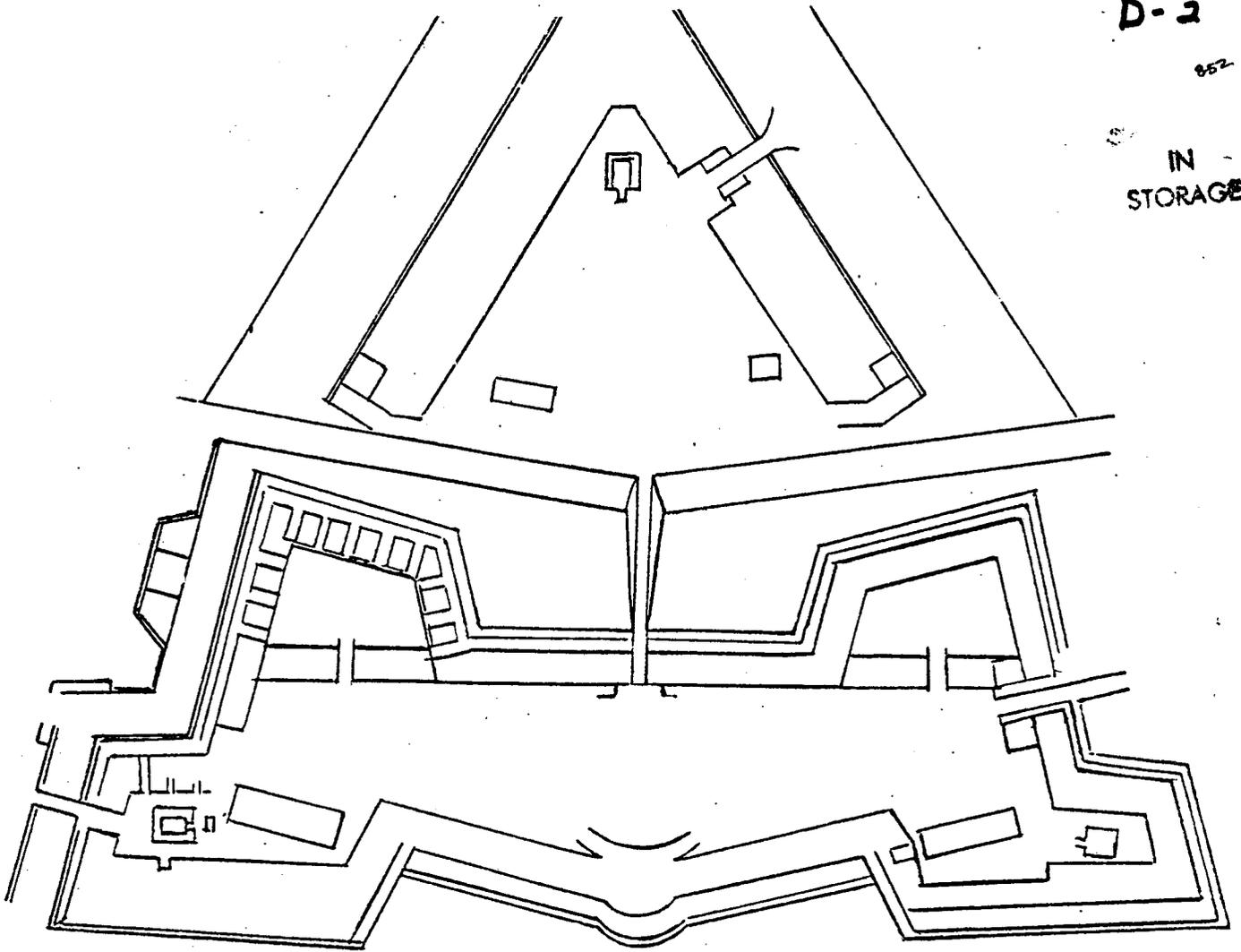


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**INTERPRETIVE  
PROSPECTUS**

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(852) PARK**

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1978

INTERPRETIVE PLAN

FORT WASHINGTON, MARYLAND

National Capital Parks - East  
National Park Service

Mary R. Bradford  
Team Captain

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*6-24-78*  
Date

INTERPRETIVE PLAN

FORT WASHINGTON, MARYLAND .

National Capital Parks - East  
National Park Service

1978

MARY R. BRADFORD  
Team Captain

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

Introduction .....	1
Old Fort - Garrison Life (theme statement) .....	2
Fort Tour (self-guiding) .....	3
Fort Terminology (map) .....	4
Main Gateway and Drawbridge .....	5
Guardroom .....	5
Commandant's Office .....	5
Officer's Quarters .....	6
North Powder Magazine .....	6
Enlisted Men's Barracks .....	6
Postern and the Casemate for Reversed Rifle Fire .....	7
Water Battery (Demilune) .....	7
Battery White .....	7
Old Fort Wayside Exhibits (including the Entrance, the Fort Walls, the Bastionned Redan or Caponniere, the Casemate for Reversed Rifle Fire, the Water Battery and Battery White) .....	8
Commandant's House/Visitor Contact Station .....	10
NCO Quarters .....	13
Warburton Manor .....	14
Endicott Period Structures (general) .....	15
Battery Decatur .....	17
Battery James Many .....	17
Battery Meigs .....	17
Battery Humphreys .....	18
Battery Emory .....	18
Battery Wilkin .....	18
Battery Wilkin Overlook .....	19
River Trail .....	20
Dock/Wharf .....	21
Fort Washington Marina .....	22
Torpedo Warehouse .....	22
Flagpole .....	22
Entrance Station .....	23
Publications .....	23
Signs .....	24
The Visitor (an analysis) .....	25
Community Interpretation .....	26
Personal Services .....	26
Staffing Requirements .....	27
Research and Acquisition Needs .....	29
List of Products .....	A, B, C
Selected Bibliography of Fort Washington Plans	
Project Data and Team Members	

## INTRODUCTION

There have been several interpretive plans written for Fort Washington. These are listed in the bibliography. In particular, the museum prospectus completed in 1958 is an excellent support document which provides basic data on themes, resources and visitor use information that is still valid. The only additional new historical data deals with Warburton Manor, which is discussed in the appendix to this plan.

Most of these previous works, however, were based upon an earlier development plan and legislation which called for Fort Washington to be the terminus of the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Maryland side of the Potomac River. The anticipated visitation and use patterns from this parkway apparently influenced many of the conclusions of those who were planning for interpretive needs. For a variety of reasons, the parkway plans were never implemented and this interpretive plan therefore assumes, both in the short range and the long range, that the parkway will not be completed.

Fort Washington park operates without a master plan. It was recently decided that a development concept plan for the park was unnecessary at this time because no major realignments nor construction were contemplated and that management decisions would govern the uses of the resource. \* Because of this factor, the Interpretive Plan is a bit broader in scope than originally anticipated and touches upon some limited development ideas so that wise interpretive possibilities may be explored.

\* A Master Plan, General Management Plan or Development Concept Plan should, however, be programmed as soon as possible. This would address adaptive use and visitor flow problems not touched upon here.

## OLD FORT - GARRISON LIFE

Fort Washington derives its significance from the capital city it was constructed to defend, yet circumstances dictated that the fort be denied a share of stirring moments in the nation's history.

The new city on the banks of the Potomac was not yet a genuine capital, such as London, Paris or Rome, when it was set afire and sacked in the War of 1812. The small fort of 1814 was destroyed by its own men in retreat from the advancing British vessels. The burning of Washington may have served to inflame anti-British sentiment, but it had little effect on the outcome of the war.

A more handsome national capital was to rise from the ashes, and Fort Washington was again regarded as a logical defense for the city. This time the great designer of the capital, Pierre L'Enfant, was engaged to build it. What might have been the capstone of L'Enfant's career disintegrated into egotistical quarrels and his dismissal. The great architect lived out his days within sight of his last federal commission - completed by someone else.

By the time of the great test of America's unity, the Civil War, the fall of the capital would have had a powerful impact, and Fort Washington girded up for the defense. But war forces skirted the river approach and left the fort with only a minor role to play. Time passed, and this magnificent national guardian, hulking somberly over the river, was reduced to historical curiosity, an anachronistic outpost, bypassed by improved weapons technology. In subsequent wars, the fort witnessed flurries of activity as assembly depot, headquarters and routine adjunct of defense, while the front line moved farther from our borders.

Between occasional sounding of guns in practice or salute, the men who served at Fort Washington polished their brass, scratched their names in the fort walls and consoled themselves with the thought that a defensive work serves as well when nothing happens; for the action was always somewhere else. Destiny chooses few places and few men for the brief moments of glory in the historical spotlight. The way to these is strewn with a thousand scenes of protracted boredom and a million lives of quiet desperation.

## FORT TOUR

The visitor will be able to follow a tour route around the Old Fort either by using the self-guiding tour pamphlet (now out of print), the new folder or through the format of personal services. The key points of interest include:

1. Main Gateway and Drawbridge
2. Guardroom
3. Commandant's Office
4. Officers Quarters
5. North Powder Magazine
6. Quartermaster's Office (restored)
7. Gateway Roof
8. North Demibastion, including casemates and parapet
9. Parade Ground
10. Bastionned Redan
11. Enlisted Men's Barracks
12. Postern and Casemate for Reversed Rifle Fire
13. Mortar Battery
14. The Water Battery
15. Southwest outside corner
16. Battery White
17. Sally Port

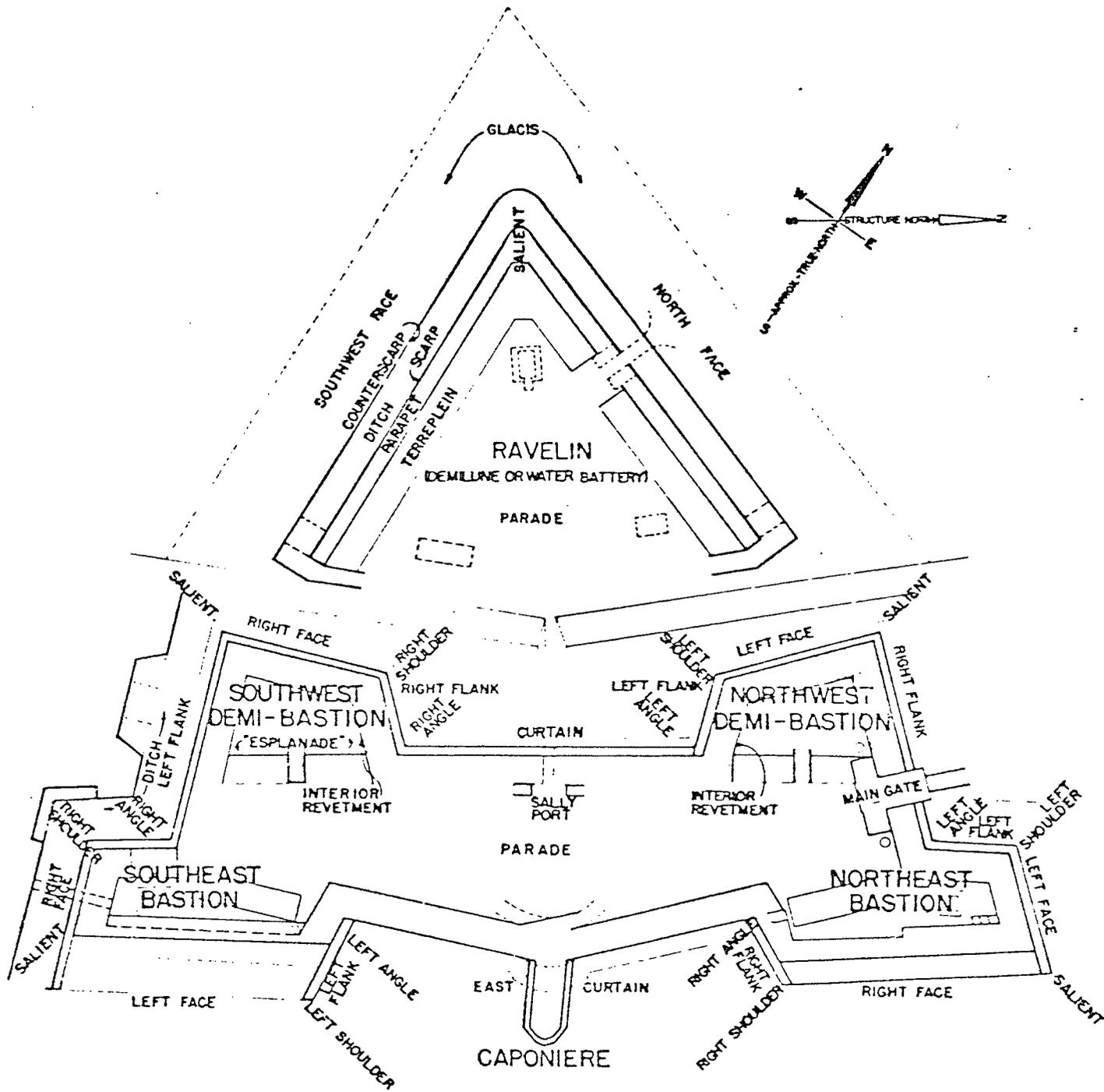


DIAGRAM: Fort Terminology

## Main Gateway and Drawbridge

The remains of the old drawbridge at the main entrance to the Old Fort are a fascinating piece of work and of great interest to visitors. The drawbridge is of an unusual design which allows it to be dropped up, into a closed position, or slowly lowered into a bridge.

Get it working again. It can be used for interpretive demonstrations on its own merits and also as a vehicle for explaining both the strategy of fort construction and the function of a dry moat. Evidence indicates that the gudgeon boxes are still there and that most of the drawbridge structure could be rebuilt. It should be made solid enough for lightweight trucks and heavy foot traffic.

A diagram of the workings of the drawbridge should be located within the niche housing the drawbridge mechanism inside the vaulted entrance. This could serve to interpret the bridge when demonstrations are not scheduled and would be out of the way of the entrance itself.

## Guardroom

The present spare furnishings seem quite adequate for this small room with its two cells for military malefactors. The room should be manned at all times. Visitors are always intrigued by the "dungeons" and frequently ask many questions. It is a good spot to break the ice with visitors through personal services.

A sign explaining the room function would be useful for periods when the room cannot be staffed.

The walls in this room may have to be treated to solve a severe dampness problem.

## Commandant's Office (Opposite from the guardroom, main entrance)

This room could be sparsely refurnished with a few simple, relatively theft-proof pieces such as a small desk or table and pictures on the walls. There would also be free folder racks and on one wall could be a map of the Old Fort with a legend. It would have a self-guide layout, perhaps with a "You Are Here" notation.

A small wall display to introduce the visitor to the "Garrison Life" theme would be welcome here, a thoughtful piece about going back in time to a period of no great events, just a wait and a watch for a war that never came.

This room, along with the guardroom across the way, would be the primary duty station of uniformed personnel in the Old Fort and a key orientation spot.

## Officers Quarters

The short range use of the left side of this building will be a small museum with artifacts and exhibits directly relating to the Old Fort itself and the 19th Century period. It will address in some detail the theme of "Garrison Life" and describe those particulars of the Old Fort story that are not illustrated elsewhere. It is recommended that the offices now located on the second floor be moved to the lower level of the Commandant's House.

On the first floor, the small room now used for the sound/slide show will continue in this function in the short range future. The room on the left will house an exhibit of uniforms (perhaps small models) worn by the soldiers stationed at Fort Washington through the various stages of its fortification. A weaponry exhibit of various periods would go here along with display cases housing artifacts and personal accouterments from the daily lives of the soldiers. Perhaps a scale illustration of Old Fort Washington could be constructed and exhibited here. This entire display, in the long range, could move into the first floor (left) of the restored Enlisted Men's Barracks.

In certain circumstances, visitors could be allowed access to the second floor, where they might step out onto the veranda overlooking the parade. The two top floor rooms should be closed to visitors and used for storage or VIP gear.

The apartment on the right side of the Officers Quarters will remain closed in the short range. The upper floors can continue to provide gathering space for special park activities and environmental living programs.

In the long range, the right side of the building will be restored on first floor level with reproductions to appear as it did when used as quarters in the 19th Century. It would be open to visitors as well as being an important part of environmental living experiences and other living history roles.

The entire Officers Quarters (first floor) may be restored to its interior period appearance after an Historic Furnishings Plan is completed and after the Commandant's House visitor facility has become fully operational.

## North Powder Magazine

Restored inside to a 19th century appearance, the North Powder Magazine will contain powder kegs, linstocks, various forms of iron shot and other items typical of those stored in such a structure. For safety reasons, none will be live ammunition. The interior will be lit and inaccessible to public traffic. Instead, the visitor will be able to peek through the door opening to view the contents through a plastic barrier in the entryway.

## Enlisted Mens Barracks

Portions of the barracks will continue to be restored to appear as they might have in the 19th century. A rough barracks scene with few embellishments could illustrate its period of most active use. This would be an ideal spot for living history and environmental living programs

dealing with the life of the common soldier of the period. Period music could enhance the atmosphere. It would be open to the public when staffed. At other times, visitors could be invited to peer through the windows at the restored interior. The upper floor will remain inaccessible to the visitor and there are no interpretive uses contemplated for any of the upper portions of the Enlisted Men's Barracks. The exterior will be completely restored. A small sign will identify the structure.

Troops were garrisoned at Fort Washington 1815-1872 as follows:

1. January 15, 1815 to January 27, 1836
2. September 25, 1836 to December 7, 1836
3. October 15, 1848 to October 28, 1850
4. December 12, 1850 to October 10, 1853
5. January 6, 1861 to September 16, 1872

#### Postern and the Casemate for Reversed Rifle Fire

This area will be interpreted, after restoration is completed, largely through guided tours and the self-guiding tour folder. Steps in the dry moat will lead down from the postern. The dry moat will lead to a path for those who wish to visit Battery James Many. There will be a small sign at this battery. Selective tree removal for vista purposes will be done here and at the mortar battery, which will be kept clear and signed. The path at the corner of the fort will need to be stabilized to allow visitor passage around to the front of the Old Fort and water battery.

#### Water Battery (Demilune)

The plant growth around the carriages and the tops of the powder magazines will be kept cut. A Rodman barrel, specifically one of those from Fort Foote, should be placed on the ground near one of its appropriate carriages. It should not be mounted because, historically, the barrels may not have been mounted at Fort Washington. In 1872, four gun platforms were constructed in the demilune. More work was planned, but was never completed due to the lack of funds. The barrels are included here for illustrative purposes primarily and to tie into the chronological park story, which ends at the water battery and Battery White as part of the fort tour. There should be an attempt made to recover the Rodman barrel which is reportedly underwater in the Potomac River off the point and which is occasionally visible at low tide.

#### Battery White

The final stop on the tour, Battery White sits atop fortifications of earlier eras. Here the visitor will be brought up to date on the Defenses of Washington as illustrated by Battery White, including the purpose of the battery and the mines in the river. A wayside in this area will tell the story of the Endicott armaments. From this point, the visitor can either proceed back up through the center gate (Sally Port) to the Old Fort, wander at will, or be directed to some of the brick mine control structures near the river parking lot.

## OLD FORT WAYSIDE EXHIBITS (6)

A comprehensive series of wayside exhibits should be designed in the Old Fort area. These will take the visitor through the time/space of the historic period of Fort Washington. The theme for the stations will be the Evolution of the Defenses of Washington.

The current audio stations, which treat the Garrison Life subtheme, will be removed and replaced with the new models. The reason for this is (1) they are wearing out; (2) using the reconstructed Irish-American vernacular of the mid 19th Century, they are often difficult to understand; (3) the peacetime Garrison Life story is better told with personal services, reconstructed rooms, or an audio-visual program in which modern intrusion can be blocked out. The new waysides will be designed to meet the following conditions:

1. must be able to withstand extremes of hot and cold temperatures and a humid climate;
2. should be sturdy and highly vandal-resistant;
3. should be able to be disguised or covered up during living history re-enactments;
4. should tell the story at each point with illustrations, as well as words;
5. each one should be able to stand alone as an interpretive device not dependent upon the visitor being familiar with other aspects of the program.

The audio stations recently installed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, would be an ideal design model for those at Fort Washington. Similar waysides could be installed here. Audio is optional only and is not recommended due to intrusion and management problems.

The story line of the Old Fort waysides will attempt to take the casual visitor on a walk through the history of the defenses at Fort Washington. Each will focus on a particular period in the fort development. In order, their locations will be:

1. The Entrance - This station will be the first in the Old Fort series. It will be located at/near the bridge entrance to the fort. It will describe, briefly, the location and destruction of the first fort, Pierre L'Enfant's design, the flank fire casemates and the drawbridge. Period: 1808-1824.
2. The Fort Walls - This station will be on the parade below the parapet and with a view of the parapet and the casemates below. It will describe the function of the cannon, its relationship with its target, barbette carriages, smoothbore weapons, and the reason for varying levels of fire. Period: 1815-1824, 1840's.

At the corner of the north demibastion, where one can take a long view down the Potomac River, there should be a device, perhaps like a sundial, which indicates sightlines and distances of various points of interest. Included would be Fort Hunt, Mount Vernon and Washington, D. C.

3. The Bastionned Redan (or Caponniere) - This station will be placed just outside the tunnel entrance to the redan, on the parade, rather than inside. It will describe modifications to the fort made in the 1840's and the need for protecting the back wall. Illustrations of use will also be provided. Period: 1843-1846.
4. Casemate for Reversed Rifle Fire - This station will be placed near the entrance to the casemate itself. It should be visible from the Postern as one exits the Old Fort and should be positioned in such a manner as to draw the visitor down the dry moat toward it and the mortar battery. It will describe the uniqueness of the function of the casemate (sort of an early "pillbox") and the isolation of those who had to man it. It may also call attention to the mortar battery and how it worked. Period: 1820's.
5. Water Battery - This station would be in the flat area in the middle of the V-shaped water battery near a Rodman mount. It will tell the Fort Washington story of the Civil War era, the Rodman cannon, and the powder magazines. Included would be a discussion of the change in armaments and ships and the development of earthworks. Period: 1870's.
6. Battery White - would be the final station in the series. It would address the Endicott period and illustrate the type of armament found on and near Battery White, including a description of the operation of the large disappearing rifled cannon and the mines in the river. It could conclude with a short bit about World War II development, anti-aircraft guns, missile protection for Washington, and the obsolescence of all that the visitor has seen. Period: 1886-1945.

These wayside/stations will be able to stand by themselves as a tour or as a supplement to the more complete tour offered through the self-guiding tour publication and personal services.

## COMMANDANT'S HOUSE/VISITOR CONTACT STATION

The Commandant's House will be the primary visitor service facility in the park. Located on the rise between the main parking lot and the Old Fort, it is a structure highly visible from the parking lot, the river and the Old Fort itself. The walkway from the upper road to the Commandant's House will be repaired and reopened.

The Commandant's House will be restored historically to its external appearance based on the recommendations in the historic structures report now being prepared. The earliest photographs from before the turn of the century may be used as a base. The interior will be cleaned and rehabilitated in its modern configuration for adaptive use.

The ground floor will be converted into space for the use of the park staff. It will house offices, park library, staff restrooms, and a file/collections storage room for items that have not been moved to the NCR Central Museum Storage Vault. Staff entrance will be at the ground level on the south side, under the restored porch. This entrance will also serve as the building emergency exit.

The present stairwell will be modified and will be the primary access between floors.

The first floor of the house will be the visitor contact facility. Visitors will enter on the main level from the wide door at the back, or east side of the house. As they come into the wide center hallway, they will see an information station, perhaps a long information desk/counter. Information folders and maps will be distributed here or placed in self-help racks. The interpretive sales facility will be combined with the information counter and a separate display area. The cooperating association will sell books, film, postcards, and other suitable material. An events board, with tour and demonstration times clearly posted, will also be in this information area. A small public address system could be used to alert visitors to imminent events. The system could extend to within the Old Fort.

The exhibits in the Commandant's House will be of a general overview nature, primarily designed to give the sweep and flow of the historical events at Fort Washington rather than the details about the objects and structures within the park. Detailed information about specific subjects, such as operation of armaments, uses of particular structures and garrison life will be handled within the park on site where appropriate. Publications will handle the bulk of detail for those few who are deeply interested in the park history.

The first door on the left (see floor plan) will lead into one of the two exhibit rooms on this side of the building. This will be the room where general objects and exhibits about the park may be found, including the existing topographic map (center of floor), exhibits about the fort restoration process, and space for changing exhibits prepared by either the park staff or Harpers Ferry Center.

The second room, linked to the first by a connecting door, will be the exhibit room for the primary theme of Fort Washington, "Defending the Nation's Capital". It will contain a generalized photo essay and artistic representation of the chronological military history of the park. There will be no developmental text, simply appropriate captions. In addition, it will relate the defenses at Fort Washington to similar ones around the country.

An extensive historic photograph collection exists in the Fort Washington files and at NCR-East headquarters. Heavy use of these available historical photographs is recommended in these two rooms. Artifacts recovered on site may complement the minimal text, photographs and drawings in the exhibit. The bronze 6-pounder field piece and Rodman balls may be used if the load does not exceed 100 lbs. per square foot or if the floor is reinforced during restoration. All exhibits must comply with floor loading capabilities.

Theme list for the photo exhibits includes:

1. Indian habitation;
2. Exploration and settlement;
3. Colonial Era (Warburton Manor and the Digges family);
4. Early wars, such as those with Col. John Washington and Bacon's Rebellion;
5. The first Fort Washington (Fort Warburton) and the developing city;
6. The War of 1812, river approach and the spiking of the guns;
7. The second Fort Washington and the Pierre L'Enfant connection;
8. The 1840's era;
9. The Civil War and the Fort Circle parks;
10. The Endicott system and changing armaments, including explosive mines;
11. Its World War II role, the Adjutant General's School, the prisoner camp and habitation;
12. Abandonment and eclipse by modern armaments,
13. Recreational use.

There will be a 15-20 minute audio-visual program in the Commandant's House Visitor Center. The large room at the corner, located at the far end and to the right of the main hallway, will be converted into a small theatre. Seating and a small screen will be provided. Some modification of the space may be necessary to provide as many seats as possible and for optimum viewing of the film. The "Defenses of Washington" story will be explained in greater detail in this film and in park publications.

The park has a lap-dissolve slide/sound show produced by Harpers Ferry Center. It is a first-person dramatization, set in the 1840's, of a young recruit being guided through the Old Fort by an older sergeant. It could continue to be used to support the garrison life theme of the Old Fort but needs to be upgraded. The voices in the show could be improved, as the artificial Irish brogue is difficult to understand.

The major audio-visual program should be a short film or slide/sound

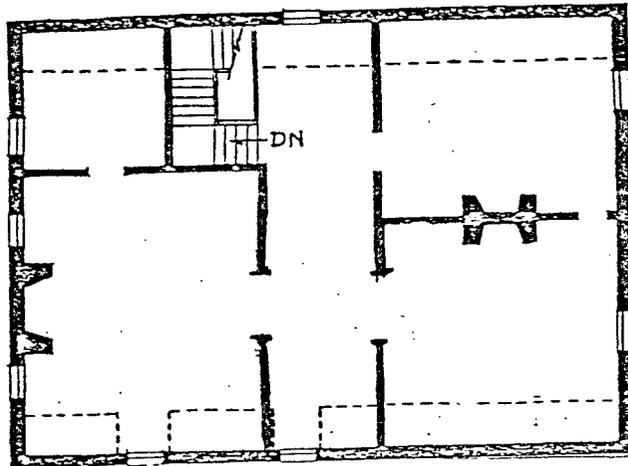
show which would pull together the various aspects of the Fort Washington story. The film should deal with the political, social, psychological and economic background of what we did for defense in the 19th century, how we were once so much like other small countries protecting their capitals, and how we grew and changed.

The aim of the film should be to show the evolution of the park through its history, its close dependence on the development of the city of Washington, D. C., and the modern age which made its period of activity so brief. It would be shown primarily in the audio-visual room of the Commandant's House visitor facility.

The theme list given for photo exhibits should be used. In addition, the following should also be considered:

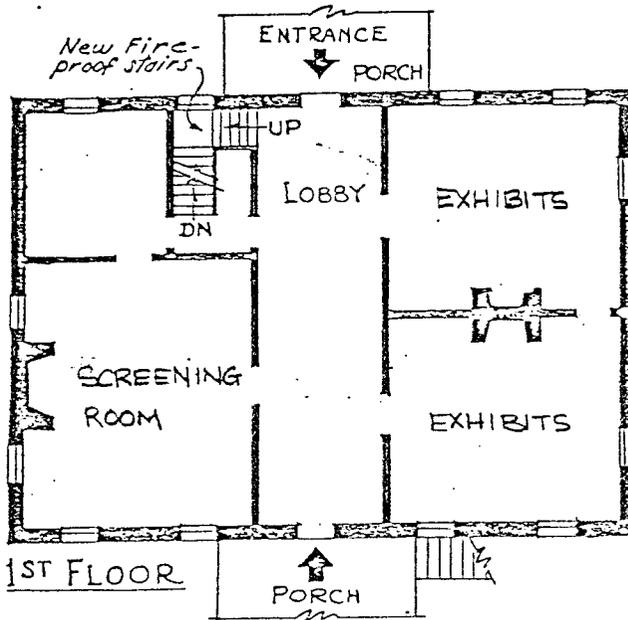
1. The federal city creation, events leading to the demand for a bigger and better fort, and the toll that military construction had on old Warburton Manor and Pierre L'Enfant.
2. The heyday of the Old Fort should emphasize its weapons and the vessels they were meant to attack, briefly touching on its role in the Civil War.
3. The development of iron-clad vessels and new armament needed to counter them, including Rodman carriages in the demilune, followed by progressively advancing improvements in the tools of war and the eventual obsolescence of brick and stone forts.
4. The 20th century use, showing the scope of military operations at this now-quiet park, to abandonment and recreational use.

The area adjacent to the screening room and the stairs will be redesigned to hold visitor convenience facilities, such as a water fountain, drink machine and a small seating area.

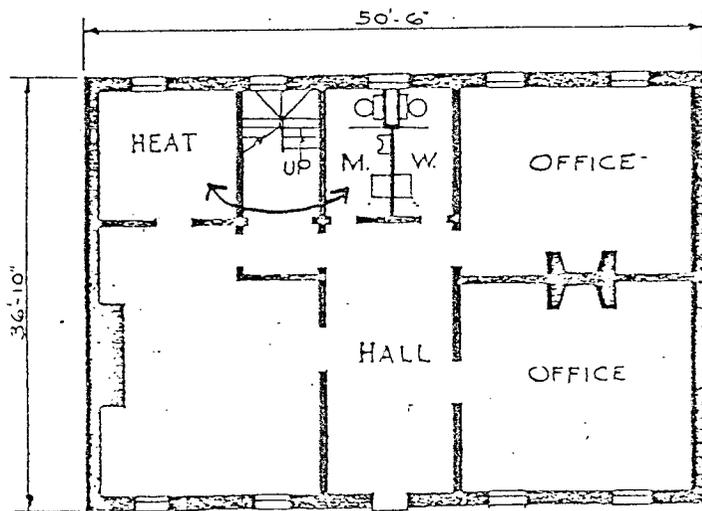


2ND FLOOR

TO BATTERY DECATUR



1ST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

EXIT

# VISITOR CENTER

SCALE 0' 5' 10'

FORT WASHINGTON - COMMANDANT'S HOUSE

## NCO QUARTERS

Located at the base of the hill below the Commandant's House, this building is in very poor condition. Built in the 1820's, it was used as quarters by succeeding Army sergeants and has been modified frequently to adapt to changing styles of living. It is visible from the Old Fort and from the river.

Rather than restoring it completely in the short-range, it should have a facade rehabilitation. The deteriorating porch could be a pleasant place to sit once it is restored. The view downriver is superb and wooden benches could accommodate those who wish to rest their feet. A sign or plaque about the structure and perhaps an anecdote about its long term solitary resident, Sergeant Cameron, would be appropriate here.

In the long-range, the building could be restored to the garrison life theme, although a modern interior usage such as quarters for park staff, would be preferred. It could also be used as a contact point for boaters and park users at the river parking area. In the short-range, we must stabilize and restore the exterior facade.

## WARBURTON MANOR

Warburton Manor, the seat of one of the wealthiest of the tidewater planter families, once embraced the land now contained within Fort Washington park. Originally a 1200 acre estate purchased in 1717, it was the home of the Digges family, who were considered extremely wealthy by colonial Maryland standards. The lineage included Charles Digges ( -1744) and his son William Digges (1713-1783). William's well-traveled son, Thomas Digges (1742- ), was the author of what is reputed to be the first American novel, Adventures of Alonso (London, 1775). He was a controversial American agent during the Revolutionary War and was the last one of the family, finally, to stay with Warburton. George Digges, his brother, lived at the manor as a gentleman farmer.

There were long ties between the Digges and Washington families (who lived across the river at Mount Vernon) especially before the American Revolution. As tidewater planters, their main crop was tobacco, which required labor and, therefore, plenty of slaves. But the soil grew worse and the American Revolution marked a turning point in the prosperity of the region.

The War of 1812, during which the new capital city of Washington was burned, influenced Warburton Manor, too. The militarization of the point ruined it. The year 1808 not only saw the first accommodations for sightseers (then, as now, the scenic beauty of Digges Point appealed to many), but also the nearby presence of the first Fort Washington, whose ragtag soldiers were guilty of robberies, vandalism and trespassing. The main house, located quite near the fort, began to fall into decline. In 1814, as British troops advanced on the city and Captain Dyson abandoned the fort, rocket fire fell near the house and the well. This added to further the decline, since the house had been hit just a few days before by a thunderbolt. Pierre L'Enfant, designer of the Nation's Capital and the man who was to be the architect of the new and improved Fort Washington, moved into the house. In 1818, a hailstorm destroyed what was left of the shattered, hospitable old home. The "vile soldiery" nearby, according to Thomas Digges, had ruined the house and the plantation forever. Only Pierre L'Enfant was left, living out his years in seclusion after being pre-empted from his final great project. He died in 1825. The old manor ruin was shored up but there was finally a public auction sale in 1836.

Today, the foundations of the manor house have been mounded over. A small interpretive marker stands at the site. Portions of the boxwood hedge remain. A family cemetery is on the grounds but has been covered by later development.

The manor house foundations should remain as they are, with perhaps a small wayside or improved signing in the area. A small exhibit with the highlights of the colonial story will be in the first room of the Commandant's House visitor facility. Later, a publication could be produced on the subject, perhaps with the help of local historical societies. Included would be the entire colonial history of the area and the relationship with Harmony Hall, St. John's Church and other local landmarks.

## ENDICOTT PERIOD STRUCTURES

*"In 1880, the U. S., with a population of 50,155,783 was a helpless giant, militarily speaking. Its navy of 22 wooden and four ironclad vessels was obsolete and inferior to the navies of Chile, Japan and every principal country in Europe..."*

*"The magnificent network of great masonry and brick casemate forts - the so-called 'Third System' of seacoast forts, so carefully constructed by the United States along its Atlantic and Gulf Coasts from 1816 to 1860, and also their armament of iron cannon, had been rendered obsolete almost overnight by the invention of powerful steel breechloading rifled guns, by the development of improved gunpowder and projectiles and by the placing of these powerful and long-range weapons on heavily armored warships. Brigadier General Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, writing in 1889, described the situation as it related to the harbors and ports of the nation as follows: 'Our country, great population, wealth and natural resources, prominent among the nations of the earth in intelligence, ingenuity and energy, and with an overflowing treasury, is absolutely helpless against the attack of any third-rate power possessing modern ironclad vessels armed with heavy rifled cannon.'"*

---Snell

Secretary of War Endicott headed the "National Board of Fortifications" in 1885, hence, the name "Endicott Period". A report was finished in 1886 with recommendations. The key feature of a proposed new defensive system included underwater mines with shore batteries to protect the mine fields.

The Endicott period structures at Fort Washington have been designated as being of the "first order of significance" (Snell, 1976). They include eight concrete gun batteries of the type constructed for coastal defense throughout the United States around the turn of the century. Built to defend Washington against potential attack by enemy vessels, they were part of a national system of expensive armaments which was soon rendered obsolete in the ever-escalating arms race of the last century. They were manned during World War I.

Similar structures were placed at Fort Hunt, which was actually an extension of Fort Washington on the Virginia side of the Potomac. It was an integral part of the defense system and existed to provide further coverage of the minefields in the river.

There were 13 fire control structures at Fort Washington. Today, the most visible ones that remain are the only two high-type towers constructed, one at Battery Decatur and the other at Battery Emory.

Sprinkled throughout the park grounds, the Endicott batteries offer interpretive and recreational possibilities. Exhibits and an audio-visual

program in the Commandant's House visitor center will tell the full story of their integral role in the park story. Small waysides and labels on the structures can also answer the "what is that?" questions which may occur to the visitor at the separate sites. More detailed interpretation will be in the park publications. Each label sign will contain only brief information about its subject such as name, date of construction, relationship to other structures, type of armament and any note of particular interest.

A publication, which will be available at the park sales outlet, will contain more detailed information about the whole Endicott coastal system in the United States.

Chronological data on the largest of the Endicott Period structures, including the eight concrete gun batteries:

Battery A - (was to have been built within the walls of the Old Fort for 2-twelve inch rifles. It was never built).

Battery B (Decatur)	2-10 inch guns	May 28, 1892	February, 1897
Battery C (Emory)	2-10 inch guns		December 31, 1898
Battery D (Humphreys)	2-10 inch guns	March 21, 1898	June, 1899
Battery White	2-4 inch guns	May 1898	June, 1899
Battery E (Meigs)	8-12 inch mortars	August 25, 1898	June, 1902
Battery Smith	2-3 inch rapid fire, 15 pdr.	March 24, 1899	August, 1903
Battery Wilkin	2-6 inch guns	June 12, 1899	June, 1903
Battery James Many	2-3 inch guns, 15 pdr.	June, 1903	April, 1905

### Battery Decatur

Battery Decatur was the first of the Endicott period batteries constructed at Fort Washington. It is the most highly visible of the concrete fortifications because of its location on top of the hill between the main visitor parking lot and the Old Fort. Structurally, it is also the most interesting in many ways.

Battery Decatur has a long history of visitor accidents. It is one of the most dangerous batteries because of the weakness of some of the materials used in construction and the deterioration caused by weathering and neglect. Quite a bit of work will have to be done on the structure to make it safe before visitors can once again explore it. Because Battery Decatur will be very expensive to stabilize, let alone restore, perhaps appropriate railings or safety barriers could be designed in the interim to allow safe passage in the interior for visitors, including children. Building codes must apply.

Current plans in the Historic Structures Report call for work to be done on stabilizing Battery Decatur. This does not include restoration of the guns, which are classified as an exhibit and should be included on HFC cost estimate. Some guns may be available from the Smithsonian Institution. One gun may be enough to mount.

Battery Decatur needs a wayside or informational sign. It arouses the curiosity of the visitor more than any other structure in the park, exclusive of the Old Fort. The wayside exhibit would give the name, date and other brief, basic data about the role of the battery and the adjacent fire control tower. A diagram of the range and coverage of the batteries would be included. This wayside will go into somewhat more detail than the signs to be placed at the other batteries.

### Battery James Many

Hidden around behind the southwest flank bastion, outside the south entrance (postern) of the Old Fort, is Battery Many. Little utilized or encountered by most visitors, it is in good shape, but its abandoned state could lead to further decay if not kept maintained.

The battery will have just low-key interpretative treatment. It should be kept cleaned up, perhaps have a few trees cleared for vista purposes, and have a small marker or sign of the type used as other batteries to indicate its name, date of construction and purpose, it will not be separate stop on the interpretive self-guiding tour but could be a fine side stop for an interested group on a conducted hike.

### Battery Meigs

Currently used for storage by the park maintenance staff, Battery Meigs offers an excellent opportunity for adaptive use of historic structures. The storage function could continue. The two large bays could be converted into non-regulation tennis or other ball courts. This could be accomplished with minimum expenditure and site preparation by park personnel. The

shape of the battery walls could permit the addition of protective canopies over the space, if necessary or desirable. Parking spaces could be designated in the flat lot in front of the battery. Another option for adaptive use would be to convert the entire structure, including bays, into the park maintenance headquarters.

As with the other batteries, a small sign with the name, brief history and purpose could be posted on the front of the structure.

#### Battery Humphreys

Battery Humphreys offers another opportunity for inventive adaptive use. It is already very popular for climbing and exploring because of its location in the busy group picnic areas which have been developed nearby. It should always be kept clean and free of debris and maintained for safety. There are two large, terraced, circular pits where the disappearing rifles were mounted. One or both could become little campfire circle areas for groups of children or others who might be interested in talks by park interpreters. Personal contact programs offered by the park on weekends could focus activities in the group picnic areas on this spot. This would allow an opportunity for reaching out to those who come for large picnics through personal services to give them a taste of the Fort Washington story without necessarily making them go to the Fort.

If any of the interior of Battery Humphreys is to be converted into public gathering spaces by the park staff, they should make sure that there is adequate air circulation and electricity or natural ventilation. The interior could also be converted to a restroom facility for Group Picnic Areas B and D.

#### Battery Emory

Hidden in the woods near group picnic area C, Battery Emory is enclosed with a chain link fence and serves as a storage area, currently filled with old statues and fountains. It is quite overgrown and in a relatively out-of-the-way spot. When it is no longer needed for storage, it should be mounded over with earth to preserve it.

Near Battery Emory is another fire control tower. This is where the small sign explaining the unit function should go. It should have approximately the same text as the one by the fire control tower near Battery Decatur, with a similar diagram. There could also be a line or two about the nearby Battery Emory.

#### Battery Wilkin

The road to Battery Wilkin (Ainsworth Drive) has been closed to traffic for a few years, largely because of law-enforcement problems. Home owners whose property lines abut the road have objected to the noise and litter of park road users in this area. And Battery Wilkin itself, because of its separate and somewhat isolated location at the end of the road, has been a frequent haven for trouble makers of all sorts.

But Battery Wilkin, under its graffitti-stained coat, is in excellent shape. And it lies near the southeast end of the park's river trail. A short path from the battery to the trail leads to a magnificent view, atop steep cliffs, of Piscataway Bay and the Potomac River.

The road to Battery Wilkin should be reopened. With proper patrols and upgrading of the Battery Wilkin area, troublemakers could be discouraged from frequenting a no longer abandoned part of the park.

Inside Battery Wilkin might be a good spot for treatment of the natural history story, if it is felt that the area could be made secure. Exhibits could be prepared by the park staff or by school groups as a science project. It could be opened for special groups and families when staff is present. The exhibits could include:

- Fossil beds at heads of ravines
- Specimens of gypsum crystals from Piscataway Cliff are in Smithsonian Institution
- Green sands exposed in the cliff as well as in and about the foundation of the Old Fort

Another adaptive use of this structure could be to have a bicycle rental concession here, if recreational use is preferred.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### BATTERY WILKIN - OVERLOOK

Create an overlook, perhaps of stone or some other compatible material, on the cliff near Battery Wilkin, by Piscataway Bay. This could house a wayside with a map describing the view. It would also appear to be the terminus for the self-guiding river trail. A weatherproof box could hold pamphlets for the trail. It could be checked by the patrol ranger or park policeman daily. Another map would feature a layout of the trail, with "You Are Here" notation. This should also be weatherproof and vandal resistant. It would indicate the beginning of the trail. This overlook could serve either the beginning or the end of the river trail, so the map should also show the visitor how to get back to the road of the picnic areas.

The steep slope here at this end of the trail should be made easier to negotiate. Rustic steps could be placed on the trail with a low railing of compatible materials.

The self-guiding pamphlet for the river trail should be written so that the trail can begin at either end for reversible flow. It will contain natural history and military history information for those who would like more detail about the trail features.

## RIVER TRAIL

Fort Washington, managed as a historical and recreational park, has many lovely wooded areas. Here one can escape and listen to the birds, the rustling of small animals in the brush, and the lapping waves of a tidal river. These retreats are largely reclaimed, formerly developed areas from the days of extensive military activity at Fort Washington. Allowed to become overgrown, they include hardwood coves, great ravines and gorges and sandy shoreline.

Through the edge of one wide section of this passes the park's nature trail along the Piscataway shoreline of Fort Washington park. The trail follows an old roadbed now all but invisible under heavy vegetation. Its best feature is the majestic, protected view of the distant Mount Vernon and of Piscataway Bay and the Potomac River. It is lovely, scenic, and sadly under-utilized.

One of the problems with the current low use of the trail is that the vegetation quickly takes over, obscuring its finest asset, the view. Use of the pathway for natural history study is limited but recreational demand for river access is not. With addition of Piscataway Park on the opposite shore of the bay for science walks and other natural history purposes, we can turn attention to changing the trail to low key recreational use.

The trail should capitalize on its beautiful waterfront and its potential for recreational enjoyment. Rather than leaving the trail in a quasi-wild state, it should be paved, just wide enough to accommodate bicycle use or small clean-up electric carts. Viewpoints at a few key spots could be landscaped off to open the vistas. Trail maintenance would be less time consuming. Benches at various spots, perhaps sawn half-logs or other carefully chosen materials could provide rest for the weary and opportunities for relaxation. Small trail signs (see SIGNS) would show distances. Access to the trail would be from the Old Fort (lighthouse area), Battery Wilkin, and a new branch trail to be built from Area D-2. It would be accessible to the handicapped, including wheel chairs and baby strollers.

Interpretive possibilities including ranger walks (many historic ruins are visible in the ravines), information waysides at trail heads and park-produced guide pamphlets featuring both natural and historic highlights.

## DOCK/WHARF

One of the most pleasurable ways to visit Fort Washington is by boat. The impressive fortifications rising in brick and stone above the Potomac shoreline are one of the scenic delights of the region. An appreciation for the massiveness of these defenses is increased, too, by a first view from the water.

For years many pleasure-seekers arrived at Fort Washington via the river approach. A dock or wharf at the tip of Digges Point provided access. This dock was removed in 1955 and could be replaced. It would be available not only to private craft but also to commercial river cruise vessels which would be encouraged to stop.

At the dock, an information wayside would dispense folders and display an orientation map for the park and river area. Safety notices prohibiting swimming and other unsafe activities would be prominently posted. A uniformed interpreter could meet regularly scheduled group arrivals at the dock and could either begin a tour from there or give a brief orientation talk in place.

There is no prohibition against rebuilding the dock on either side of Digges Point as long as the park complies with the National Environmental Policy Act and gets the appropriate clearances and permits from the Army Corps of Engineers. Alternate locations considered for the dock but not recommended include Fort Washington Marina (too far to walk) and Piscataway Bay near the beach on the nature trail (not visible from the Old Fort).

There has been some worry that the reintroduction of a dock might give the park staff additional protection problems. While this may be a valid concern, the park is now closed on the road entrance at dark but boats will occasionally beach on shore at night. It is believed that a dock will not appreciably escalate night protection problems. Nevertheless, the design of the dock should be such that it could be made somewhat secure at night to discourage trespassers.

The positive interpretive value of a river approach is strong and a dock would be historically accurate for Digges Point. Its potential for enhancing the recreational experience at Fort Washington through boating and fishing activities is excellent.

### FORT WASHINGTON MARINA

Located in the Captain's Cove subdivision, just outside the park boundary, Fort Washington Marine has not played an active part in the interpretive program at Fort Washington. Information about Fort Washington Park could be posted at the marina for boaters. If a dock is built at the park, directional information could be provided. All will be park produced. There are two good spots for information signs, which should have maps of the whole Piscataway/Fort Washington area. A pamphlet box should be installed at each. The locations are:

1. near public boat launching ramp
2. in store or restaurant (whichever is retained)

Directions will also be shown to the docks at Saylor Grove in Piscataway Park (current and Diggs Point (future)).

A potential exists for advertised interpretive trips from the marina to Piscataway Park. These could discuss the ecology of Piscataway Bay, the waterfowl flyover, and the Indian story at Fort Washington and Piscataway Park. Or there could be special group programs which would convene at the Fort Washington Visitor Center, learn about the Indian story, and then caravan to Fort Washington Marina for a boat trip to Piscataway Park to visit the sites. These would also be advertised in advance. A similar program could be set up for older school groups.

### TORPEDO WAREHOUSE

This large, open, abandoned brick structure below the river parking lot is near part of Fort Washington's mine control system for the Potomac. It has limited interpretive potential (the mine story could be touched upon here with a simple sign) but could be fine adaptive space.

Management decisions need to be made about its future. If not torn down, it could be cleaned up and used in a variety of ways, including a sheltered picnic pavilion for groups, an activity center for weekend community events or other recreational uses.

### FLAGPOLE

As an abandoned military post and as a National Park System site, Fort Washington seems an appropriate place to fly the stars and stripes. The park staff should install a flagpole within the Old Fort in its historical location in front of the redan (Caponniere), in the parade atop the main gateway, or in another suitable spot. A modern standard flag or a period garrison flag would be acceptable. In addition, a modern flag should be flown from the pole located in the grassy area in front of the abandoned PX near the main park entrance. Both flags will be raised and lowered daily.

## ENTRANCE STATION

For both interpretive and protective reasons, it would be quite desirable to have an entrance station at Fort Washington park. It could be manned at busy times. The location should be inside the gate up on the rise, just after entering the park from Fort Washington Road, or at the stop sign inside the entrance itself. It could be in the center of the roadway or at the side of the road with a multi-space pulloff, so as not to impede traffic. There is currently no fee collection, so it would be primarily an information station. A small building would serve as the station and as a bulletin board with a slot for interpretive leaflets. On weekends, the person on duty in the station would have a list of all group picnics and special tours so that directions could be given.

This initial contact station is important to make a solid first impression on the visitor and let him know that the park is not just an abandoned area. First-time visitors frequently suffer much confusion and generally don't know where to begin to get information they may need.

## PUBLICATIONS

One free folder will be provided to replace the present two. It will consist, principally, of two good maps, one of the whole park and the other of the Old Fort. With the park map will be a brief text about Fort Washington history and general notes such as safety considerations, the river trail, and picnicking regulations. The Old Fort map will be numbered to correspond with the self-guiding tour now contained in separate publication. The Fort McHenry minifolder could serve as a model.

A sales publication about the nationwide Endicott seacoast system could be sold on site. It would relate the structures visible at Fort Washington with others preserved in our nation's parks and could be used by all areas.

A simple river trail pamphlet could be produced by the park staff.

A colonial history publication, linking the Piscataway, Mount Vernon and Warburton Manor stories, could be produced at a later date with the cooperation of local historical societies.

## SIGNS

There are several spots where new directional signs are needed at Fort Washington Park.

Upon entering the park on Fort Washington Road and rising to the top of a small hill, the visitor is faced with a two-way fork and must make an abrupt choice of direction. The present sign has complex information that often causes cars to pause, hindering traffic. A new sign here could indicate that Group Picnic Areas are to the left and that to the right are unreserved Picnic Areas, the Potomac River and the Old Fort, textual, rather than symbolic, signs are required.

At the intersection of Washington Drive (the main park road, which is the right fork) and L'Enfant Drive there should be a directional sign indicating that L'Enfant Drive leads to the Potomac River parking lot. The availability of comfort stations at the river lot will be denoted on this sign by the appropriate symbol.

Near the main parking lot should be a sign indicating the footpath to the Old Fort. This sign may read: "Welcome to Fort Washington. The concrete structure that you see on your right dates from the 1890's and was part of the Defenses of Washington, D. C. We invite you to follow this pathway to discover yet older structures of Fort Washington and to learn their story."

At the intersection of this footpath (the former road) with the path to the Commandant's House should be a small sign directing the visitor to both the Old Fort and the Commandant's House visitor facility. This sign will also carry the restroom symbol.

At Ainsworth Drive (Battery Wilkin Road) near the B-1 parking lot should be a small directional sign which directs visitors to the start of the river trail. A similar sign, with arrow, will be at Battery Wilkin itself and will also give the length and destination of the trail.

Trail signs are needed along the River Trail which follows the contours of Piscataway Bay. They would indicate distance and location, such as "River Trail: ½ mile to Battery Wilkin". There would be 4 trail signs: one at each trail head, one at the range pits and one near the Area D access point.

Group picnic areas signs and posting boards will be kept maintained and up-to-date. Park interpreters will use the posting boards for their activities and tour schedules and for any special current information that may help the recreational users.

## THE VISITOR

No formal study has been made of the visitor use patterns at Fort Washington. The information that we have about the visitor is based rather on long-term observations by the park staff and represents their impressions of visitor use.

Fort Washington Park received 828,756 visitors in 1976. Most arrived on weekends or on balmy days in the spring and summer. Peak holidays or Sundays may total up to 12,000 people. Statistics are sketchy, but of the total park visitation each year, anywhere from 10% to 25% visit the Old Fort area. Almost all park visitors view or come in contact with one or more of the batteries.

The main activity is picnicking. Some come with large groups for company picnics, others come for the weekend pickup football games, beer drinking or small group activities. There are a few, mostly locals, whose main activity is fishing, primarily for carp and herring. Family picnic outings are common and popular. The stay for all groups is generally for several hours, often all day in the summer. Almost all come to the park by automobile.

School groups, while greatly declining in numbers over the last few years, make weekday visits. These children and their teachers often expect tours of the historic areas of the park, particularly the Old Fort. Tour reservations are taken but there are also frequent unannounced groups. Buses are the usual form of access to the park for these groups.

Vandalism, teenage drinking and littering are problems here and are consistent with the high number of visitor use hours. Petty theft, small crimes and the usual negative results of sometimes crowded park conditions are frequently a headache to the park staff. Sometimes these incidents have caused the interpreters to avoid the visitors and to limit the programmed visitor activities and hours, but this is a disservice to the overwhelming number of well meaning and law abiding park users.

Washington, D.C. (especially Anacostia), local Prince Georges County and the Alexandria area seem to be the main sources of the park visitor. These groups often see the park primarily as their picnic ground, a large backyard. The historical aspects of Fort Washington are generally just a sidelight to them, if considered at all.

There remains, however, an interested core of people who do visit the park to see the Old Fort. While fewer in number than those who come just to picnic, these visitors thoroughly enjoy exploring and learning about Fort Washington. In addition, large numbers of the recreational users are often delighted to "discover" the ruins of the former military post and are ripe for any entertaining presentations that we can give them to highlight these areas and provoke their interest.

## COMMUNITY INTERPRETATION

The new suburban community gives us an opportunity to alter the interpretive program at Fort Washington to become an extension of that community. In the past, Fort Washington has not really been a community park except as a place to skip school or fish. Much of the interpretive program and the picnic visitation was centered around day trippers from Washington D.C., and out-of-town visitors.

The park management should strike up an affiliation with community groups, such as service clubs, scouts, etc., and get them involved in park programs and special projects. Speeches to community groups should make them feel it is their park, that they have a stake in protecting and preserving it.

Space could be lent for socials, club meetings, and any other similar activity which does not interfere with other park objectives. Local art shows, hobby displays, music festivals, games and neighborhood non-profit events can be permitted under the recreational banner in the park.

Improve and increase contacts with local historical societies and other specialized interest groups, such as CAMP (Committee on Abandoned Military Post), the U.S. Army and others. Perhaps they can enhance the park's historical milieu with their own special events. Encourage weekday use, currently very low, for all these activities.

An annual lecture series could be developed and publicized. It could consist of a series of lectures in the evenings and may even offer college credit. Perhaps a subscription fee could be charged that would revert to the Parks and History Association for special educational projects in the park.

The best protection for a park comes from building a concerned constituency.

## PERSONAL SERVICES

High priority should be given to continuing and developing these personal services program:

1. Regularly scheduled fort tours;
2. Group fort tours, both reserved and unannounced;
3. Living history programs, such as costumed interpretation for the Garrison Life talks and torchlight tours;
4. Environmental Living experiences;
5. Informal public contacts.

A Volunteer-in-Parks program will be supported and maintained by the park staff.



- b. One phone number for both reservations and information.
- c. Improve park staff ability to anticipate who and what to expect in the way of visitation.
- d. Opportunity to offer interpretive services or tours to groups who phone in for picnic reservations and who may not realize that such services are available.
- e. Master sheet of reserved areas can be updated when needed and at the last minute, a particular advantage on weekends when NCP-East Headquarters is closed.

This position would be based in the Commandant's House visitor facility and offices. It gives site control over operational use and visitor services.

- C. A maintenance person should be identified to work only in the Old Fort and the Commandant's House. He/she would be associated with the park interpretive staff and would receive special training from them. This position might also be identified, instead, as a preservation technician.
- D. A part-time naturalist should be available to the park staff. Perhaps one with contingent duties at other NCP-East parks or Piscataway could be identified for this role.

The park is recently patrolled by the U.S. Park Police, frequently on horseback or scooter, rather than by the park technicians. One result of this is that the park interpreter now has less occasion to circulate outside the Old Fort. The police and the maintenance crew are thus often the only contact that the bulk of the recreational users have with the National Park Service. A two-fold program should be developed to: (1) include the police (especially) and maintenance in interpretive orientation so that they are in a better position to answer questions and (2) develop an interpretive out-reach program into the picnic areas, particularly the group areas, to bring interpretive services to the people. For example, tours of military ruins can begin at Battery Humphreys and would be a nice break from the all-day picnic of the user.

## RESEARCH AND ACQUISITION NEEDS

Historic Furnishings Plans are needed for the Officers Quarters and the Enlisted Mens Barracks in the Old Fort.

A Development Concept Plan for entire park is recommended. Many of the decisions that need to be made regarding the eventual development of Fort Washington would be more properly made in a DCP rather than in the Interpretive Plan. In the interim, this plan will help guide management decisions.

An oral history program should begin immediately with past residents of Fort Washington. The park staff could handle this itself or contract for the service, which would record the recollections of those who were stationed there. Park files carry the names of several possible sources.

This plan agrees that the "Fort Washington, Md., Fort Record Book, Vol. II, 1904-1921" be copied and the original placed in the National Archives. It should be placed in Record Group No. 392, Entry 278, which now contains Volume I of the Fort Record Book.

Appropriate guns (tubes, carriages) will be acquired as available to illustrate the armament of different periods. They will be placed in the fort areas corresponding with the period tour sequence.

<u>LIST OF PRODUCTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY *</u>
<u>Exhibits:</u>		
Commandant's House	10, 11, 14	HFC
Guardroom	5	Park staff
Commandant's Office	5	HFC
Officer's Quarters	6	HFC
North Powder Magazine	6	Park staff
Enlisted Men's Barracks	6, 7	Park staff
Battery Wilkin	19	Park staff
<u>Waysides:</u>		
Endicott Batteries (general)	15, 16	HFC
Battery Decatur	17	HFC
Battery James Many	7, 17	HFC
Battery Meigs	17, 18	HFC
Battery Humphreys	18	HFC
Battery Emory fire control tower	18	HFC
Battery Wilkin	18, 19	HFC
Drawbridge	5	HFC
Dock/wharf	21	NCR-E park staff
Fort Washington Marina	22	Park staff

Old Fort Tour Wayside Exhibits:

Old Fort Entrance	8	HFC
Fort Walls	8	"
Bastionned Redan (Caponniere)	8	"
Casemate for Reversed Fire	7, 9	"
Water Battery	7, 9	"
Battery White	7, 9	"

Directional signs:

Park Entrance	23, 24	NCR-E park staff
L'Enfant Drive	24	"
Battery Wilkin	18, 19, 24	"
River Trail	19, 20, 24	"
Old Fort Footpath	23	HFC
Entrance Station Mapboard	23	HFC/park staff

Audiovisual:

Commandant's House	11, 12, 15	HFC
Officer's Quarters (upgrade)	6	HFC

Publications:

Minifolder (revision)	2, 23	HFC
Endicott system	16, 23	HFC/Cooperating Association
Colonial history	14, 23	Cooperating Association/HFC
Trail guide	19, 20, 23	Park staff

Planning:

Historic Furnishings Plan (whole fort)		HFC
Officer's Quarters	6, 29	
Enlisted Men's Barracks	29	
Development Concept Plan	1, 29	DSC

\* All products are the responsibility of the park staff and NCR-East to implement. Those bearing the HFC or DSC designation must be programmed to the service centers by the park staff before production can begin. A 10-238 for some of these items will be prepared by Spring, 1978.

Estimated Interpretive Costs  
(Harpers Ferry Center)

<u>Planning</u>		<u>Production</u>	
Indoor Exhibits (51)	\$16,000	Indoor Exhibits (52)	\$100,000
Wayside Exhibits (55)	6,000	Wayside Exhibits (55)	30,000
Furnishings Plans (56)	10,000	Furnishings	60,000
Audiovisual	10,000	Audio-visual	80,000

(57 figure does not include fabrication of any guns)

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For exhibit production thematic guidelines and historical background, the following are recommended:

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Harpe, Samuel D. and Robert, John G., "Historic Structures Report: Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters, Fort Washington, Maryland". 1960.

"Interpretive Prospectus, Fort Washington Park". Unknown - dates from parkway era.

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Toogood, Anna Coxe, "Warburton Manor, Maryland". March 20, 1970.

Schroeder, Clyde L., "The Commanding Officer's House, Fort Washington", Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section, D.S.C. 1977.

Project Title: Interpretive Plan  
Fort Washington, Maryland  
National Capital Parks-East

Description: To prepare a comprehensive prospectus to guide interpretive development for Fort Washington park. This document will guide the National Park Service Interpretive Design Center (Harpers Ferry Center) and the park staff in the development of specific interpretive production plans. It will establish a framework from which exhibits, audio-visuals, waysides and publications will be produced. It will guide the interpretive use of historic buildings and future development of personal services.

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Field Study

Dates: August 22-25, 1976 .

Funding: \$15,000 FY76TA and FY77 cont.

Completion

Date: June 30, 1977