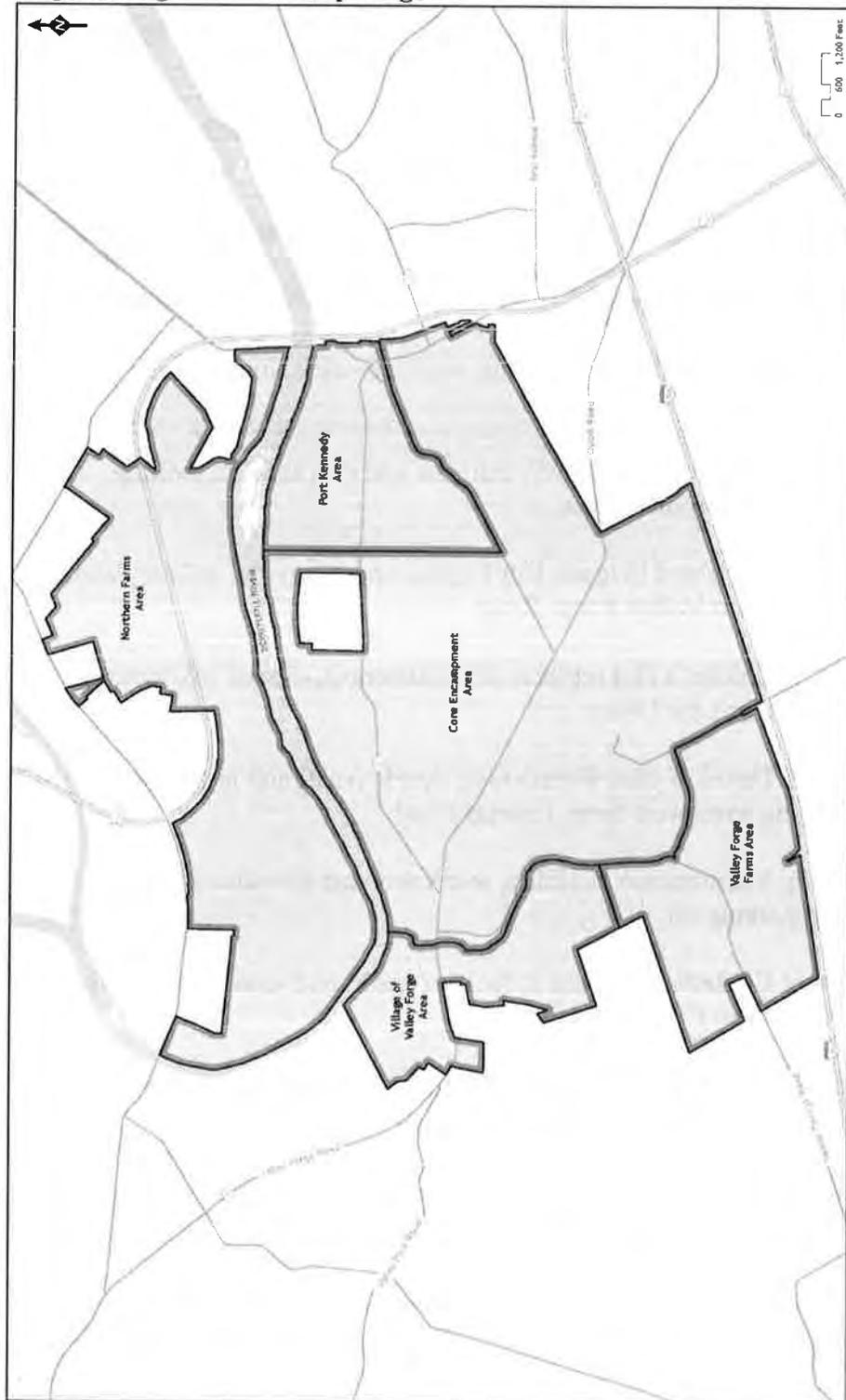
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Additional Graphical Documentation

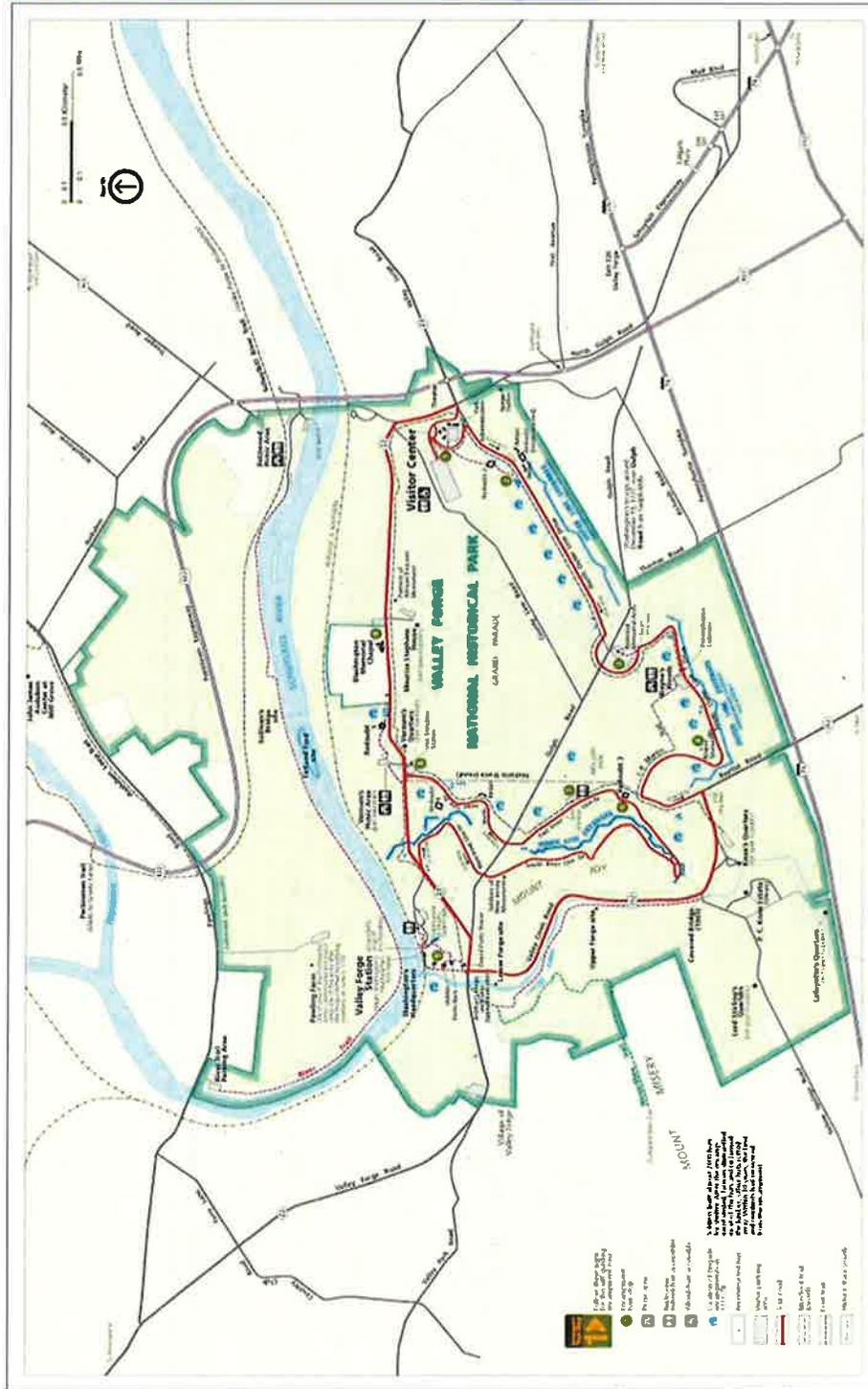
Map showing areas of Valley Forge NHP as described in Section 7



Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

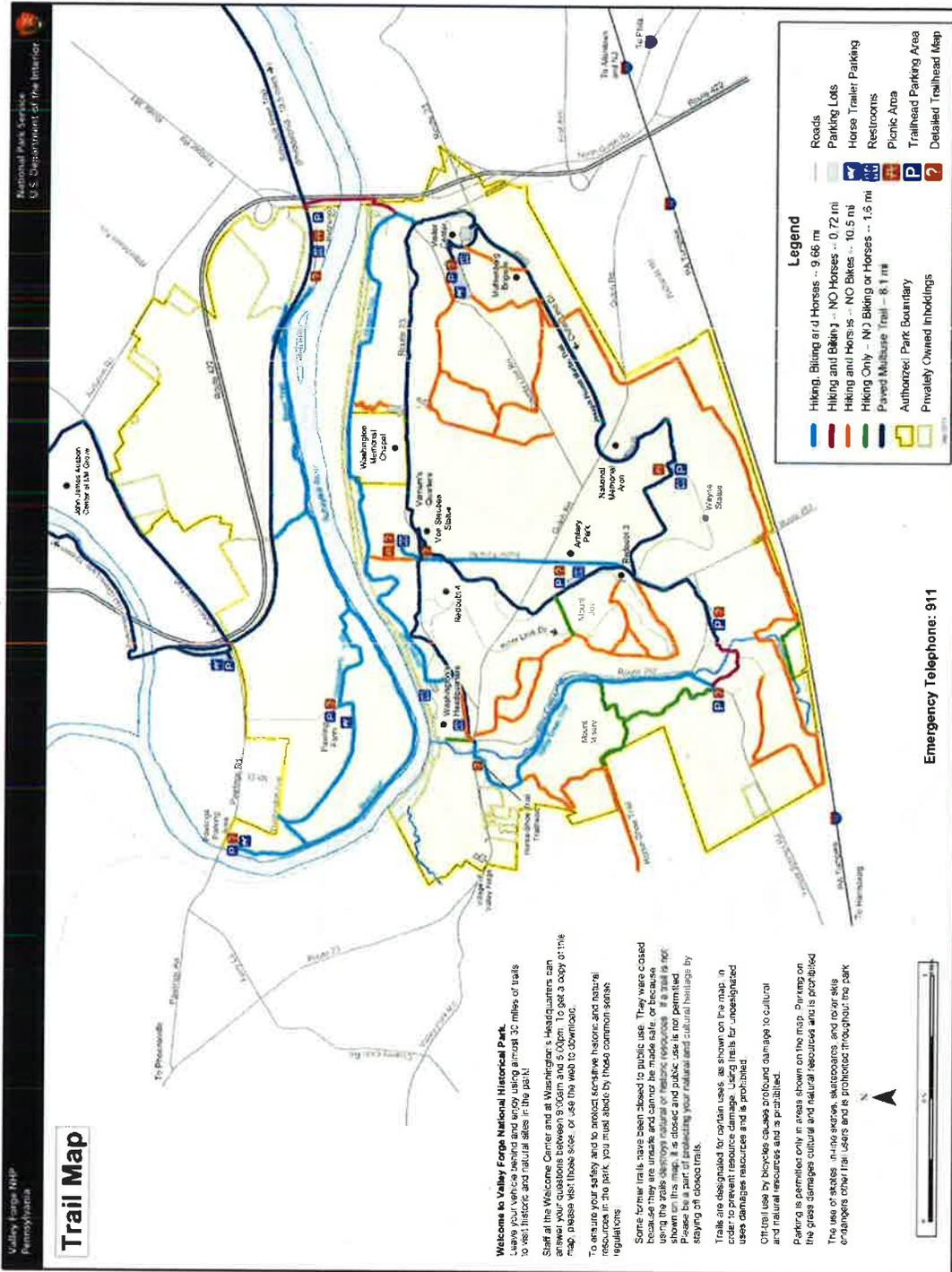
Park Map Showing Encampment Tour Route and Key Park Sites (from <http://www.nps.gov/vafo/planyourvisit/maps.htm>).



Valley Forge National Historical Park
 Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
 County and State

General Trail Map (from <http://www.nps.gov/vafo/planyourvisit/maps.htm>).

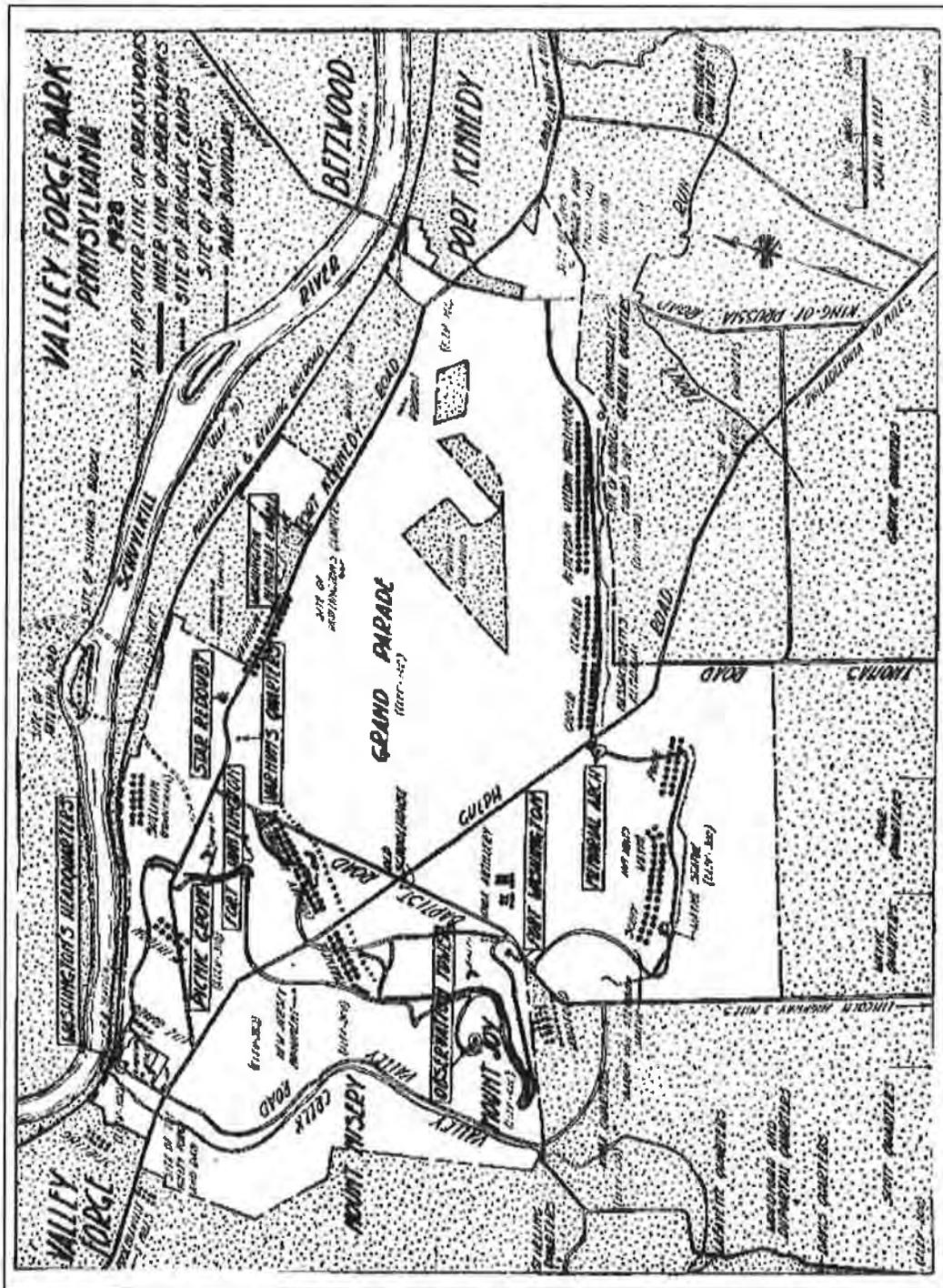


Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Historical Maps

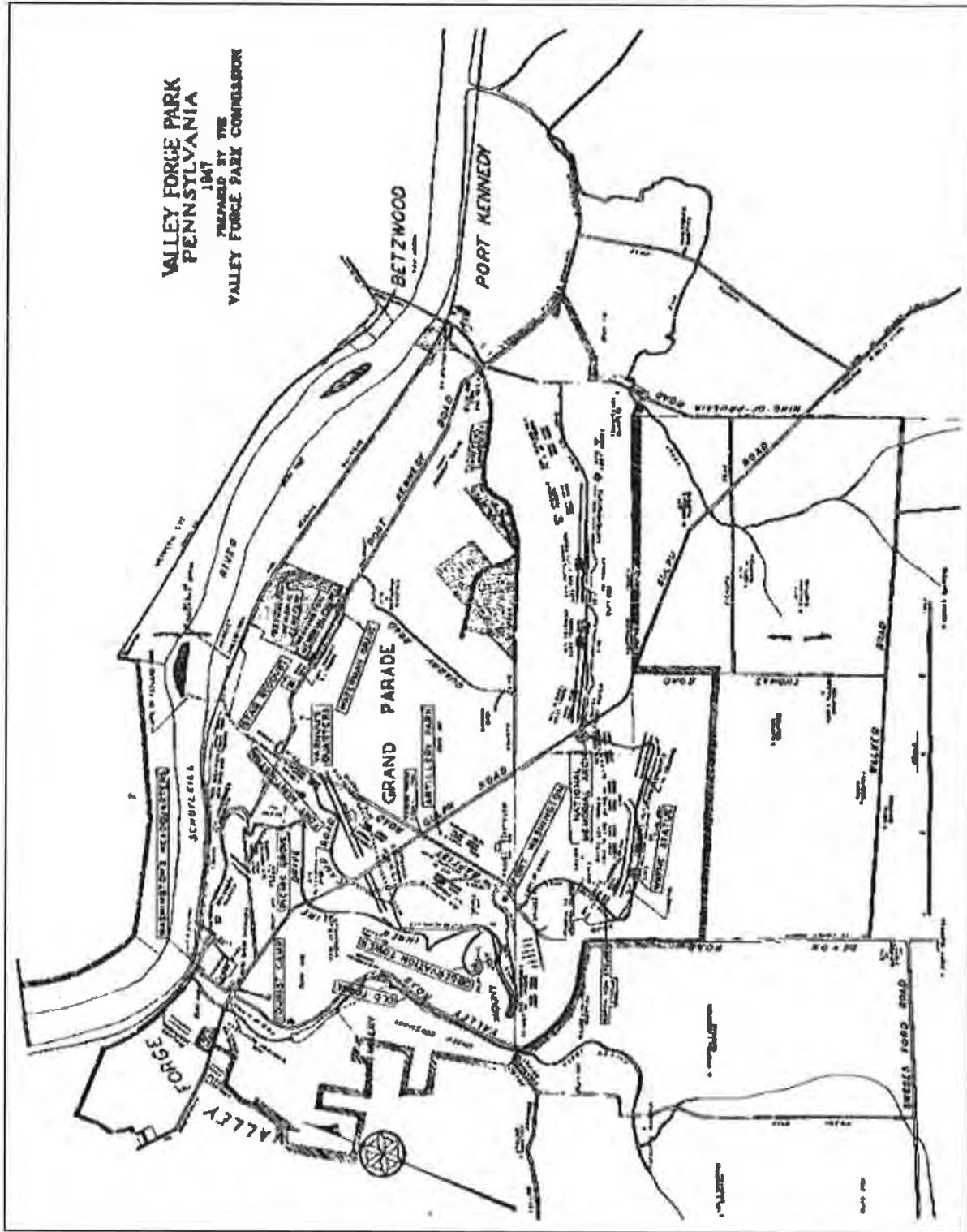
Figure 1. 1928 map of Valley Forge State Park.



Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

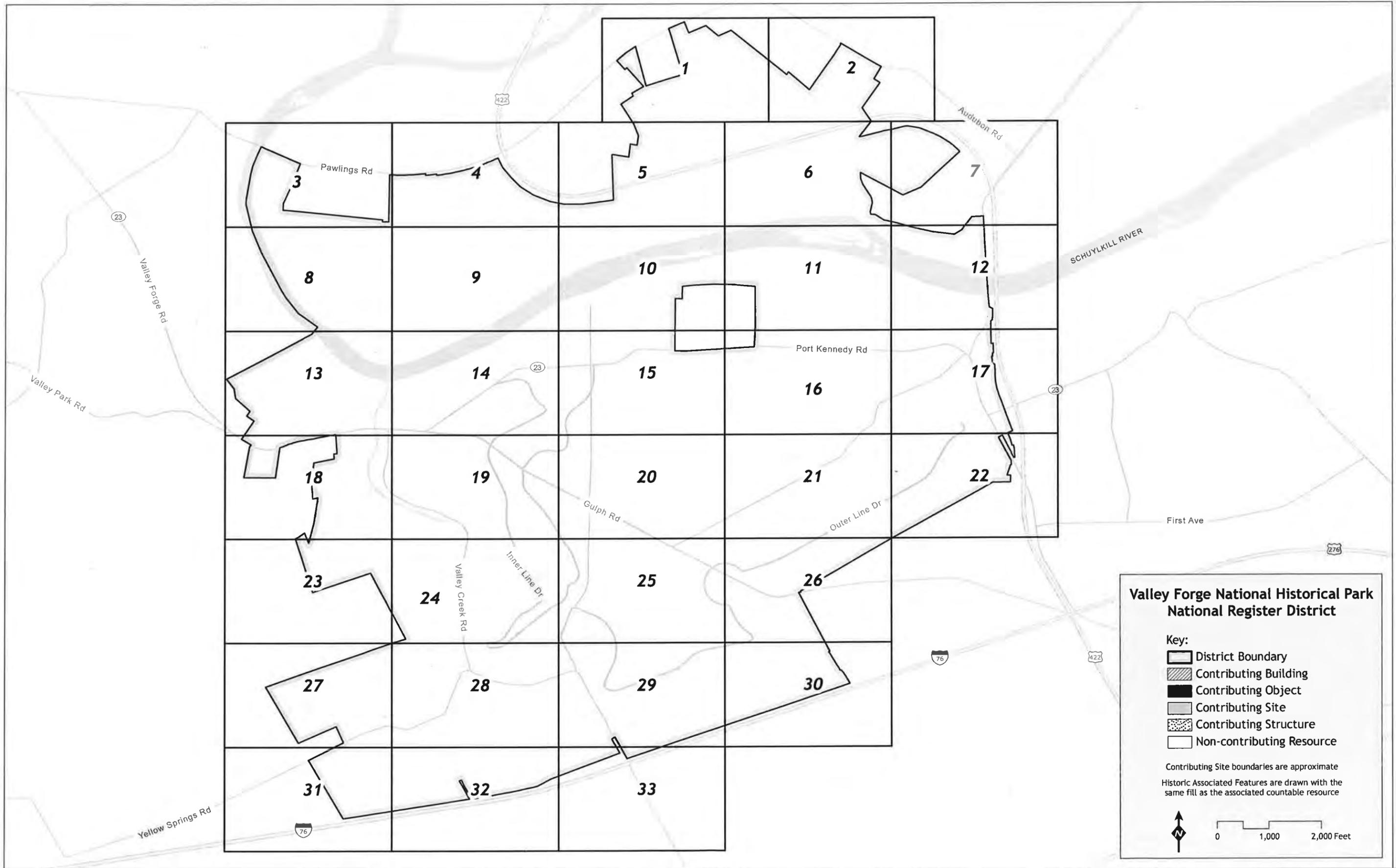
Figure 2. 1947 map of Valley Forge State Park.



Valley Forge National Historical Park
Name of Property

Montgomery/Chester County, PA
County and State

Historic Aerial Photographs (from www.pennpilot.psu.edu) provided in a separate PDF file.



**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

Key:

- District Boundary
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Object
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Structure
- Non-contributing Resource

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
 Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource

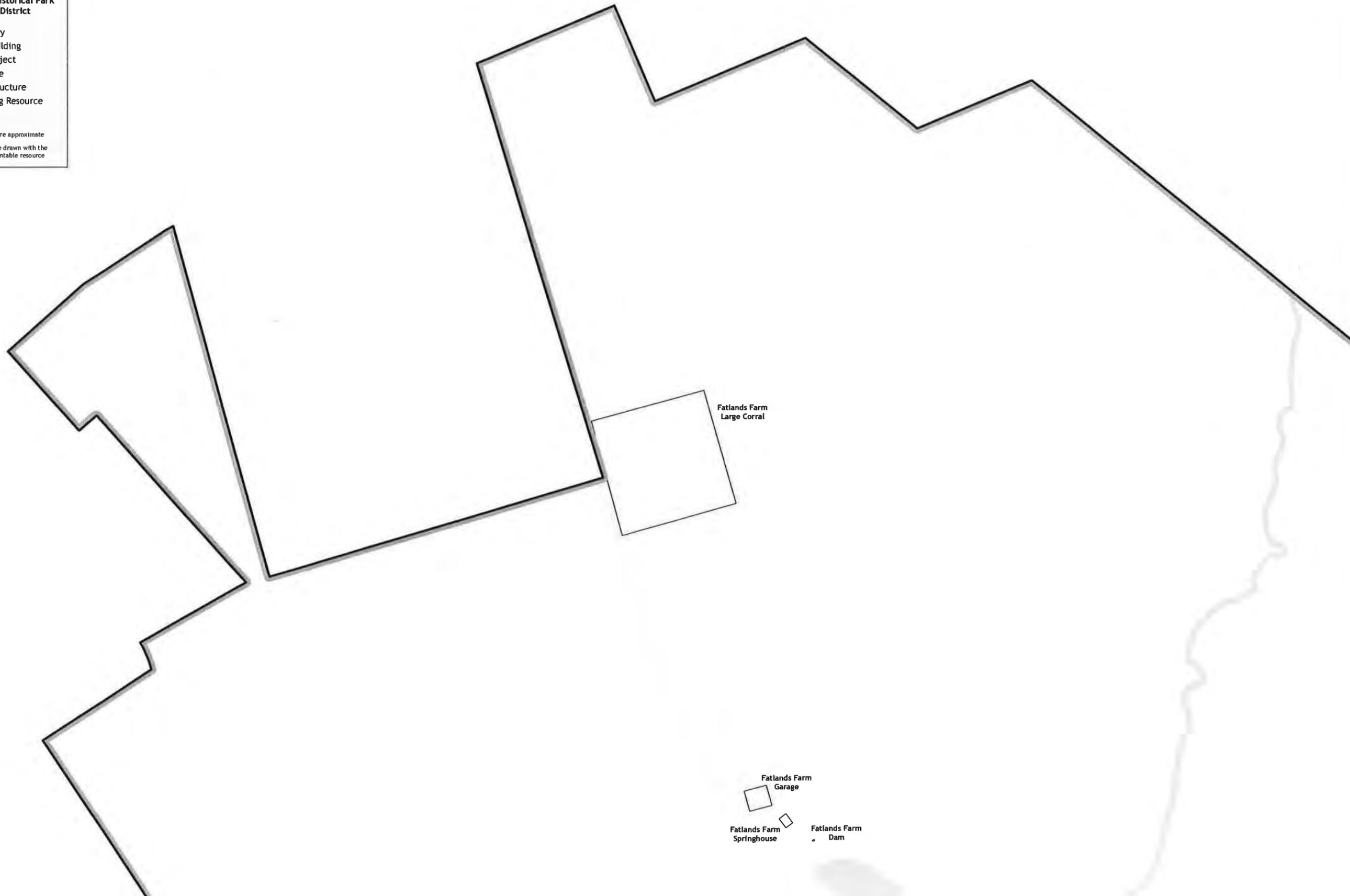
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Valley Forge National Historical Park National Register District Map

**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Building
-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

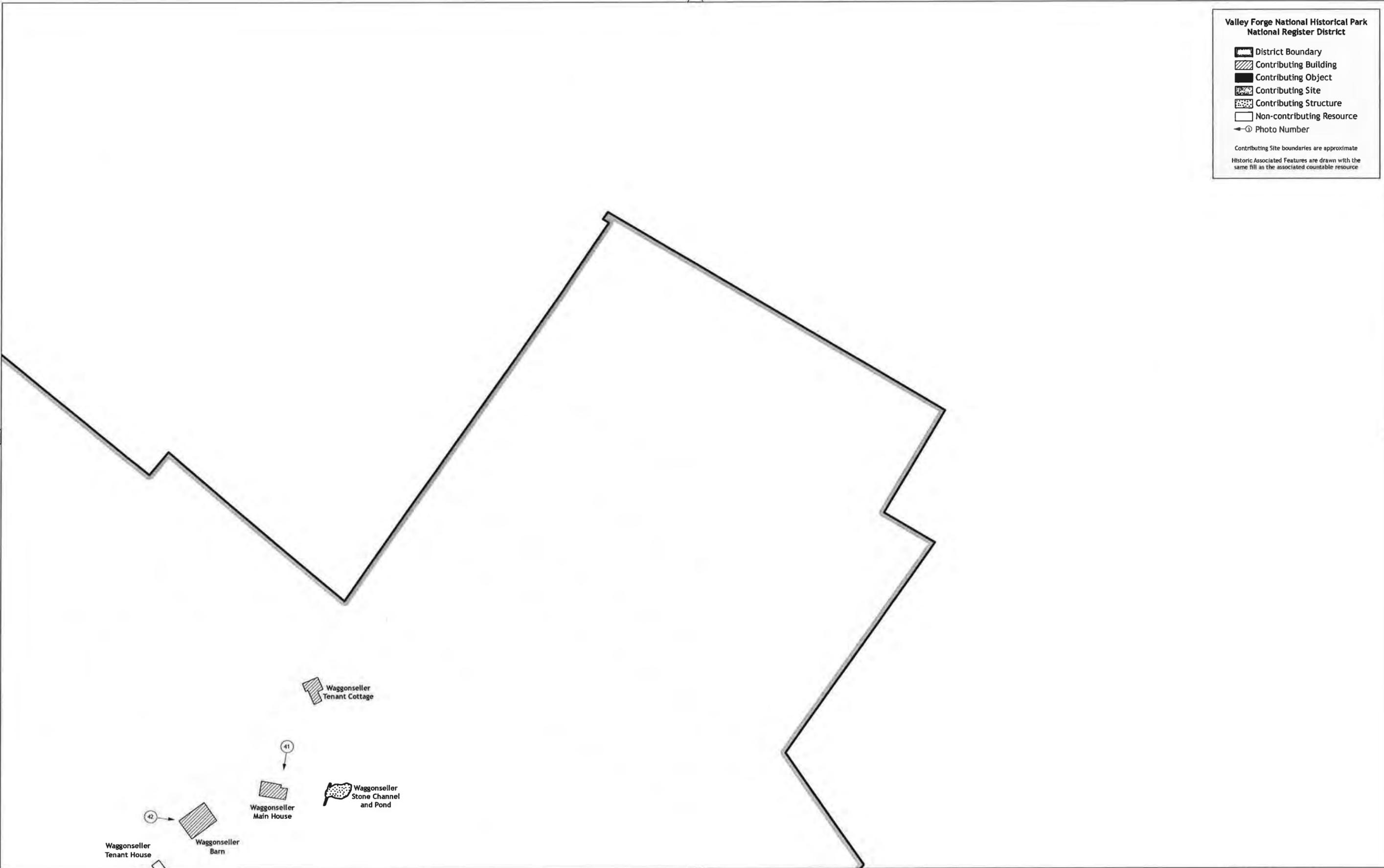
Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the
same fill as the associated countable resource



**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

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-  Contributing Object
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**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

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same fill as the associated countable resource

SCHUYLKILL RIVER

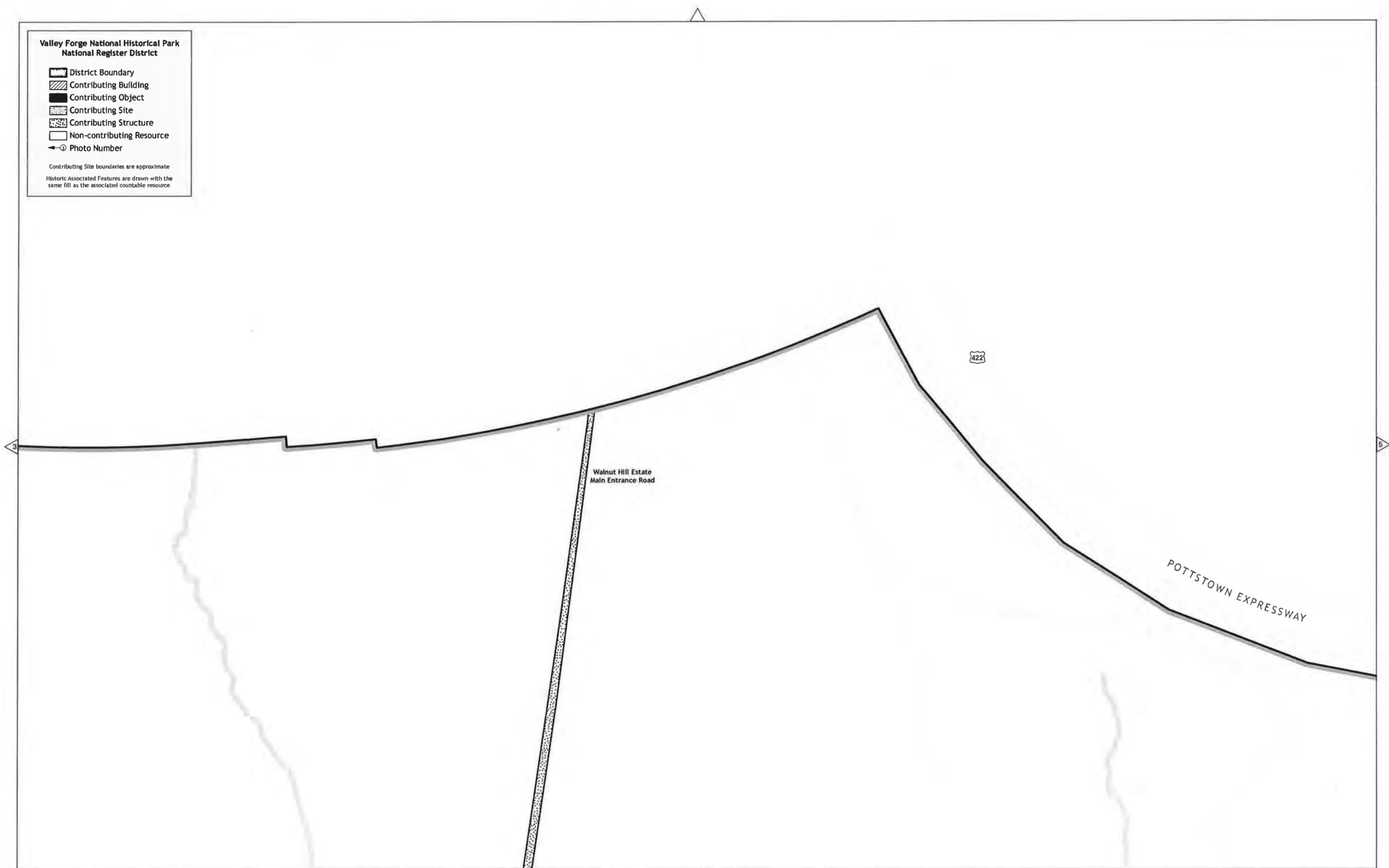
Meadow Grove
Springhouse Ruin



**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Building
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-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

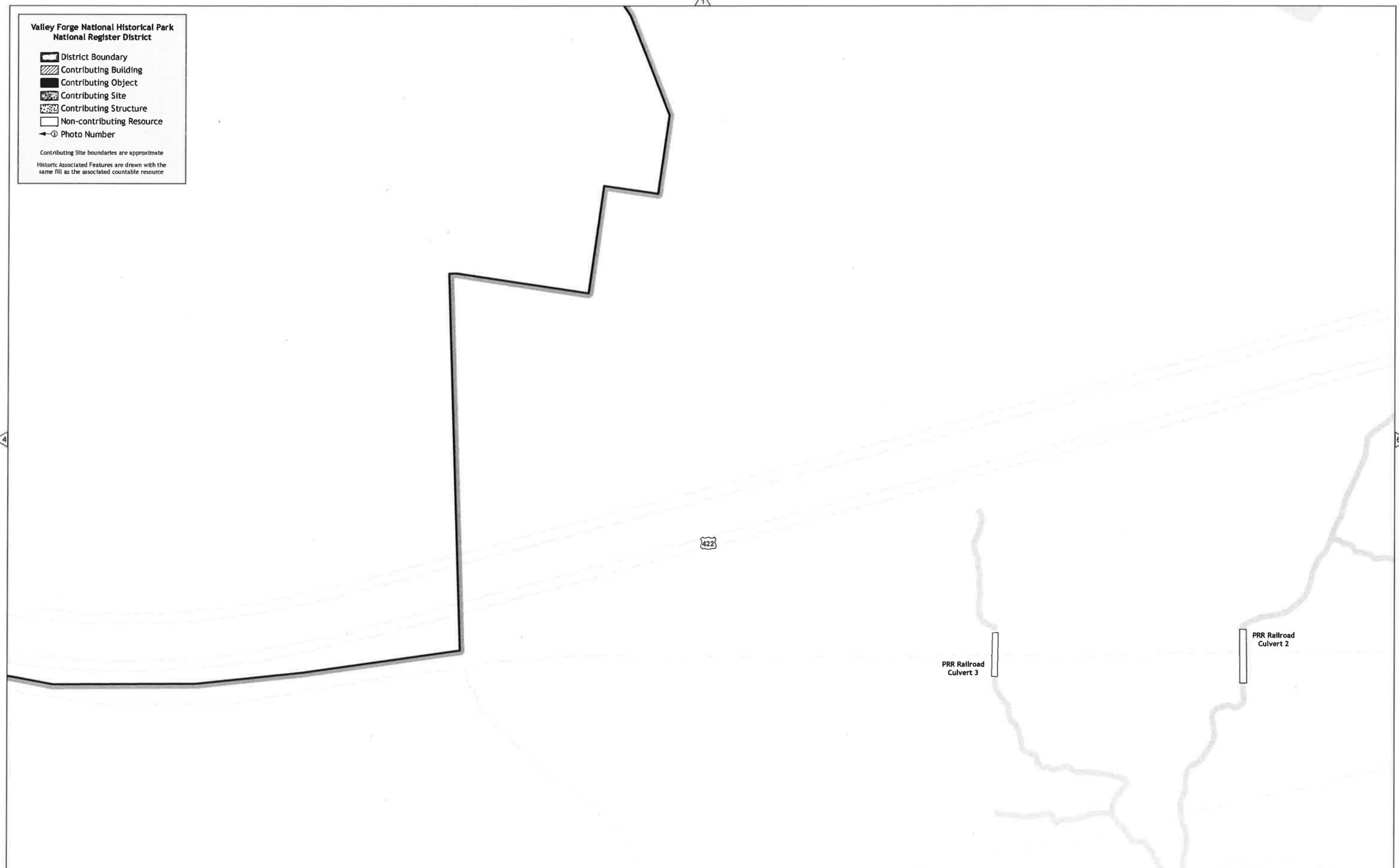
Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the
same fill as the associated countable resource



**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Building
-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the
same fill as the associated countable resource



2

Waggonseiler
Tenant House

422

5

7

**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Building
-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the
same fill as the associated countable resource

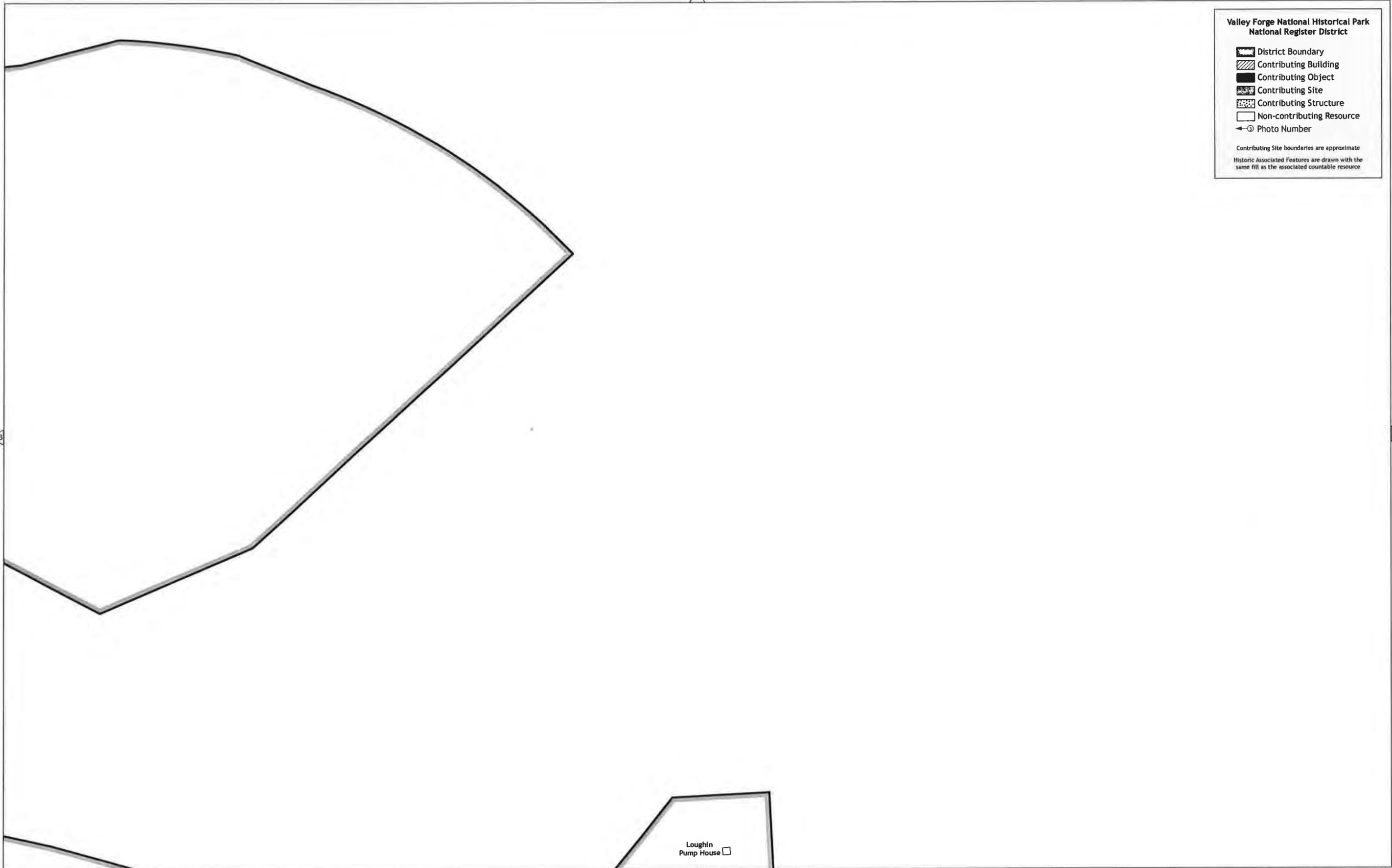
SCHUYLKILL RIVER

PRR Railroad
Culvert 1

1 in = 200 ft 0 200 ft



11



**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Building
-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource

6

Loughlin
Pump House

12

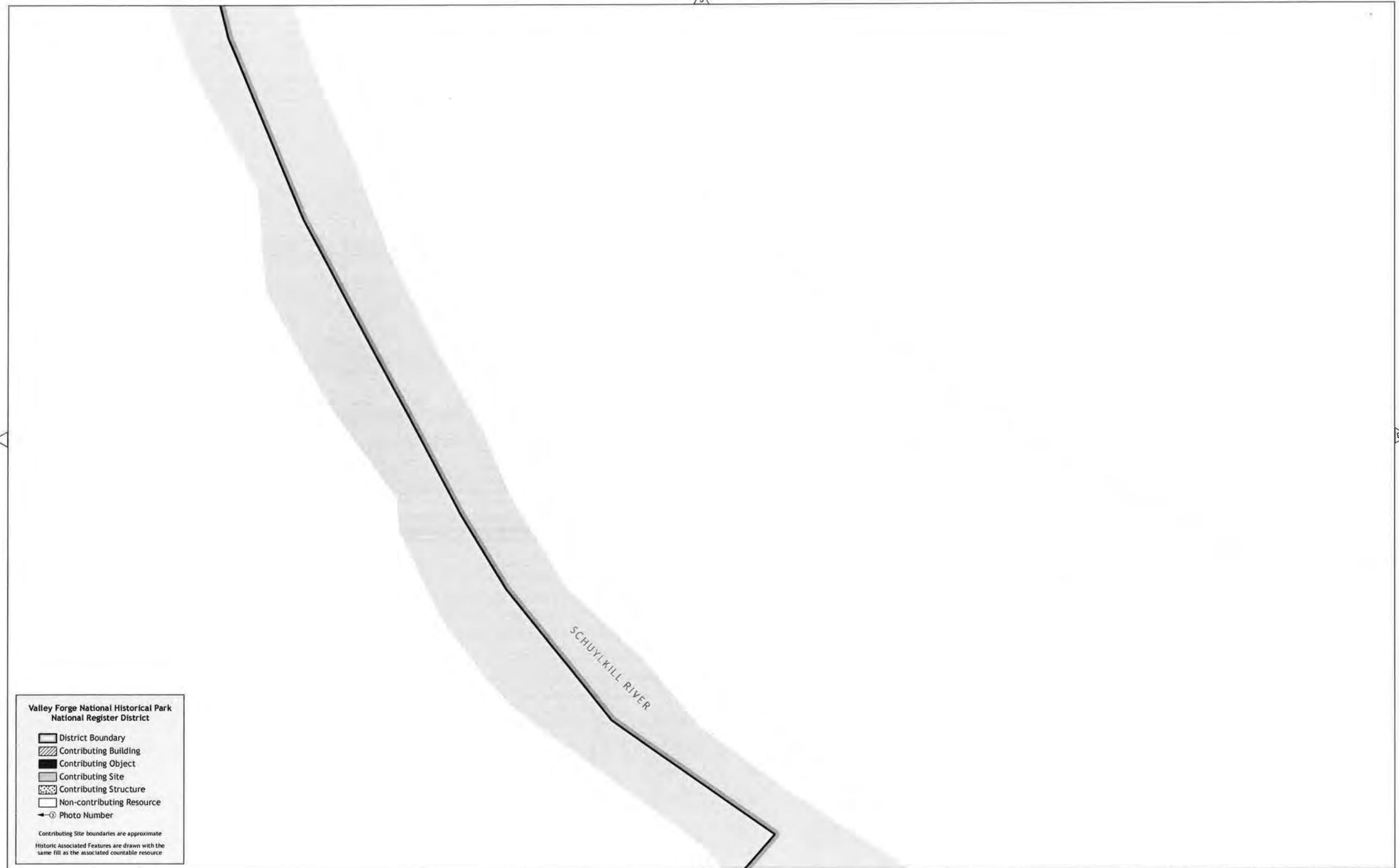


3

7

9

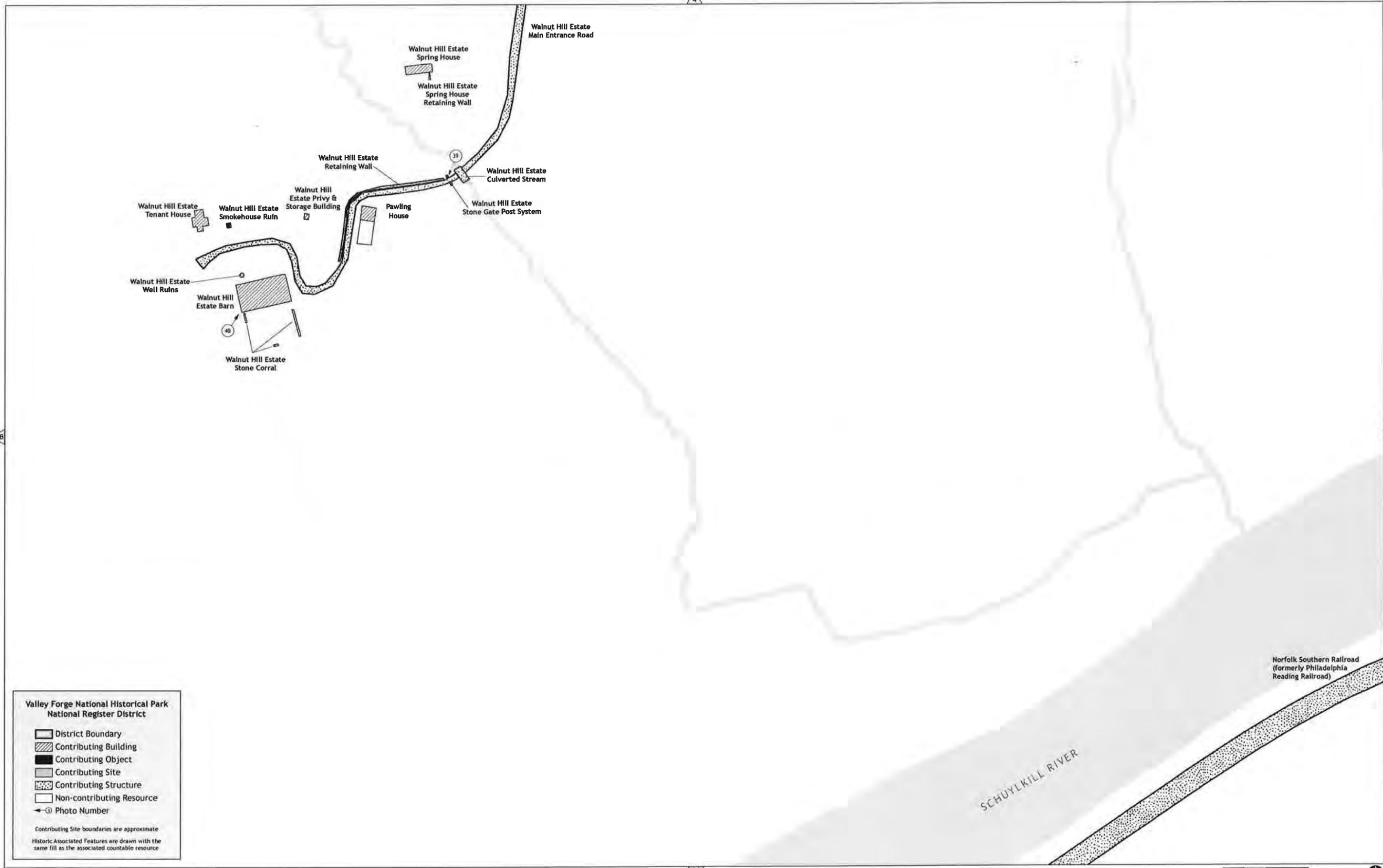
13



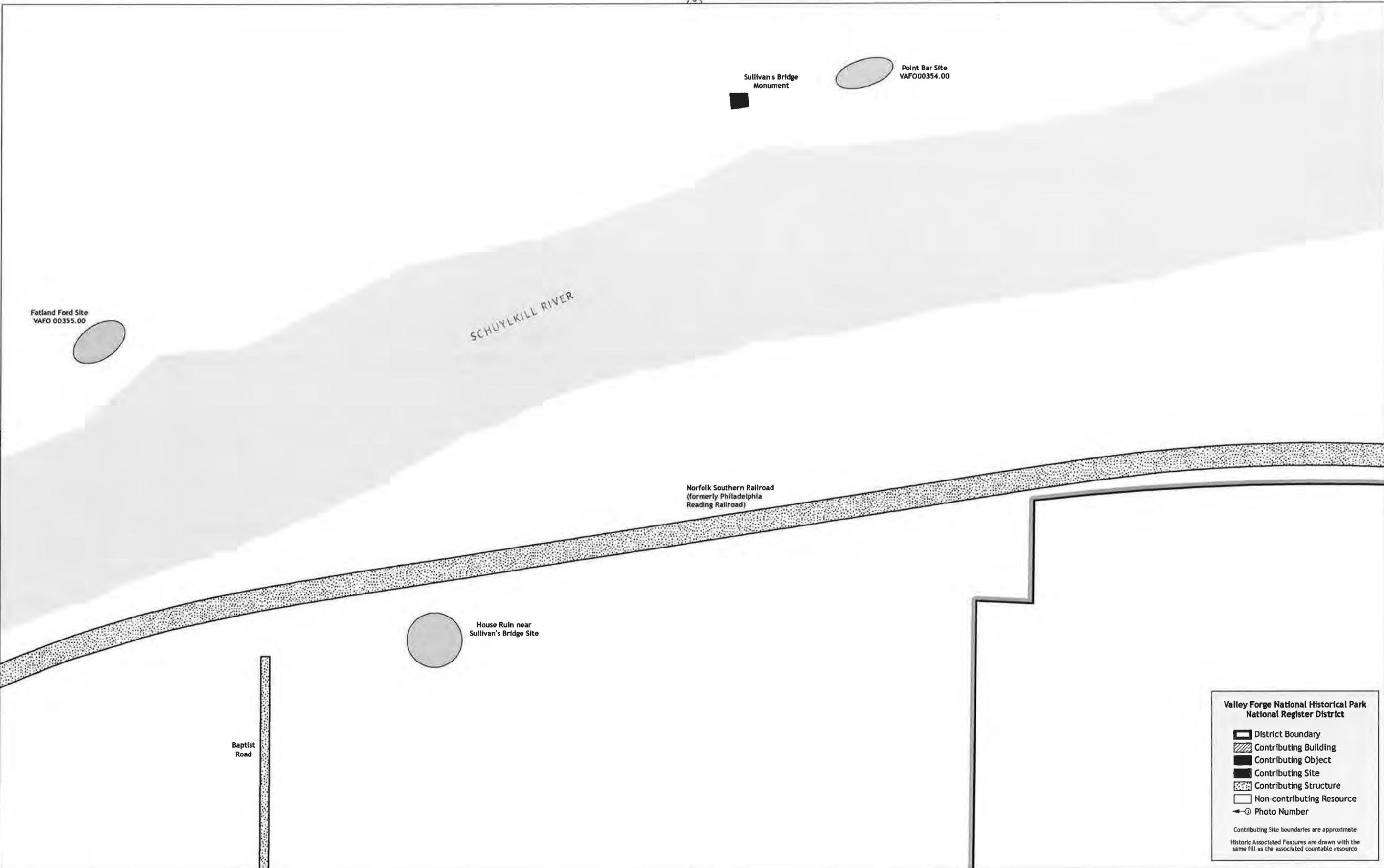
**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Building
-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the
same fill as the associated countable resource



5



9

11

15

**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

- District Boundary
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Object
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Structure
- Non-contributing Resource
- Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource

8

Canal House/
Picnic Shelter
Canal House
Stable/Barbecue Pit

SCHUYLKILL RIVER

Norfolk Southern Railroad
(formerly Philadelphia
Reading Railroad)

12

**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Building
-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the
same fill as the associated countable resource.

10

16

12

**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Building
-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
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-  Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource

Furnace Office

36

Port Kennedy Quarry Building

50

Carriage House [Kennedy]
Kennedy Mansion
Kennedy Pedestrian Walkways
38

422

44
Visitor Center

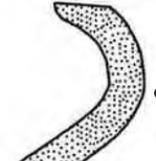
County Line Road Comfort Station


Auditorium


43
Administration Building

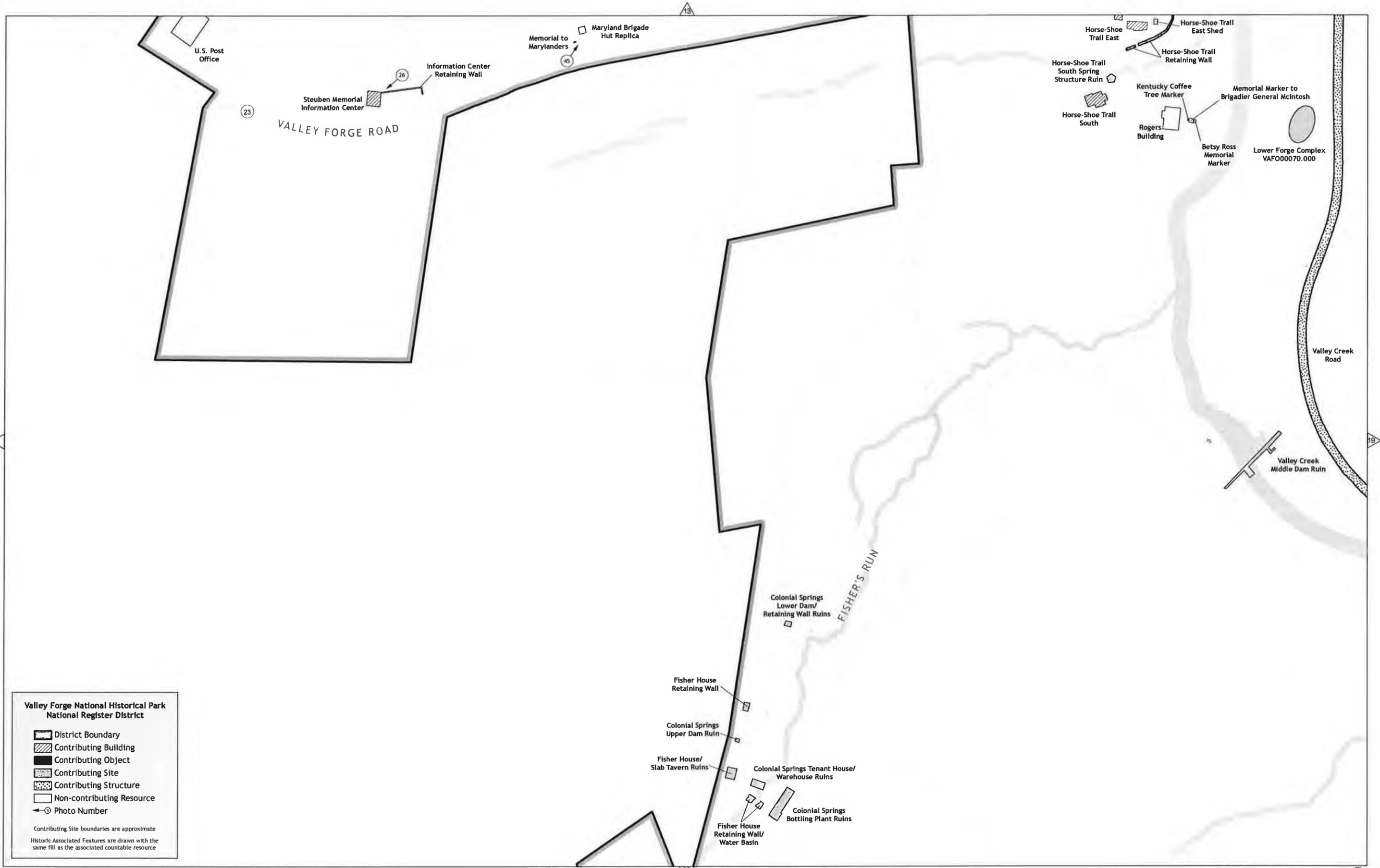

Musketry Range
VAFO00571.000


23

Outer Line Drive


22

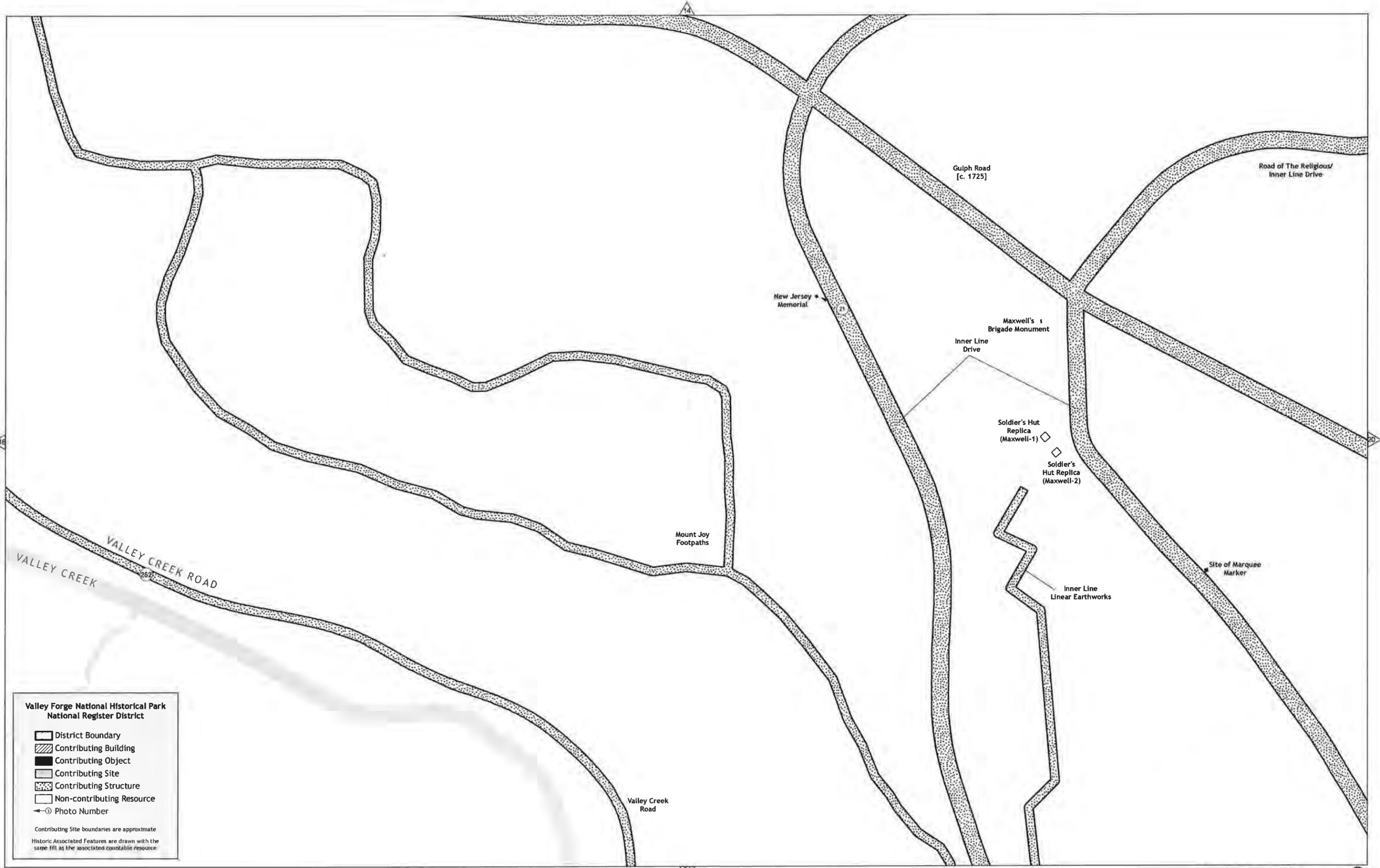
16



Valley Forge National Historical Park National Register District

- District Boundary
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Object
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Structure
- Non-contributing Resource
- Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource

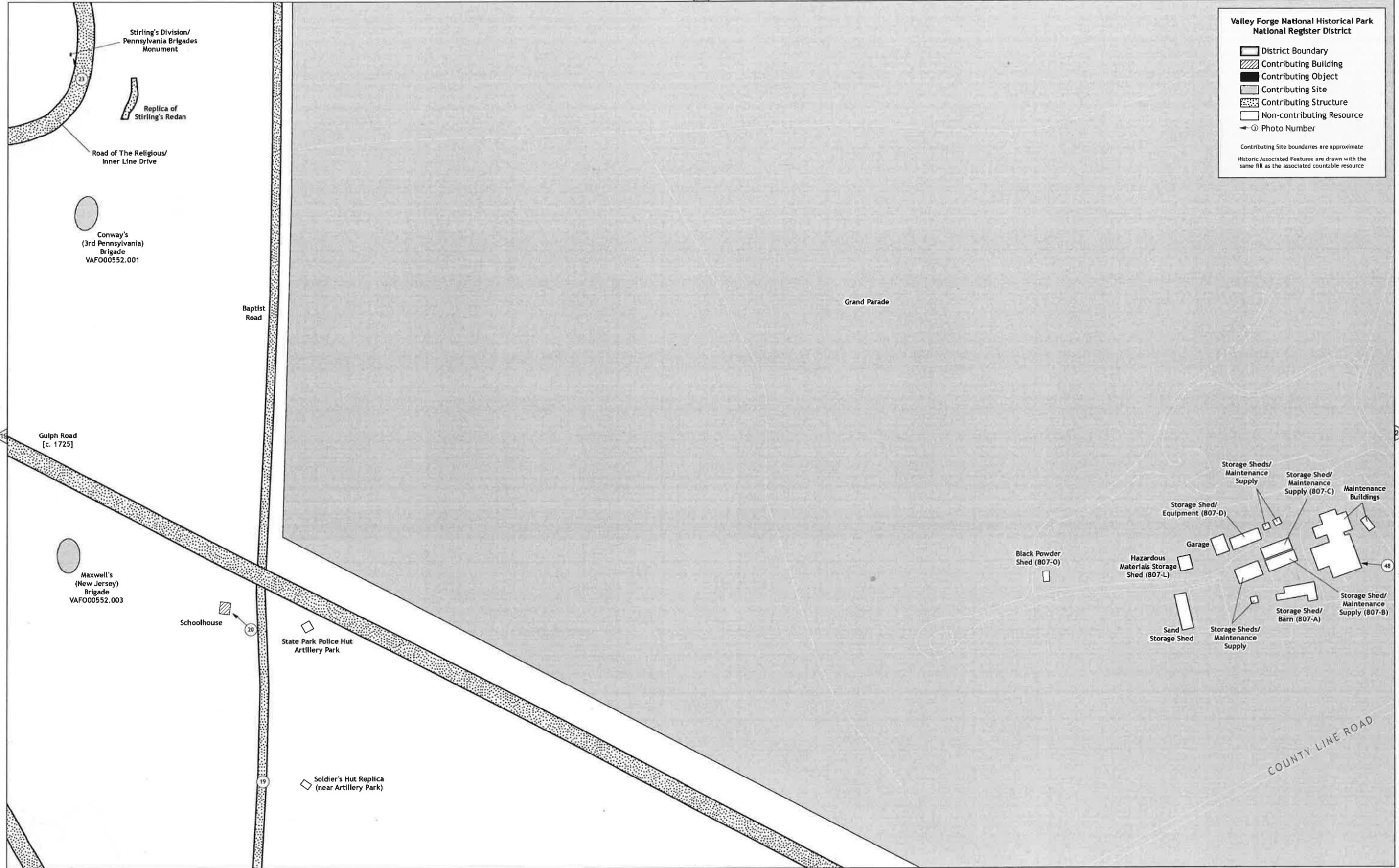


**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

- District Boundary
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Object
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Structure
- Non-contributing Resource
- Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource.

15



**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

- District Boundary
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Object
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Structure
- Non-contributing Resource
- Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource

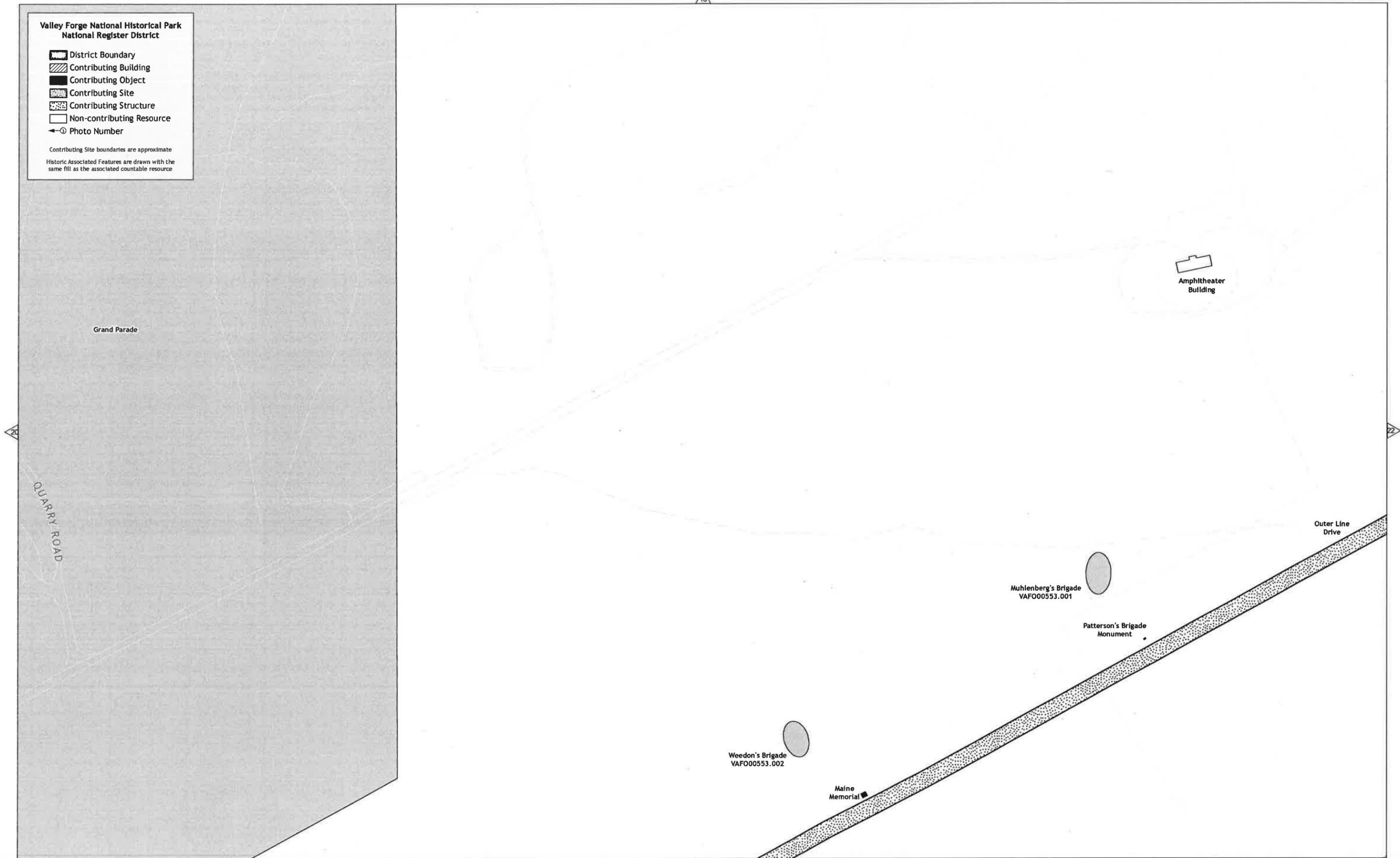
25

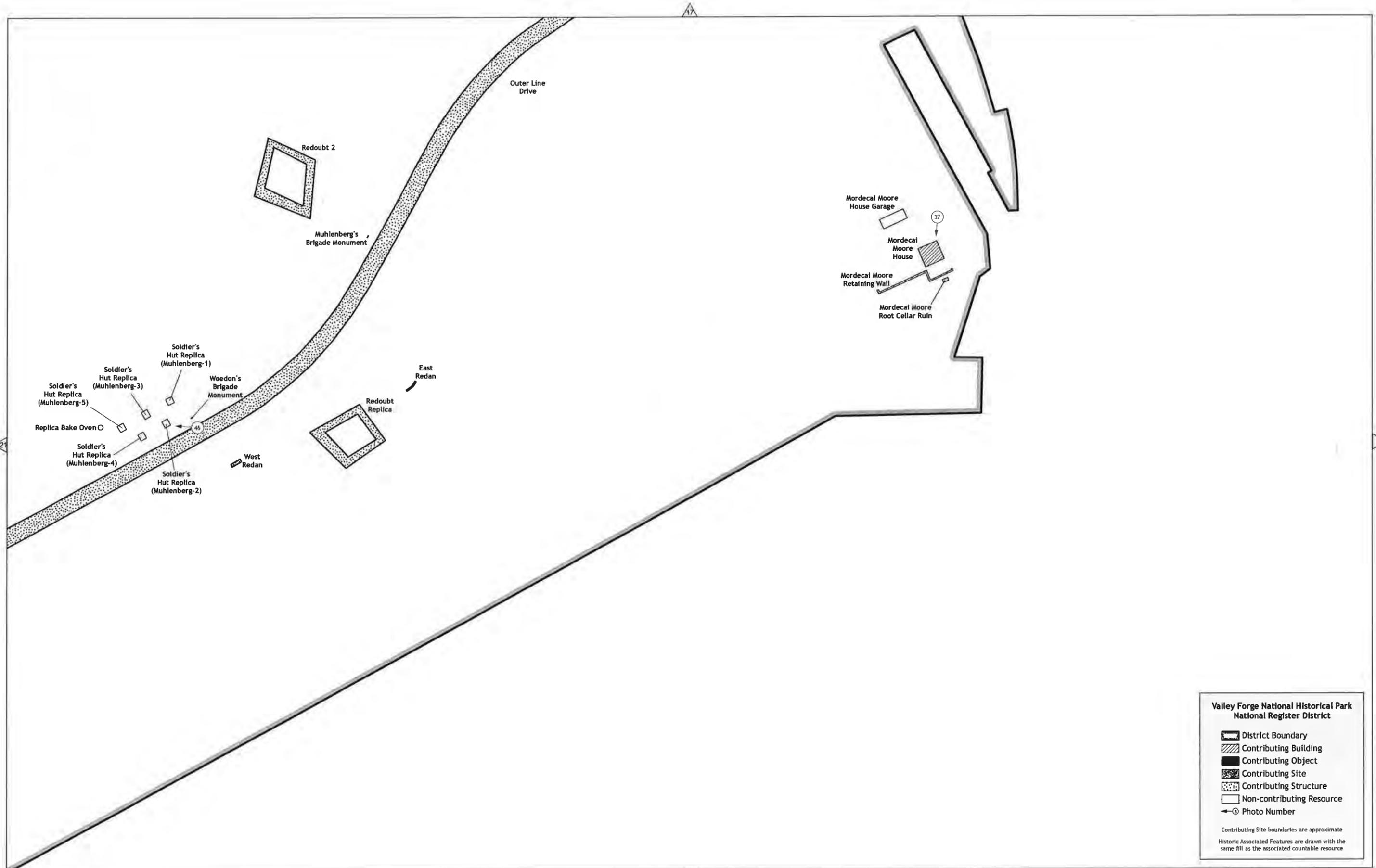
21

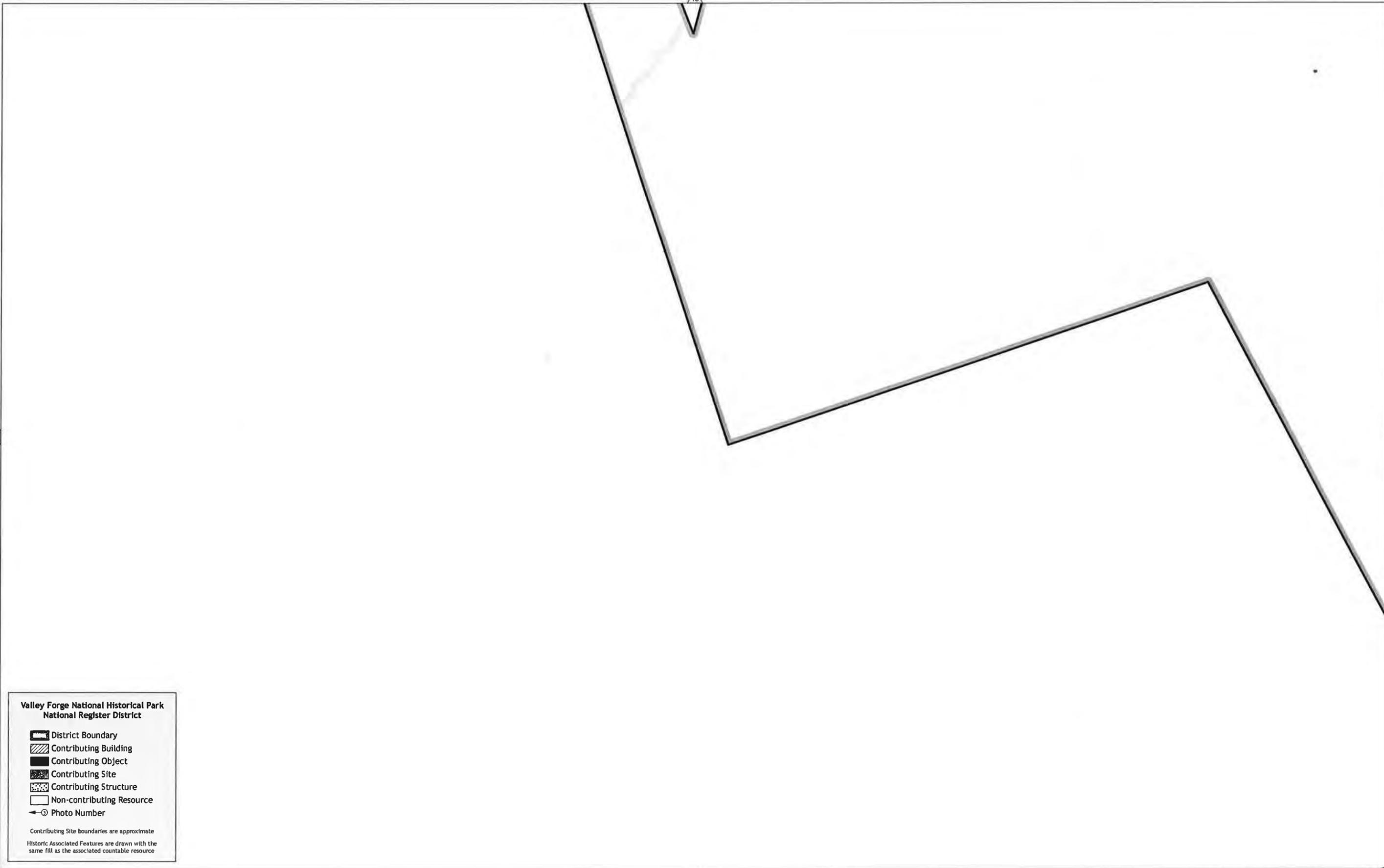
**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
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-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

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**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

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Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District

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-  Contributing Building
-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
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same fill as the associated countable resource

Upper Forge Complex
VAFO00104.000

Valley Creek
Road

VALLEY CREEK
VALLEY CREEK ROAD

Inner Line
Linear
Earthworks

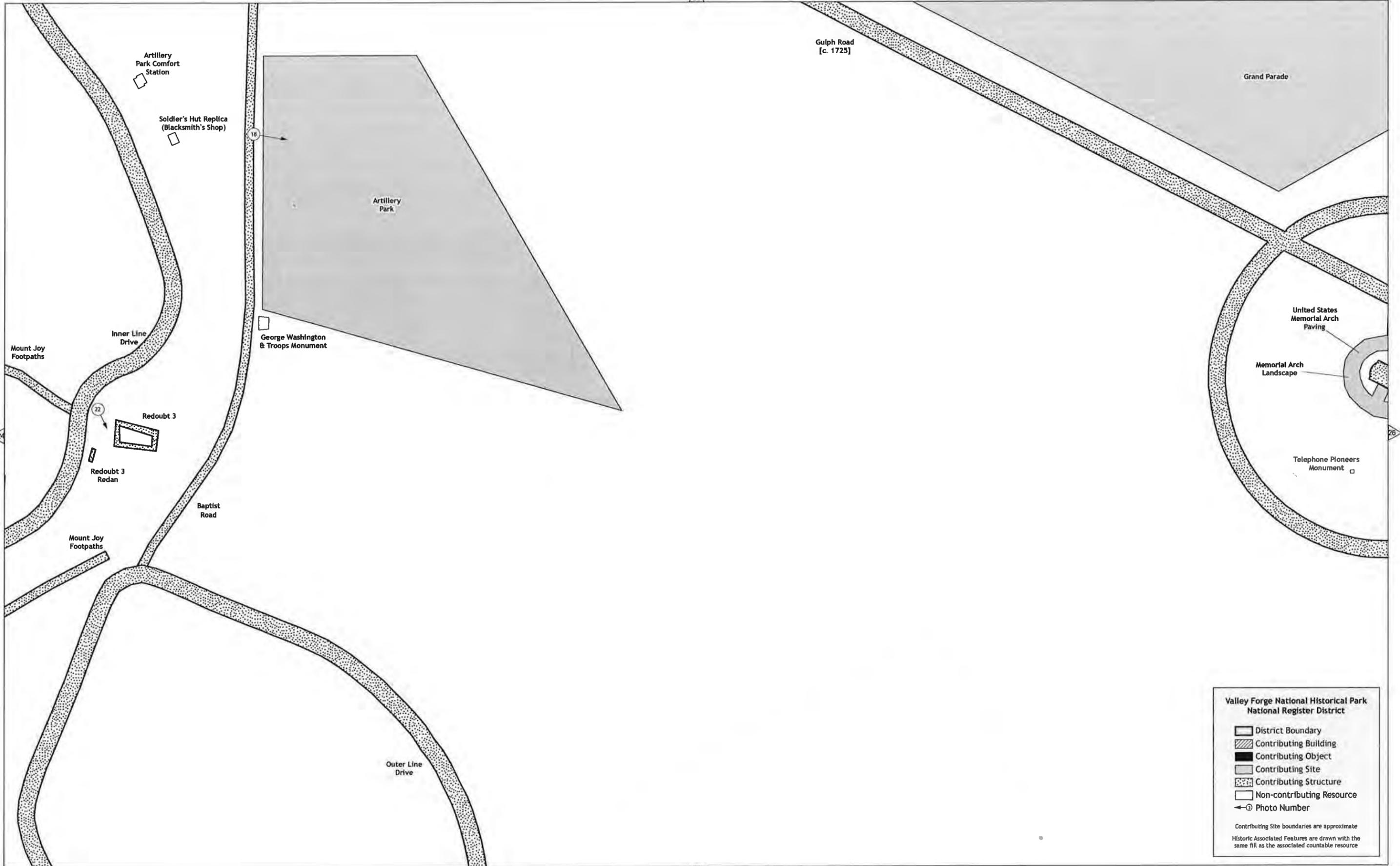
Mount Joy
Footpaths

Mount Joy
Redan

Inner Line
Drive

252

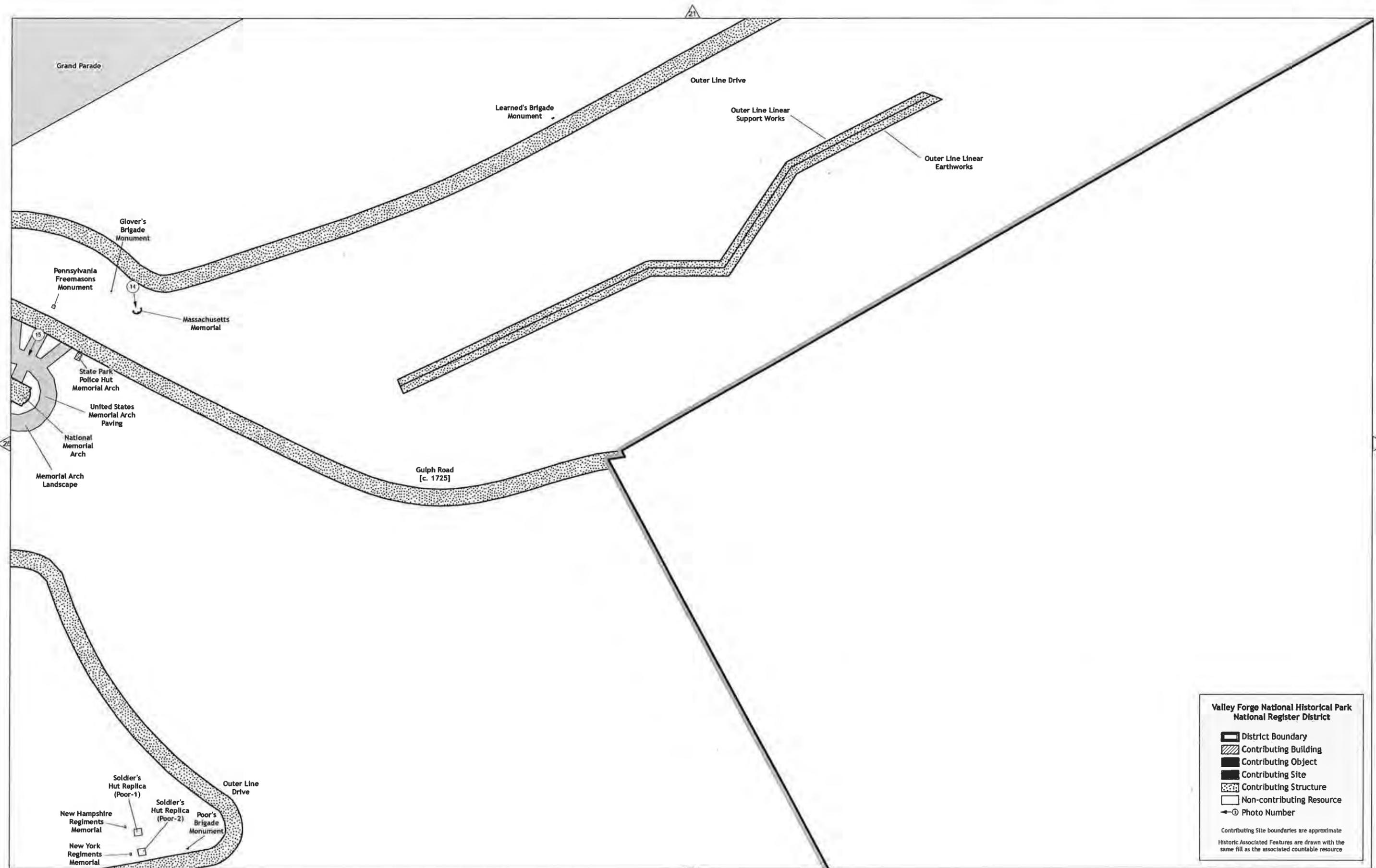
1 in = 200 ft 0 200 ft



**Valley Forge National Historical Park
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- District Boundary
- Contributing Building
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- Contributing Site
- Contributing Structure
- Non-contributing Resource
- Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource

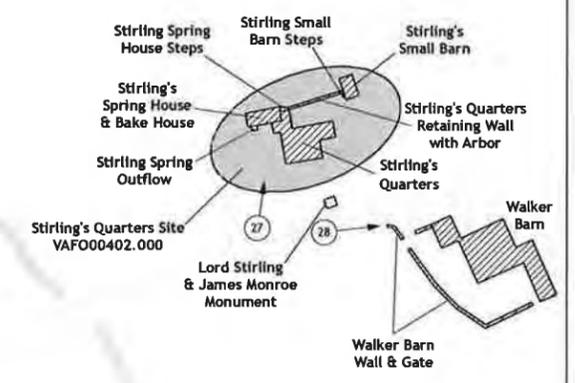


SHEET 26. Valley Forge National Historical Park National Register District Map

**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
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-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

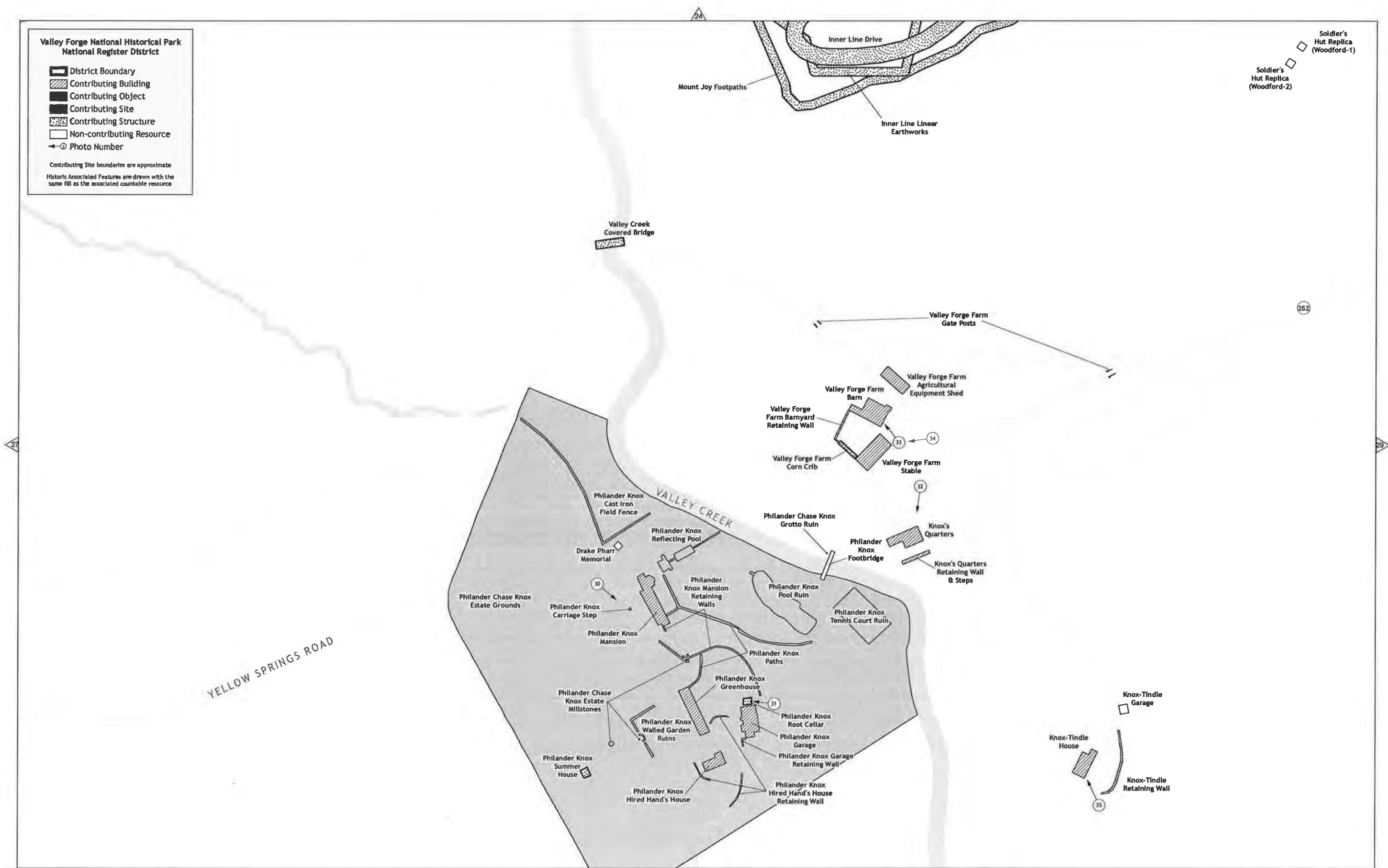
Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource

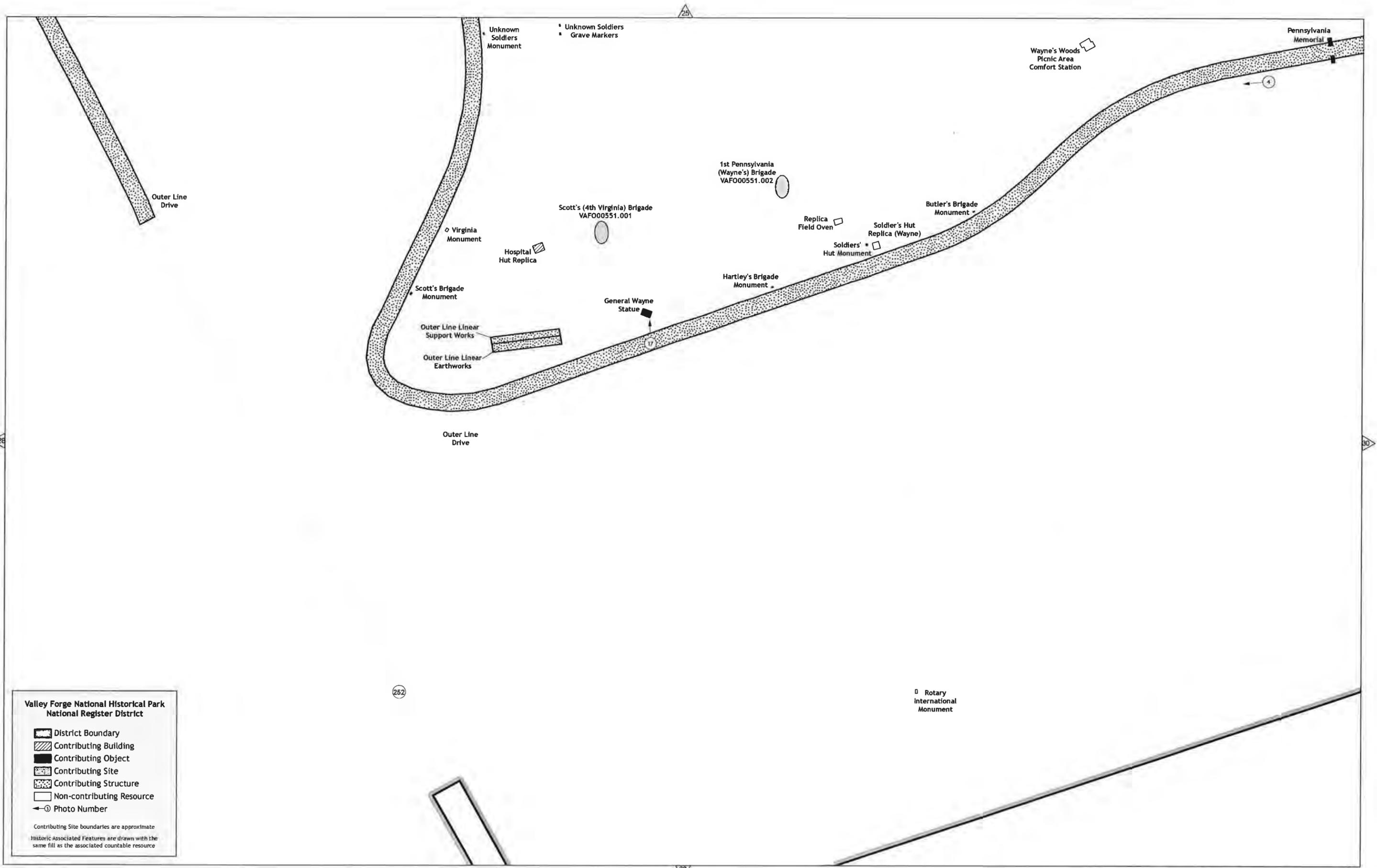


**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Building
-  Contributing Object
-  Contributing Site
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource

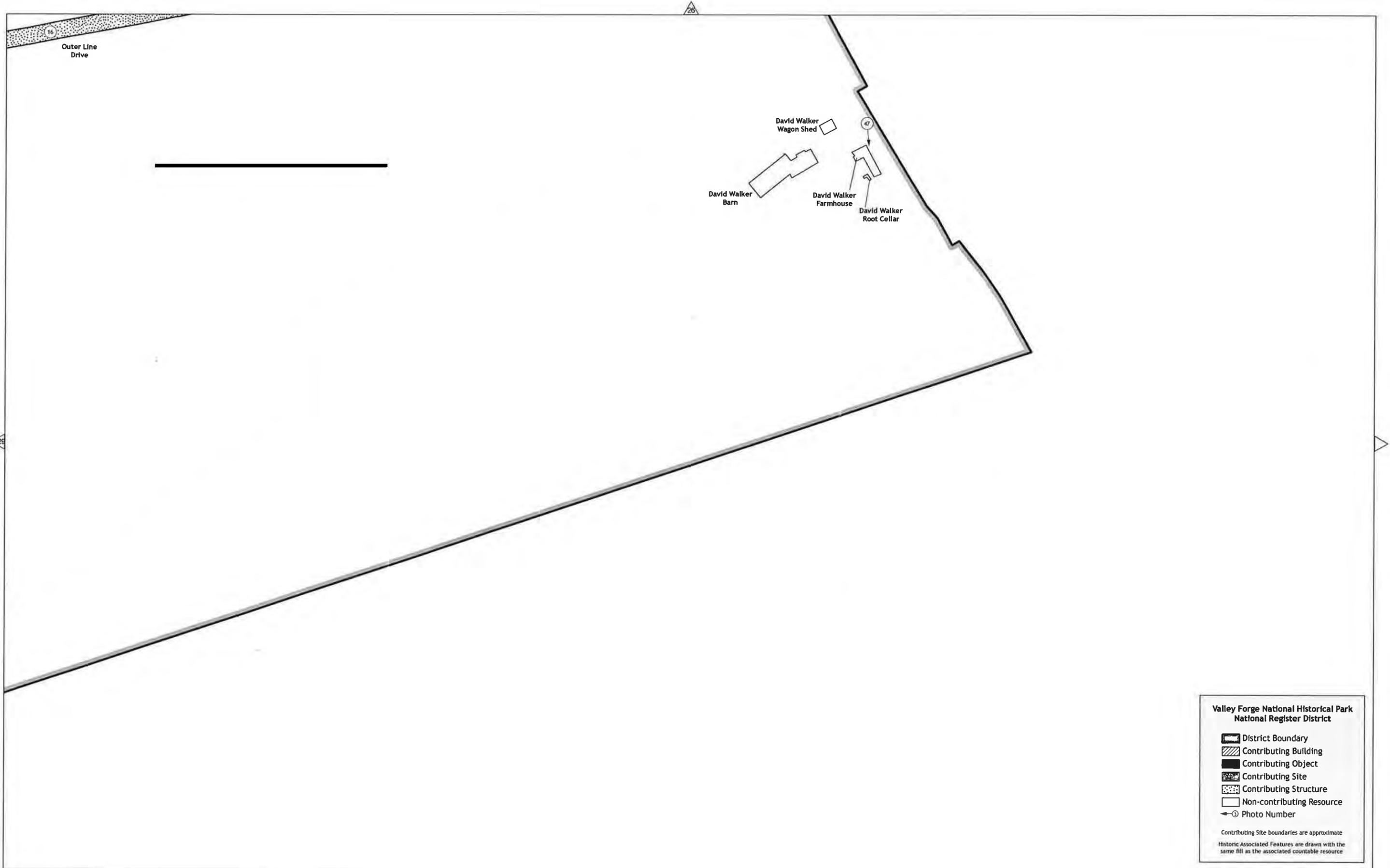




**Valley Forge National Historical Park
National Register District**

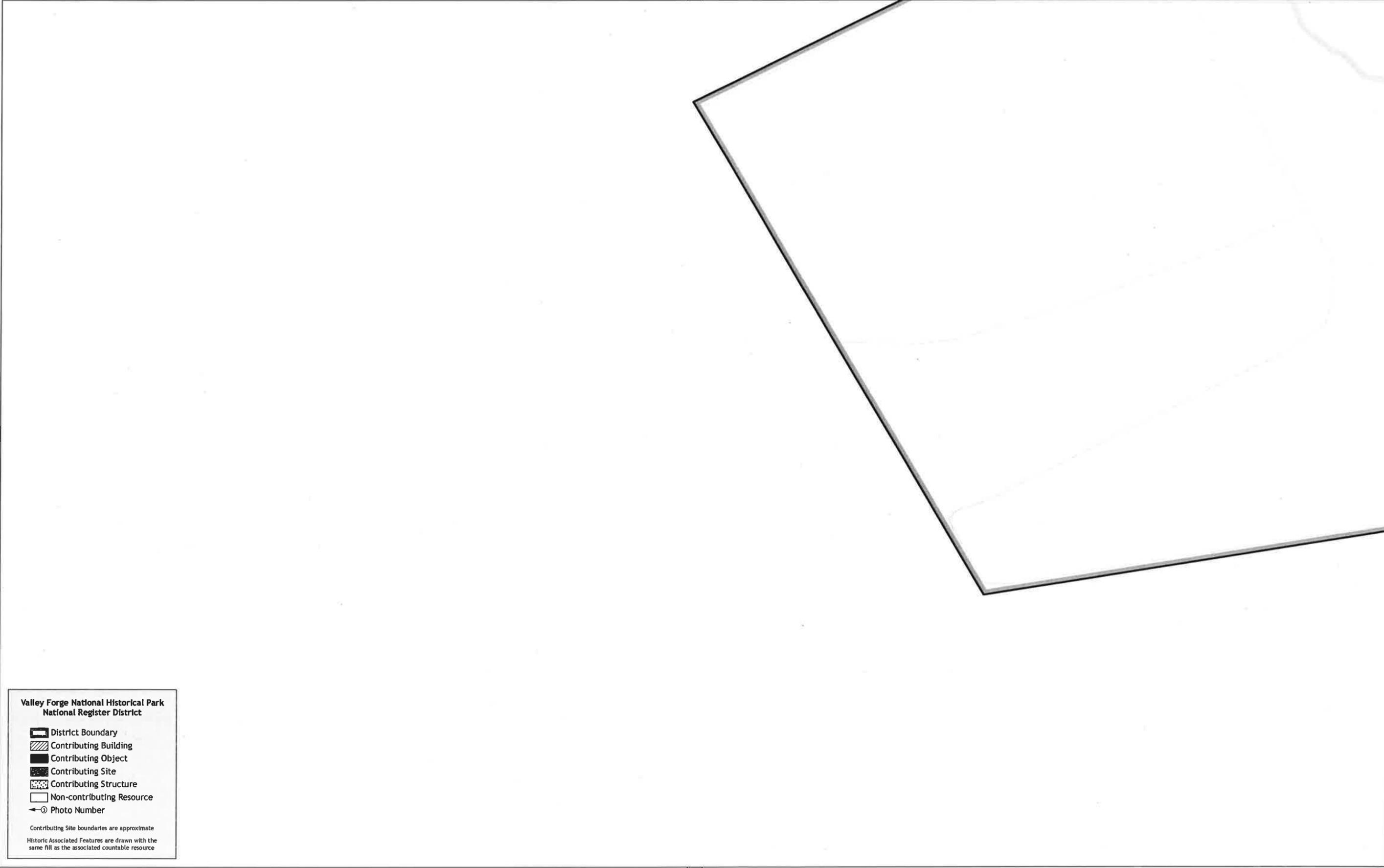
- District Boundary
- Contributing Building
- Contributing Object
- Contributing Site
- Contributing Structure
- Non-contributing Resource
- Photo Number

Contributing Site boundaries are approximate
Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource



27

32

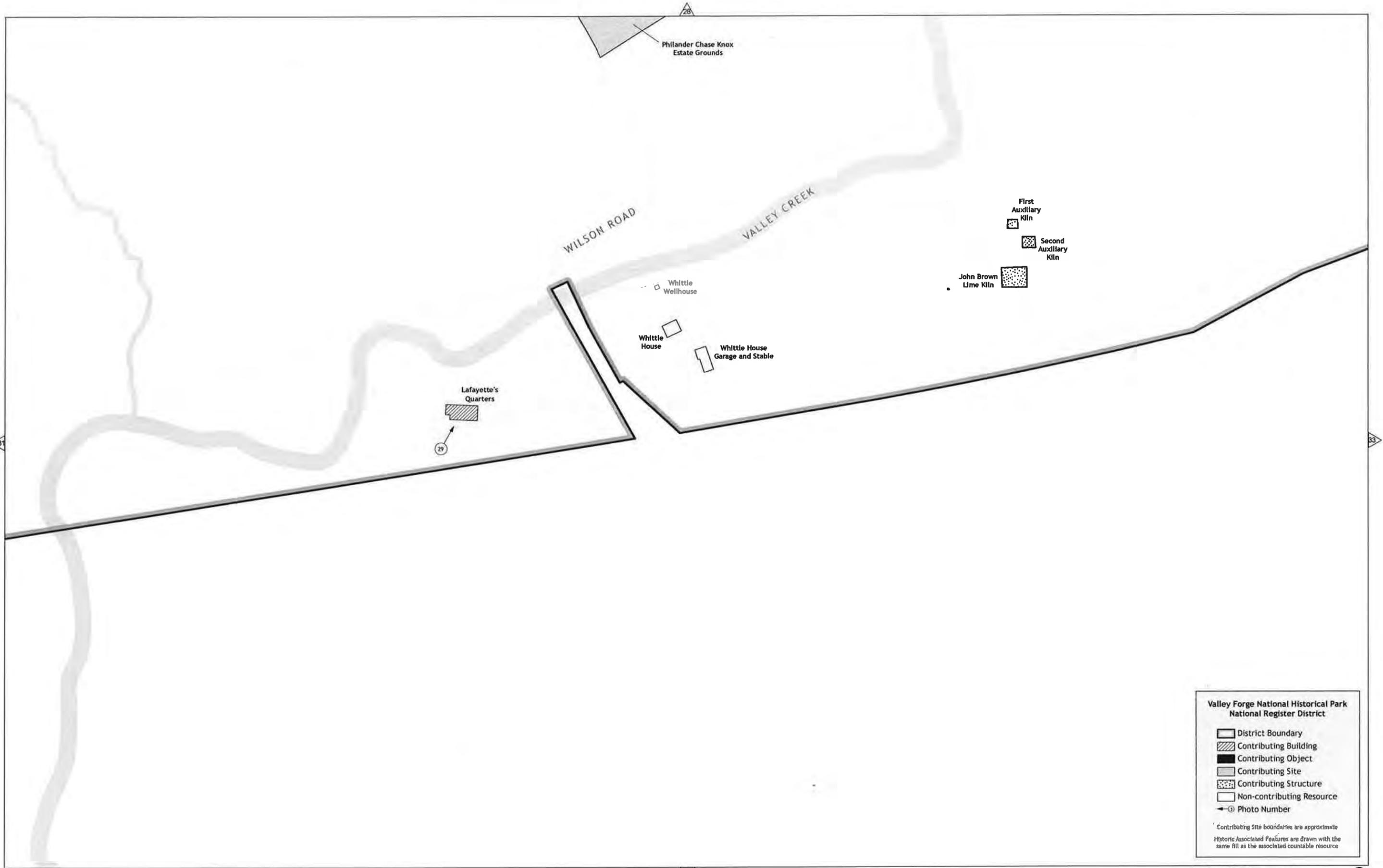


**Valley Forge National Historical Park
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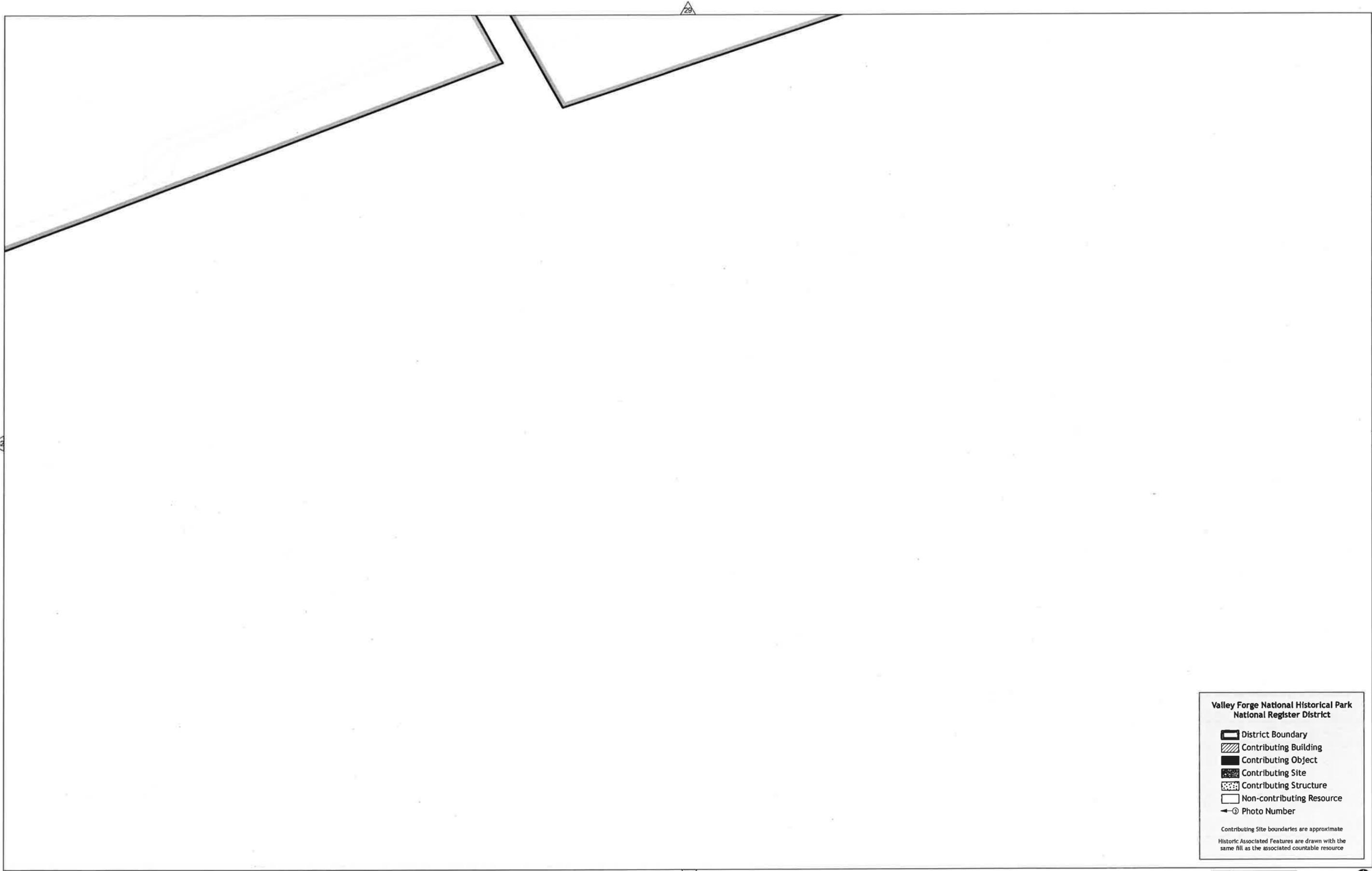




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- Non-contributing Resource
- Photo Number

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Historic Associated Features are drawn with the same fill as the associated countable resource



























TO THE SOLDIERS OF MAINTAINED
AND BUILT IN VALLEY FORTS 1775-1779
SOLDIERS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES





THIS MONUMENT
IS ERECTED
BY
A GRATEFUL
COMMONWEALTH
IN MEMORY OF
THE SOLDIERS
OF
MASSACHUSETTS
WHO SERVED
AT
VALLEY FORGE

1777-1778

ISE PETIT PLACIDAM

SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM

TO THE OFFICERS AND PRIVATE SOLDIERS
OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
DECEMBER 19, 1777 JUNE 19, 1778















NEW JERSEY
BRIGADE
CONFEDERATE ARMY



CONTINENTAL ARMY
VALLEY FORGE DECEMBER 19, 1777 - JUNE 18, 1778
STURLEIGH'S DIVISION
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
PARRIS TOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMANDERS
1ST BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
2ND BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
3RD BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
4TH BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
5TH BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
6TH BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
7TH BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
8TH BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
9TH BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH
10TH BRIGADE: MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STURLEIGH



DWIGHT ST

PATRIOTIC
GOOD GUYS
OF AMERICA



























Valley Forge
National
Historical Park
RANGER STATION



KENNEDY SUPER
RESTAURANT











ADMINISTRATION



VISITOR CENTER AT VALLEY FORGE











