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general management plan

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VALLEY FORGE



NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / PENNSYLVANIA

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APPROVED:

James W. Coleman, Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region

June 8, 1982

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Pennsylvania

Denver Service Center
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior

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FOREWORD

Valley Forge National Historical Park is located in the hill country of southeastern Pennsylvania approximately 12 miles west of the Philadelphia city line. It is the site of the winter encampment of a major portion of the American Continental army under the command of Gen. George Washington from December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778.

Organized public interest in the historic area began as early as 1878 when the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge was created to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the encampment and to secure Washington's headquarters as a memorial. In 1893 the commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorized creation of Valley Forge State Park and acquired 250 acres of encampment lands. Additional acreages were acquired during succeeding years.

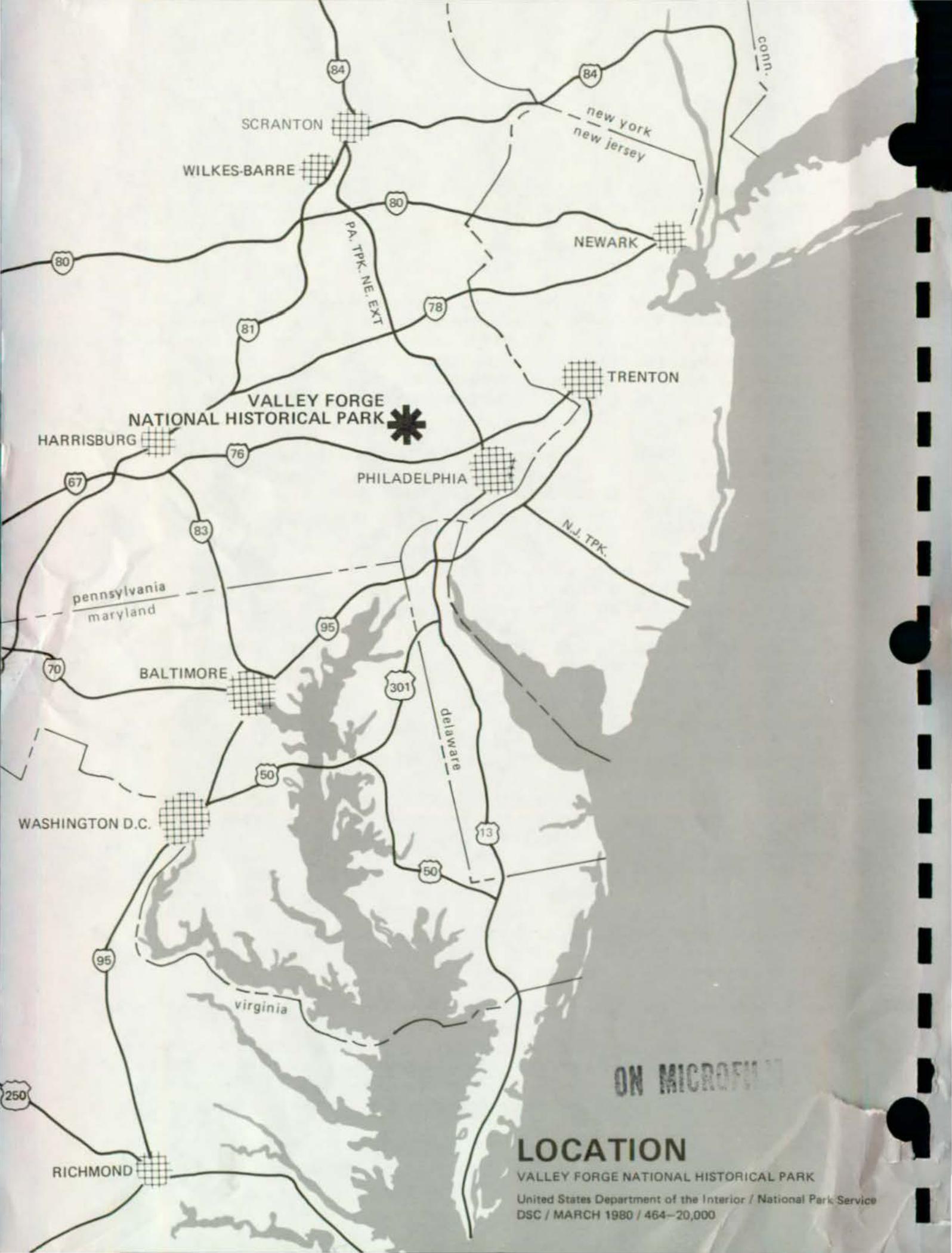
On July 30, 1975, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed Act 53 authorizing transfer of Valley Forge State Park to the federal government (see appendix A). The act provided that "the deed of conveyance shall limit the use of the land to recreational and historical purposes only." On July 4, 1976, Congress enacted Public Law 94-337 authorizing establishment of Valley Forge National Historical Park "to preserve and commemorate for the people of the United States the area associated with the heroic suffering, hardship, and determination and resolve of General George Washington's Continental Army during the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge. . . ." On June 28, 1980, the Parks and Recreation Act (PL 96-287) authorized the addition of 682.4 acres to the park and increased the land acquisition ceiling.

Major state restoration and development of the park was completed in 1977 based on a report entitled A Master Plan for Valley Forge State Park. Several historic buildings were restored, many roads and parking lots were developed, and a large visitor center complex was built.

Pursuant to PL 94-337, the Department of the Interior was directed to prepare a master plan for the development of Valley Forge National Historical Park that is consistent with the objectives of the enabling legislation.

National Park Service planning efforts began in October 1977 with a series of public involvement consultations to identify problems, opportunities, and issues that would be addressed in the assessment of planning alternatives. In August 1978, a questionnaire was distributed in the park to gain further input.

The first planning document, the Environmental Assessment, was circulated for public review for approximately 30 days during June-July 1980. From that document components of various alternatives were selected to form the basis of the Draft General Management Plan, which was circulated for public review during December 1981. Comments were received from the public and were considered in the development of the final General Management Plan.



VALLEY FORGE
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

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LOCATION

VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
DSC / MARCH 1980 / 464-20,000

The regional director, Mid-Atlantic Region, determined that the selected alternative was neither controversial nor constituted a major federal action. Therefore, no environmental impact statement was prepared.

CONCEPT

Valley Forge remains today a site of paramount importance in the struggle for American independence. For it was during the winter encampment at Valley Forge, which lacked the glory or even exhilaration of battle, that the commitment of the patriots was put to the severest test. Because enormous practical obstacles to the creation of an army were overcome in the midst of deprivation, Valley Forge stands as an interval as significant as any battle.

At Valley Forge the Continental army achieved a balance between independent spirit and submission to a cause that would transform rebellion into something enduring. Valley Forge foreshadows the struggle to shape a nation out of revolution. The army demonstrated what the colonies would later observe--that a measure of independence must be sacrificed in order to gain liberty.

In the process leading to the authorization of Valley Forge National Historical Park, Congress provided a conceptual basis to guide planning for the park's management and use. In considering the authorizing legislation, which defined the purpose of the park, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs noted in House Report No. 94-112, May 14, 1976, that

the restoration and strengthening of the historic integrity of the Valley Forge site should be the first priority for any Federal management of the area. The Committee expects the Secretary to take early and positive steps, once the National Park Service assumes operational responsibilities, to manage the park with increased emphasis on the restoration and maintenance of the historic scene. Nonconforming recreational uses are to be phased down or relocated. Nonhistoric technological intrusions such as grass mowing are to be eliminated where possible and appropriate, and the rerouting or elimination of inappropriate and unsafe roadways is to be undertaken, as is possible.

The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 also established a policy for preservation and protection of structures that are historically significant.

Based on the requirements of law and the present condition of resources, the National Park Service has established a conceptual framework for future management, development, and use of the park. The major elements are preservation of significant historic resources, commemoration of significant events, management of recreation, and provision for health and safety.

Preservation of Park Resources

While much of the physical aspects of the encampment--hundreds of huts; denuded vegetation; trampled, muddy ground; open offal pits; and ashes of cooking fires--have long since vanished, much remains to be preserved. Included among the park's primary resources are the following:

The basic landform and topography that led to the encampment at this particular site

Original fortifications partially restored to retard deterioration and reconstructions on original sites and lines

Encampment structures that have survived more or less intact, that have been restored, or that remain partially intact within obviously later structures

Re-created soldiers' huts from earlier park development periods

Below-ground encampment remains such as offal pits, privy pits, hut outlines, fireplace foundations, bullets, and buttons

Artifacts ranging from muskets, swords, and pikes to rusted shovels, buttons, and coins

In all cases, the General Management Plan provides for the protection of these resources through restoration, preservation, or maintenance and use whether for interpretation or other appropriate park purposes.

Many of the park's historic resources are from later periods and have relevance to the encampment in lesser degrees. Some of these resources have significance of a historical or architectural nature not related to the encampment. These secondary resources include the following:

42 monuments placed throughout the park ranging from the National Memorial Arch to brigade markers and historic plaques

Structures such as houses or barns that were built in later years yet represent a type of structure present and in use during the encampment

Structures from the 19th and early 20th century important in relationship to the industrial development of the Valley Forge area

In most cases, these resources will be protected through preservation, maintenance, or modification to provide for uses appropriate to the park's purpose. These actions may be undertaken by the National Park Service

directly or in cooperation with appropriate nonprofit organizations. The determination of treatment is made relative to the significance of the resource, its condition, the availability of funds beyond those needed for preservation of the encampment resources, and public health and safety considerations.

Commemoration

Commemoration of the encampment of 1777-78 can be accomplished in numerous ways: by appropriate ceremonies and observances, by monumentation and memorialization, by providing visitors with the information and interpretation needed to understand encampment life and its meaning to us today, and by providing visitors with an opportunity to sense on the ground the presence of the encampment.

Ceremonies. Ceremonies are important in commemorating the significant events associated with the encampment. Five events in particular are celebrated throughout the year--the arrival of the Continental army on December 19, Washington's birthday celebrated on the weekend preceding the national holiday, French Alliance Day on May 6, the departure of the army on June 19, and Baron von Steuben's birthday in early October.

Other cultural events such as plays or concerts in the summer, if they are relevant to the themes and subthemes of the park, are also appropriate commemorative activities.

Monumentation. Erecting monuments is an appropriate means of commemorating the heroic suffering and hardship faced by the Continental Army encamped at Valley Forge. Only monuments that satisfy this purpose and are approved by the director of the National Park Service will be permitted.

Information and Interpretation. These services are necessary to communicate to visitors the significance and themes of the park. Information is best provided at the earliest point in any visit. This service will be provided at the major entrances to the park, including the visitor center, by the Park Service and in cooperation with other appropriate organizations.

Suitable methods of providing information include exhibits, the use of media presentations, and through personal contact. Information will also be provided about structures and sites outside the park that are managed by other organizations but relate to the purposes of the park.

Interpretation is also appropriate in areas of the park, such as Washington's headquarters, fortifications, and brigade sites, where historic resources represent the themes embodied in the purpose of the park. Methods of providing interpretation include wayside exhibits, personal contact, or literature and publications.

A Sense of the Encampment. Commemoration is at its best when visitors can sense and almost see the event occurring. This highly significant event can be depicted by creating vignettes of the conditions that existed

during the encampment. Several significant encampment sites-- Washington's headquarters area, Grand Parade, Artillery Park area, and surviving fortifications--lend themselves to this type of experience with little physical change. The Conway/Maxwell brigade area can provide this experience through the physical re-creation of encampment structures.

Recreation

Since its beginning as a state park in 1893, Valley Forge has been used as a regional park for such recreational pursuits as scenic viewing and driving, picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, sledding, and kite flying. These types of activities account for at least 75 percent of today's park use. The recreational uses that have developed are traditional and meet a deeply felt need, the demand for which will likely increase as the lands around the park continue to be developed for housing, commerce, and industry.

Many of the recreational uses at Valley Forge are compatible with the park's purposes and will continue to be encouraged. Hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding are examples of enjoyable recreational activities that also provide an alternate means of seeing the park. Recreation must be balanced with the primary mandates of preservation and commemoration. The concept for management of recreation includes replacing facilities and relocating certain activities that seriously conflict in their present locations, providing additional facilities as the availability of funds and land allows, and improving existing facilities such as the trail network.

Health and Safety

It is the obligation of the Park Service to ensure that people who use the park should be able to do so with reasonable safety. Corrective actions will be taken to eliminate obviously dangerous facilities or situations, and no new facilities or activities will be provided or encouraged that may endanger health and safety.

SUMMARY

The following section briefly describes the congressionally authorized land base of the park and summarizes the major proposals contained in "The Plan" section of this document.

Land Base

On July 4, 1976, Congress enacted PL 94-337, which authorized the establishment of Valley Forge National Historical Park and authorized the acceptance of the donation of the existing Valley Forge State Park. The 1976 Act provided an acreage figure of approximately 2,466 acres, which included 216 acres of private land to be acquired in fee and 2,250 acres of state park land. The Act of June 28, 1980 (PL 96-287), authorized an additional 682.4 acres. This included 482 acres to be acquired in fee, 149 acres by easement, and 51.4 acres of state land to be acquired by

donation. The 1980 Act also increased the authorization for land acquisition from \$8,622,000 to \$13,895,000 (see appendix A).

NPS policy states that each park with an active land acquisition program will prepare a plan for the protection and/or acquisition of park land; the plan will be developed with public participation. A Land Acquisition Plan was prepared for the lands authorized in 1976 and approved by the regional director on May 2, 1980. A Land Resource Protection Plan has been prepared for the most recent addition authorized by the 1980 Act and was approved by the regional director on March 9, 1982.

Cultural Resources Management

The primary emphasis of this plan is on the preservation and maintenance of the historic setting and remnants from the encampment period. An ongoing program of research will be established, and limited restoration will be undertaken as adequate data and funds become available.

Some modification of vegetation patterns and restoration of landforms will be undertaken; however, restoration of encampment conditions that would be destructive to the existing natural environment will not be undertaken.

In time the landscape will be restored and modern intrusions removed as possible from the most historically significant areas, such as Washington's headquarters and the inner line of defense.

A full range of treatments will be applied to the park's 247 classified structures. The level of treatment of the structures will be based on their historical significance and value for contemporary uses. In general, structures in the Washington's headquarters area will be restored or partially restored. Four historic road traces and five earthworks will be restored. Major officers' quarters will be partially restored, and the most historically significant ancillary structures and archeological sites will be preserved. Twenty-one other structures will be modified for adaptive use. Four major structures and twenty huts will be demolished, and the remaining classified buildings and ruins will be maintained or minimally treated to ensure public safety.

A sufficient number of huts (20 to 60) representing a regiment will be re-created in the center of the park to provide visitors with a sense of the encampment and camp life.

The 42 monuments spread throughout the park, all of which were constructed after the Revolution, will be preserved for their inspirational and commemorative value.

Research will be a very important function for the future of Valley Forge. Ongoing archeological research will be undertaken to provide information about the encampment. Archival and artifact collections will be acquired as funds and materials become available and as defined as appropriate in the scope of collections statement.

Natural Resources Management

Natural resources in the historic zone will be managed to enhance the historic setting. In the natural environment or recreation subzones, natural resources will be managed for maximum benefit of the natural systems or recreational uses. Total tree cover will be decreased as individual trees die, as sight lines between fortifications are cleared, and as exotic species are removed. Vegetative screens will be established on the periphery of the park. No active wildlife management will be undertaken by the National Park Service.

Water resources will be managed to ensure adequate water supplies for the future. The Park Service will monitor water quality and quantity in the park and will work with other agencies and interests to prevent further deterioration. No critical actions are proposed for floodplains, and no actions are proposed for wetlands. The park will maintain a systematic approach in dealing with geologic hazards such as subsidence and sinkholes.

Interpretation and Visitor Use

Interpretation will focus on the encampment period, and interpretive opportunities will be located in areas where physical resources best represent the themes. A comprehensive media plan of waysides and exhibits will be developed to augment personal services.

Information and orientation will be provided at three sites at the major entrances to the park. The primary interpretive effort will be in the Washington's headquarters area. Interpretation of camp life will continue at Muhlenberg's brigade until an encampment scene can be re-created in the center of the park. The defense of the encampment will be interpreted through exhibits at redoubt 3. Other aspects of the encampment will be interpreted during peak visitor seasons at structures that represent a specific function.

Because the park is located in one of the nation's largest metropolitan areas and already receives heavy visitation, the Park Service recognizes that recreational activity in the park will remain a significant element. With sensitive management, a historic preservation approach can adequately address the needs of the recreational community and yet provide for the protection of the prime historic resources.

The core area of the park will be reserved for quiet recreational activities. More active forms of recreation will be encouraged in areas that are not visually intrusive on the historic scene and in areas where cultural resources have been substantially altered.

Areas north of the Schuylkill River will be developed for more intensive forms of recreation. A new canoe launch and play areas will be developed in the northwestern section of the park. An organized group walk-in camping facility will be provided north of the Betzwood picnic area. Picnic areas in the primary historic sites will be relocated, and 225 additional picnic tables will be provided in 8 new picnic areas.

General Development

Historic structures will be adaptively used to the greatest degree practical. The maintenance area will be expanded, and new concession facilities will be provided. Some intrusive restrooms will be removed, and nine new restrooms will be constructed.

To ensure the integrity of the historic core, and when acceptable alternate routes become available, Gulph Road will be returned to a trace. County Line Road will be removed from Gulph Road to the entrance of the maintenance area. The existing park entrance drive will be removed and revegetated, and a new entrance to the visitor center will be constructed.

The Park Service strongly supports completion of the Pottstown bypass, the Phoenixville spur, and on-off ramps at Pawling Road from the Pottstown bypass to divert commuter traffic away from the park and to serve recreation and historic properties on the north side of the Schuylkill River. The Park Service will cooperate with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to improve public safety on commuter roads through the park.

Parking areas will be modified, removed, or constructed, with a reduction of 18 percent in total number of spaces to better serve visitor needs and to more efficiently control visitor use concentration.

A tour bus system will be provided within the park.

Missing segments of the park's trail system will be constructed, and the trail network will be connected to the regional trail system. Overhead power lines will be removed or buried where feasible. Wastewater disposal systems will be upgraded to meet local standards.

The Park Service will conduct an active program of cooperation, providing technical assistance to surrounding communities and public and private nonprofit entities for the protection, rehabilitation, or preservation of properties near the park that are related to the purpose of the park.

Proposed development projects at Valley Forge have been prioritized and phased over three 5-year periods. This phasing has been outlined in appendix B.

Estimated Costs

The total capital development costs for Valley Forge (in 1981 dollars) are estimated at \$11,353,289 (see appendix C for breakdown of the cost estimate).

The estimated annual operating costs for the park total \$3,750,746. This figure includes existing needs and future needs after plan implementation (see appendix D).

THE ENVIRONMENT

THE REGION

Valley Forge National Historical Park is physiographically located in the Piedmont province of Pennsylvania and borders the Great Valley. The Piedmont is an area with elevations ranging from 100 to 500 feet above sea level and rolling or undulating uplands, low hills, fertile valleys, and well-drained soils. These features, combined with the prevailing climate of long, warm summers and an average annual precipitation of 46 inches, aided this area in becoming the leading agricultural section of the state. Now, however, many productive farms have given way to urban pressures. An industrial/commercial corridor interspersed with multiunit residential developments and older suburban residences extends from the city of Philadelphia northwest to the eastern and southeastern borders of the park. The remainder of the area surrounding the park is largely characterized by low- to mid-density housing. The few remaining farms and open spaces are rapidly being claimed by commercial and residential development, which serves employees of local industry as well as Philadelphia commuters. Demand for additional roads to serve such growth has expanded the highway network into a complicated crisscross of expressways, arterial highways, and interchanges.

The region is defined by natural and man-made barriers occurring along the southern, southwestern, and eastern edges, specifically the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers and the heavy population concentrations extending from Wilmington, Delaware, to Trenton, New Jersey. The region is limited on the north and west by terrain and distance.

Socioeconomic Factors

Governmental Entities. Valley Forge falls under the jurisdiction of numerous governmental entities. As a federal landholding, federal laws and regulations are enforced. Previously owned and operated by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Valley Forge has been greatly influenced by state policy. The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission is the government-mandated standard regional planning agency for five counties in this area of Pennsylvania along with five counties in western New Jersey. Although the commission has no decision-making power, the policies and standards it recommends have a tremendous influence on the Valley Forge environs.

Valley Forge National Historical Park lies partially in two counties and is surrounded by five townships. In Chester County to the southwest are Schuylkill and Tredyffrin townships and in Montgomery County to the north and east are Upper Merion, West Norriton, and Lower Providence townships. Each of these townships determines its own land use and zoning and therefore has external influences over the park.

Existing Land Use. The regional land use pattern of general bands running from northeast to southwest has resulted from influences of history, geography, geology, and changing economic base.

Population distribution and related development have historically followed transportation systems. Villages grew along the waterways at mills and inns, and the early road network connected these villages. Industrial growth and freight transportation brought about the development of the Schuylkill Canal and the early Pennsylvania railroads. By the mid-19th century, advancing railroad lines opened up previously inaccessible areas and brought about a change in demography. This trend has become more pronounced with the commonality of the automobile and has resulted in today's suburban sprawl.

The primary land use control mechanism in Pennsylvania is zoning. Zoning authority is vested in the municipalities, whereas county governments have no zoning authority. Zoning ordinances are individualized and vary greatly between municipalities. Traditionally these ordinances have been developed to accommodate demand and reflect current problems within the municipalities.

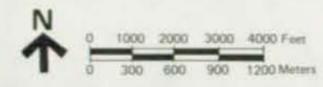
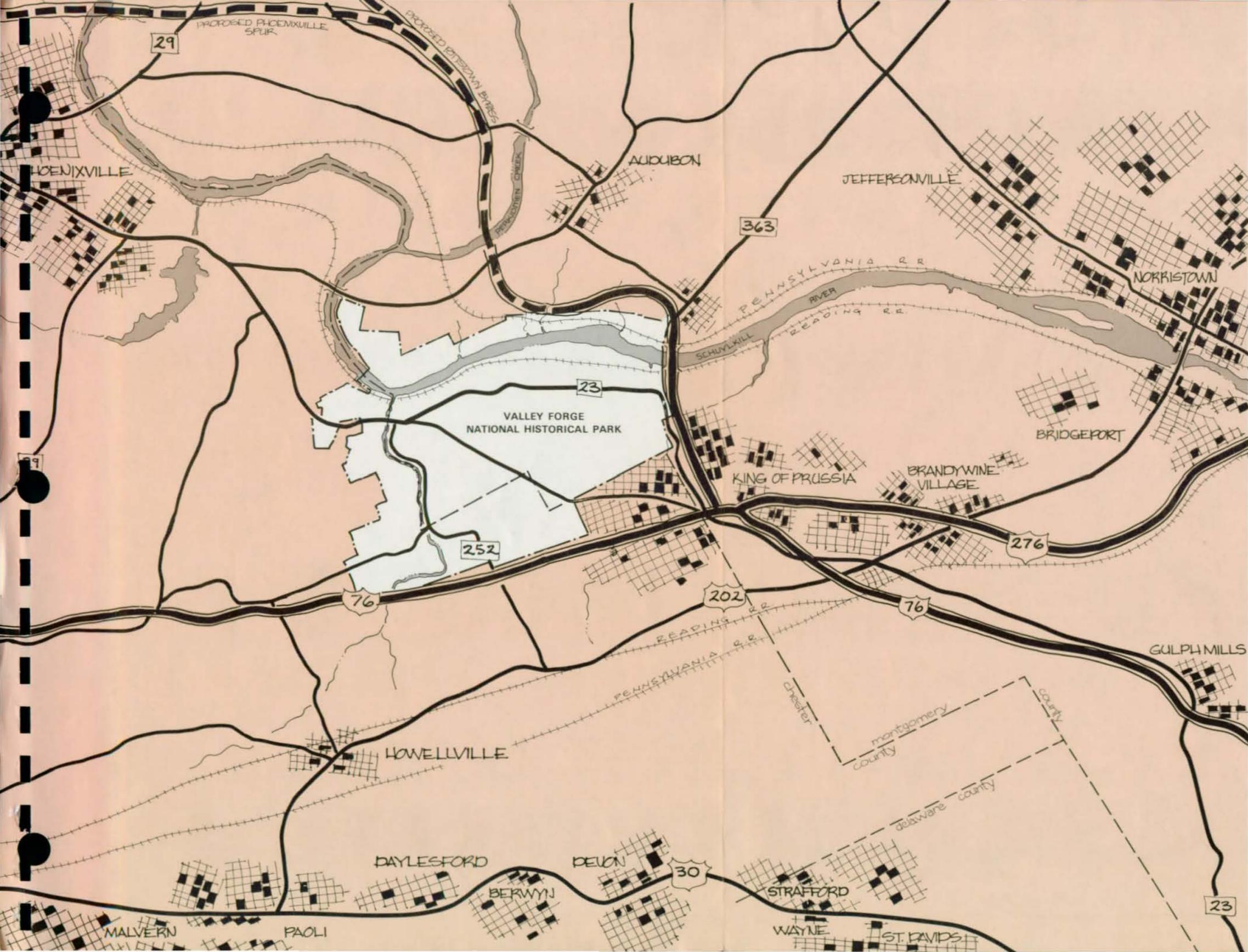
The overall pattern of zoning around the park is generally stable. Some areas are not yet fully developed, particularly those that are zoned residential. In-fill of these areas is not considered to be an intrusion on the park. However, planned commercial developments, particularly multi-storied structures, would intrude on the historic scene and increase local population pressure on the historic resources.

Population. Philadelphia County, the most heavily populated county in the Delaware Valley, has shown a decrease in population of over 7 percent since the 1970 census. Populations of neighboring counties to Valley Forge National Historical Park have increased since the census--Montgomery County by 1.4 percent and Chester County by 6 percent. The majority of this growth occurred along or near the major east-west artery, Interstate 76. Boroughs and cities in Chester County are experiencing decreases in population, while many rural townships are showing marked increases.

Employment/Economics. Montgomery County is the most highly industrialized suburban county in the Delaware Valley and has benefited greatly from industrial out-migration from center city Philadelphia. Chester County has also benefited from this migration; however, it remains the least industrialized county in the standard metropolitan statistical area.

Employment in this area is diverse, with the greatest participation in manufacturing, trade, and services. In Chester and Montgomery counties, manufacturing occupies approximately 37 percent of the work force. Participation in trade is somewhat heavier in Montgomery County (22 percent) than in Chester County (17 percent); the reverse is true in services (Montgomery, 20 percent; Chester, 22 percent).

Over the past ten years the value of goods produced in these counties has shown an increase (Montgomery, 90.6 percent; Chester, 112.2 percent). Total wages and salaries increased as well, although employment remained relatively steady in Chester County and decreased in Montgomery County. These factors have combined to produce a substantial increase in the average wage of a manufacturing employee.



VICINITY

VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
DSC / MARCH 1980 / 464-20,001

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Historic/Recreational Resources

The Delaware Valley contains some of the most culturally rich lands in the eastern United States. The "cradle of liberty" in Philadelphia is the site of a great many events associated with the colonial struggle for independence. Some of the most significant sites are within Independence National Historical Park, which is located in downtown Philadelphia. Among these are Carpenter's Hall (owned and managed by the Carpenter's Company) and Independence Hall, sites of the First and Second Continental Congresses, respectively.

Numerous significant revolutionary war sites in the public domain are located near Valley Forge. These include Washington Crossing State Park, Brandywine Battlefield Park, Fort Washington State Park, and Pottsgrove Mansion in Pottstown. Other revolutionary war sites within a short driving distance of Valley Forge include the Princeton and Monmouth battlefields in New Jersey and the Paoli and Germantown battlefields in Pennsylvania. Several hospital sites in Pennsylvania associated with the revolutionary war and the 1777-78 winter encampment are located near Valley Forge. These include Ephrata Cloister in Ephrata, Moravian Brethren's House in Bethlehem, and Yellow Springs Hospital in Chester Springs.

Morristown National Historical Park, some 75 miles north in Morristown, New Jersey, was the site of Washington's encampments during the winters immediately preceding and following the Valley Forge encampment.

The site of the Valley Forge encampment takes its name from the iron forge that stood on Valley Creek. The forges and furnaces in southeastern Pennsylvania were critical sources of weapons for the Continental army. Restored forges in the area include the Cornwall Furnace in Cornwall and the Hopewell Furnace and Forge at Hopewell Village National Historic Site.

In addition to the educational/interpretive experience, most of the historic sites offer the visitor recreational opportunities such as picnicking, hiking, and bicycling. Additional recreational opportunities are provided in a few historical parks such as Fort Washington, which offers fishing and group canoeing. However, the majority of more active recreational use is provided by the private sector and by the state in parks administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources.

Most of the state parks in the region are water oriented, providing for activities such as swimming, boating, and fishing. Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, a federally managed water-related recreation facility on the upper Delaware River, is located approximately 80 miles north of Valley Forge.

Camping in the region is provided predominantly by the private sector. Of the state parks within a 50-mile radius of Valley Forge, only French Creek provides family and group camping. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources does not anticipate development of camping facilities in parks under its jurisdiction.

Hunting and fishing are somewhat limited in the region, although some state game lands are located in the French Creek State Park area, and fishing is allowed in Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River.

Several Pennsylvania state parks offer special programs and facilities that are accessible to the physically disabled. Many of the parks provide environmental education, and two sites were established specifically for this purpose--Nolde Forest State Park in Berks County and Tinicum National Environmental Center in south Philadelphia.

Numerous other natural areas exist in the region. Mill Grove, the home of John James Audubon, is a wildlife sanctuary adjacent to Valley Forge National Historical Park. Fairmount Park, a rural park within the city of Philadelphia, remains today as the nation's largest city park.

The popularity of trails and paths, particularly bicycle paths, has greatly expanded in the last decade. The East Coast Bicycle Trail, which runs along designated public roadways, passes through the national historical park. The Philadelphia Valley Forge Trail, sponsored by the Sierra Club, will be the final link between the city of Philadelphia and the Appalachian Trail. When this segment of the trail is completed, it will connect the 8.5 miles of bicycle paths in Fairmount Park to Valley Forge along the Schuylkill River. The Horseshoe Trail, which may be used for horse and foot traffic, originates near Washington's headquarters in Valley Forge, continues through French Creek State Park, and proceeds beyond Harrisburg, where it ties in with the Appalachian Trail.

Park lands in southeastern Pennsylvania have nearly tripled since 1973 because of the ever-increasing need for recreation facilities expressed by urban and suburban residents. Nevertheless, unmet needs continue to exist in the state.

Through extensive research and analysis, the Pennsylvania Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan has determined the present and future recreational demands and has established policies and parameters for meeting these demands. The outdoor recreation plan identifies the 19 most popular outdoor activities and indicates statewide needs in each of the recreational categories. The need for more facilities in several recreational categories is distinctly higher in the southeastern region (including Philadelphia and Valley Forge) than in the state as a whole. For example, there is an expressed need for bicycle paths, hiking/walking trails, and picnic areas, both with tables and grills and passive/natural areas conducive to blanket picnicking. Other more active recreation facilities needed include tennis courts, swimming pools, playgrounds, and ballfields.

The outdoor recreation plan also identifies day-to-day, close-to-home recreational needs as the most crucial. Historically these needs have been the responsibility of local governments. Under current policy the federal government is somewhat limited in its capacity to directly meet these needs. However, Valley Forge does meet some day-to-day needs for many local recreationists. Many popular recreational activities, including sight-seeing, picnicking, boating, fishing, bicycling, horseback riding, hiking, and jogging, are currently and will continue to be

available at Valley Forge. A few of the facilities that support such uses impinge upon significant historic resources, and these facilities will be relocated.

Access

Valley Forge lies at the intersection of the region's major transportation arteries. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, I-76/I-276, passes along the southern boundary of the park. The Schuylkill Expressway, I-76, runs from Camden, New Jersey, to merge with the turnpike near the southeastern corner of the park. Currently, these are the only limited access highways serving the heavily populated western suburbs and center city Philadelphia.

Interstate 95, the primary north-south seaboard artery, passes through Philadelphia along the west bank of the Delaware River. Across the Delaware River in New Jersey are two additional freeways--I-295, which serves suburban Camden/Philadelphia, and the New Jersey Turnpike.

Numerous secondary and local roads serve the suburban area around Valley Forge. Pennsylvania (PA) 23, 252, and 363 run through the park and carry heavy loads of local and commuter traffic. A portion of the proposed Pottstown bypass passes along the eastern boundary of the park and crosses the Schuylkill River near the Betzwood area of the park. When completed, this highway has the potential of greatly reducing traffic congestion on park roads.

The Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority provides direct bus service from Philadelphia along the Schuylkill Expressway connecting to Old Gulph Road. The bus line serves King of Prussia and the national historical park.

Airline service is available to Philadelphia International Airport, North Philadelphia Airport, and airports in Lancaster, Reading, and Allentown. General service airports are also located in Pottstown, West Chester, and Colledgeville near Evansburg State Park.

THE PARK

Cultural Resources

The area around Valley Forge was used in prehistoric times (Archaic and Woodland periods), although little evidence of occupation has been found. This was probably due to the extremely shallow depth of surface deposits and the relatively intense land use since colonial times. That area of Pennsylvania was settled by Europeans about 1700 when William Penn granted 7,800 acres of the "Manor of Mount Joy" to his daughter Letitia and her husband, who eventually divided and sold the property. In 1742-43, the Mount Joy Forge began operations at Valley Creek, and the community around it began growing. By the 1750s a sawmill was added and later a gristmill to process the grain from the farmland adjacent to the creek. The Potts and Dewees families owned and operated what had come to be known as Valley Forge.

During the early part of the war for independence, much action had taken place around Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The 1777 British campaign had two major but not well-coordinated objectives. Lt. Gen. John Burgoyne and Brig. Gen. Barry St. Leger would lead an invasion down the Hudson and Mohawk rivers to Albany, where they would come under the command of Gen. Sir William Howe. General Howe would capture Philadelphia, the American capital. If these actions did not end the war, a southern campaign would follow.

By September, General Washington was holding at Chadd's Ford, between the British and Philadelphia. Howe sent some of his troops to attack the Continentals, and while this diversion tactic was progressing, he and the main body of British troops crossed Brandywine Creek farther upstream, then turned back and hit the Continental army hard. After a period of confusion, Washington then reassembled his men at Chester. Howe remained relatively stationary in Chester Valley while the Continentals began emptying storehouses in the area. They were in the process of removing stores from Valley Forge when they were met by a British raiding party. Howe then moved to Swede's Ford, and Anthony Wayne was sent in pursuit. The British, however, turned to surprise him at Paoli and then proceeded to occupy and burn Valley Forge. At that time in September 1777, the sawmill and forge were burned. The gristmill remained until 1843 when it, too, fell victim to fire.

Howe and his troops moved on to Germantown and Philadelphia. After taking over Forts Mifflin and Mercer, making Philadelphia a safe haven, they settled into winter quarters but not without one unsuccessful attempt to engage Washington at Whitemarsh. Washington then crossed over to Gulph Mills and proceeded to Valley Forge for winter quarters. These quarters were suggested by Gen. Louis Duportail, a French officer, who reconnoitered the Valley Forge area and designed an encampment for the site. This design, which became known as the Duportail Plan, is a fairly good representation of the actual encampment.

The first tasks in establishing the encampment were to provide housing and other basic necessities for the thousands of men and at the same time fortify it against British attack. Divided into brigades, the soldiers had orders to construct housing following certain regulations set up by Washington. Some houses were rented from local farmers for officers' quarters, such as those occupied by Washington and Varnum. Later, fortifications were constructed according to specifications set up by Baron Friedrich von Steuben and General Washington, although some remained unfinished at the time the army left Valley Forge.

Most of the men were housed in huts built with available materials. The ordered size of the huts was approximately 16 by 18 feet. Some of the huts had earthen floors, some had split log floors, some had no doors, and some had doors or other parts made of sawn boards, few of which were available. Roofs were covered with oak shakes, with turf and dirt, with a combination of wood and earth, and even with tent canvas, although that practice was prohibited. Recent archeological evidence indicates that certain huts were partially excavated, although it is not known whether these were dwelling huts. Some of the huts were smaller or larger than the ordered size and were not laid out in the regular pattern they were supposed to be. According to the latest historical

research, the number of huts could have been anywhere between 900 and 2,000, and most evidence seems to indicate higher numbers than previously thought. Construction of the huts continued sporadically through May, with new ones constructed to replace decrepit dwellings or to house new troops arriving at the encampment. By June 10 the army had moved into tents again.

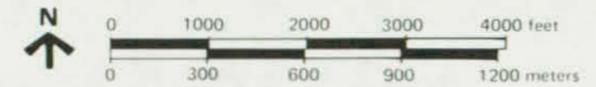
According to orders issued by Washington, each brigade was to construct at least one hospital building in addition to the huts. Other encampment structures, whether temporary or more permanent, would have included stores for clothiers, military supplies, and other provisions. None of the locations of these are known, but they are probably within the existing park boundary. The provost's house and guardhouse, including a stone barn for prisoners, were located somewhere in the encampment. Some of the huts were located on the west side of Valley Creek where the artificers worked, although the boundaries of their camps and workshops are not known.

Construction of the entrenchments and redoubts began in January 1778 and continued until the Continental army officially left Valley Forge. The outer line entrenchments and the redoubts were plowed after the encampment and the land reverted to agricultural uses. The inner line entrenchments remained nearly intact because the steeper terrain was less suitable for agricultural purposes.

In general, the scene at the encampment would have been rather busy and noisy, with a great deal of activity around Washington's headquarters and where the artificers worked. According to historian Jacqueline Thibaut, the encampment would have been tightly packed along the inner and outer line, with huts aligned in regular rows or roughly ordered, some aboveground and some partially excavated. Most of the vegetation would have been removed for hut construction or fuel except what was needed for strategic purposes. The ground surface would probably have been mud or bare earth when dry because of the constant trampling by thousands of feet and hooves. Reports indicate that there was no refuse removal and that slaughter pens with hides steaming for later transport were common. The stench, garbage, and mud made living conditions extremely unhealthy.

During the winter continuous, and sometimes bloody, picket action occurred. Although there was ample opportunity to get wounded or killed, the prospect of death from disease was always greater than from battle wounds.

Although the Continentals possessed a variety of skills, major coordination problems existed in matching available raw materials with available tools and skilled workers. Having all of them on hand at one time proved to be an organizational challenge of often insurmountable proportions. Tools were in short supply through January, but those available in camp were used in constructing Sullivan's Bridge, taking away from other building programs, including the huts. Food crises occurred in the encampment on several occasions: In December insufficient numbers of cattle were sent to the encampment; in February both meat and flour were in short supply because of a logistical breakdown; and in May there was an increase in the size of the army but no proportional increase in



ENCAMPMENT PERIOD RESOURCES

- ROAD
- POSSIBLE TRACE ROAD
- STRUCTURES STILL STANDING
- REDOUBT STILL STANDING
- EARTHWORKS STILL STANDING
- STRUCTURES NOT STANDING
- REDOUBT NOT STANDING
- EARTHWORKS NOT STANDING

ENCAMPMENT PERIOD RESOURCES SHOWN ONLY ON DUPORTAIL PLAN

- HUT LOCATION
- STRUCTURES
- ABATIS (obstacles formed by felled trees and branches)
- REDAN

RECONSTRUCTIONS OF ENCAMPMENT PERIOD RESOURCES

- HUTS
- REDOUBT

POST ENCAMPMENT PERIOD

- PARK BOUNDARY
- ROADS AND PARKING
- STRUCTURES

NOTES:
 1. Information on this map is derived from the Duportail, Davis, and Pennypacker maps at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Jared Sparks maps at Cornell University.
 2. See the Valley Forge Historical Research Report, Vol. 3, (revised ed. 1982), for details and explanation of features.
 3. Montgomery County was part of Philadelphia County until September 10, 1784.
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ENCAMPMENT PERIOD CULTURAL RESOURCES
 VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

foodstuffs. Clothing was generally in short supply due to administrative and financial problems.

From all reports the army seems to have been a somewhat disgruntled and frustrated group of men who suffered because of material shortages. Key staff officers such as the clothiers and paymaster tended to stay away from the encampment whenever possible, sometimes fearing for their safety. In spite of many problems, the army held together. With the aid of Conway and Varnum, the deficiencies in drilling practices and maneuvers were already beginning to be addressed when von Steuben arrived.

When the army decamped from Valley Forge, the area remained a hospital center and ordnance depot as late as 1780. As the camp fell out of use, some of the huts were abandoned and the materials salvaged while others decayed. By 1781 some of the huts were inhabited and some were auxiliary farm buildings, but the majority had rotted or were split into rails. By 1840 only depressions remained of the almost 2,000 original huts. The land slowly returned to cultivated fields and wood lots.

The 19th century saw the development of two industrial villages in the area--one along Valley Creek and one in Port Kennedy. After the war a rolling and splitting mill, a forge, an armory, a cotton mill, and a paper mill were constructed along the creek. Port Kennedy became the center of a flourishing lime business, employing more than 400 persons at the height of production. During the first half of the 19th century the Reading Railroad was constructed following the south shoreline of the Schuylkill River. In 1825 the Schuylkill Canal was built, also along the south side of the river.

A movement to set Valley Forge aside as a commemorative place actually began in 1876 with the centennial celebration, but it was not until 1893 that the park was established by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the Valley Forge Park Commission as the governing authority. During the commission's time, certain activities having major impacts on the park land and its resources took place. Monuments and huts were constructed, and buildings and earthworks were restored with varied degrees of accuracy. Boy Scout jamborees occurred in 1950, 1957, and 1964, during which time utility lines were laid, and the scouts occupied most of the park land that was not wooded. Extensive surface and subsurface disturbance occurred during these jamborees.

Many cultural resources, from buildings such as Washington's headquarters to earthworks such as the redoubts to artifacts and archeological sites, remain within the park boundaries. All have varying levels of integrity; some date before or during the encampment, and many postdate the encampment. Descriptions of the known cultural resources can be found in appendix G.

The present boundaries of Valley Forge National Historical Park incorporate several properties of national significance included on the National Register of Historic Places: the 2,155-acre Valley Forge State Park (10-15-66), General von Steuben's quarters (11-28-72), Major-General Lord Stirling's quarters (2-15-74), Lafayette's quarters

(6-20-74), and Washington's headquarters (2-11-73). In addition, the Park Service is currently preparing National Register nomination forms for the national historical park.

Natural Resources

This section summarizes the natural environmental conditions within Valley Forge National Historical Park. A more complete description can be found in the Environmental Assessment.

Valley Forge is an area of exceptional natural beauty. The park consists of open fields, wooded hills, and valleys. For many years the broad expanses of rolling fields and seasonal color change have attracted national and local attention. Today, high-rise and commercial buildings are rapidly growing around the perimeter, and unfortunately, these views of development are most obvious from the more heavily traveled roads and viewing spots.

In addition to the long pastoral views and detailed views of monuments and memorials, Valley Forge has an abundance of contrasting visual features. Valley Creek on the west and the Schuylkill River on the north provide an important visual contrast to the surrounding vegetation.

Valley Forge has a humid continental climate. Daily temperatures average 74°F. Summers are long and at times uncomfortably hot. The highest temperature on record is 111°F (July 1936). Light wind movement and high relative humidity make conditions oppressive. During the coldest months, temperatures average 32°F. Temperatures of 0°F or lower have been recorded, with a record low of -16°F.

Annual precipitation averages 46 inches in Chester County. The average seasonal snowfall is 30 inches. Philadelphia does experience both hurricanes and tornadoes of varying degrees of intensity.

Floods may occur at any time of the year in Pennsylvania, but generally, the most widespread flooding occurs during winter and spring. Floods may be expected at least once in most years, with severe floods occurring about once every eight years. Major flooding occurred along the Schuylkill River in 1902, 1935, 1942, 1955, and 1969.

Valley Creek, formerly a fine trout stream, has been altered by man's activities. Industrial spills have occurred three times in the past ten years. Toxic wastes may leach from a now inactive landfill upstream. Based on 1978 data from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, the water quality of the creek is fair, although swimming is not recommended because of bacterial counts. The water quality of the Schuylkill River has been adversely affected by industrial and sewage discharges all along its course. Water quality generally deteriorates steadily as it moves downstream. The sulfate and phosphate content is high, and the water has been described as having a consistently yellow or brown appearance and musty or chemical odor. According to the Philadelphia Municipal Water Department, the water quality of the

Schuylkill River is improving. The Schuylkill has been designated a component of the state rivers system, and efforts are being made to further improve its water quality.

Limestone deposits such as those in the valley of the park are good sources of groundwater. However, groundwater in these deposits can easily be contaminated by on-lot sewage disposal systems.

The floodplains associated with Valley Forge National Historical Park, the Schuylkill River, and Valley Creek have been extensively modified by man prior to establishment of the park. The Schuylkill has been dredged to permit shipping and to remove coal silt; siltation basins have been dug in the floodplain; and an embankment has been constructed for operation of a railroad. Large areas along the Schuylkill and Valley Creek are in the 100-year and 500-year floodplains. Executive Order 11988 requires that alternatives to locating development be considered and that natural and beneficial values of floodplains be restored wherever practicable. Consideration is also given to visitor and resource protection in the event of flooding.

Air quality near Valley Forge is generally within standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The only standards that were being exceeded in 1977 were for photochemical oxidants and nonmethane hydrocarbons, which are emitted into the air by automobiles and industry, respectively.

Three basic rock types are found in the park: dolomite, quartzite, and red beds (sandstones and shales). The dolomite in the valley is easily dissolved and has left underground stream channels. In this type of topography with its underground channels, at times so much rock will be dissolved that the ground above the channel will cave in. For example, in March 1978 a portion of the road near the Memorial Arch collapsed. The valley dolomite has few impurities and has been mined for its magnesium.

Soil characteristics such as particle size, permeability, and slope place limitations on development. Over one-half of the soils of Valley Forge are severely limited for disposal of effluent from septic tanks, and approximately one-third of the soils are severely limited for roads and parking areas. In fact, there is little land within the park where disposal of effluent from septic tanks and construction of roads and parking areas are environmentally sound, cost-effective uses.

Vegetation in the Valley Forge area has been disturbed by man for as long as humans have been there. Indians first burned the underbrush to facilitate their hunting of game. Later, the land was cleared for farmland, and wood was cut for home construction and firewood. The forge and kilns of the early industrial period would have been especially large consumers of firewood. Much of the land had already been cleared when General Washington and his men came to the area. After the troops arrived, even more trees were cut for huts and firewood. During the time of the encampment the area must have been almost devoid of trees. Since then, many trees have grown back naturally and others have been planted.

At present the vegetation in Valley Forge is neither what George Washington found when he arrived nor what was there when he left. Historical research has not uncovered any definitive data on the vegetation before or after the encampment. Therefore, what is described here is the potential natural vegetation of the area.

Ecologically, Valley Forge is situated within the eastern deciduous forest biome, which is one of the most biologically diverse biomes in the nation. It is dominated by deciduous trees, which lose their leaves during the winter season, interspersed with a generous mixture of evergreen trees.

The historical record indicates that the forests of this region were dominated by a mixture of oaks, the particular species depending on the moisture conditions of the site. White oak, red oak, and black oak dominated on moist sites. Chestnut oak, post oak, and scarlet oak appeared more prominently on drier sites. On the cooler, moister north-facing slopes, an element of the mixed mesophytic forest region occurred, being dominated by American beech, white oak, tulip poplar, and depending on the site, eastern hemlock. Several species of hickory, including mockernut, pignut, and bitternut, were common throughout the area. Other tree species, which were occasionally associated with the mixed oak forest, included chestnut, black walnut, black cherry, white ash, red elm, sourwood, black gum, and sweetgum. The forest included a complex understory dominated by native white flowering dogwood occurring over the full range of habitats in the region. Floodplain forests were dominated by an entirely different group of trees because of the vastly different set of environmental conditions present. The most abundant trees along the floodplain included boxelder, sycamore, slippery elm, silver maple, willow, and river birch.

Today the large wooded areas in the park provide shelter and sustenance for a variety of wildlife, including birds, white-tailed deer, foxes, squirrels, groundhogs, rabbits, raccoons, and opossums. Among the numerous species of snakes in the area, two are poisonous--the rattlesnake and the copperhead.

The river and stream complex contains several species of fish, including numerous largemouth and smallmouth bass, muskellunge, black crappies, shiners, bullheads, and sunfish. Trout are found only occasionally in the Schuylkill River.

There are no known federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species of plants or animals or any critical habitat of such species in Valley Forge National Historical Park.

Interpretation and Visitor Use

Interpretive Themes and Opportunities. Valley Forge has a place in every schoolchild's memory above that of Saratoga, Lexington, and Yorktown. Though encumbered with symbols of doubtful accuracy, the basic assumption that Valley Forge was of paramount importance is still correct. For it was in this winter encampment-- lacking the glory or even the exhilaration of battle--that the commitment of the patriots was

severely tested. Because the prospect of death from disease was far greater than from battle wounds, the question of what held the cause together in such circumstances still remains.

The colonists were not downtrodden peasants with everything to gain and nothing to lose by rebelling. The hardships to which they willingly subjected themselves far surpassed the list of grievances against the king--likewise the discipline to which they submitted in being transformed into a hard core of trained regulars. Von Steuben, the man responsible for the training, provides a clue to the character of the American soldier. He wrote to a friend in Europe: "In the first place, the genius of this nation is not in the least to be compared with that of Prussian, Austrian, or French. You say to your soldiers, 'do this,' and he doeth it, but I am obliged to say 'this is the reason why you ought to do that,' and then he does it."

The growth and change of the American army provides an encompassing theme. Within this context, the training and organization efforts show the molding of a unified army from a group of men with diverse geographical and military backgrounds. The variety and resourcefulness of the army and General Washington's character can be illustrated in the administration of the multiple problems faced during the winter. Part of these problems included the overwhelming inefficiencies of the quartermaster system and the military organization in general. The lessons learned at Valley Forge were applied the following year at Morristown where the improvements in organization can clearly be seen. All of these stories will be humanized by describing life during the encampment and the interaction of the people involved.

Interpretation in the park is provided by costumed or uniformed staff at several locations during the heavy visitor season. These include the visitor center, which also provides media presentations, Washington's headquarters, Muhlenberg's brigade, and Varnum's quarters. The Valley Forge Historical Society also has personnel and exhibits located in a private museum in the Washington Memorial Chapel. During winter months interpreters are stationed at the visitor center and at Washington's headquarters.

Special events such as French Alliance Day, Washington's birthday, von Steuben's birthday, and the dates of the arrival and departure of the Continental army are celebrated. Guided bus tours of the park or a rented tape tour for private autos are available. Various wayside signs mark earthworks, fortifications, locations of brigades, and artillery lines. Publications are available at the visitor center.

Recreational Opportunities. Estimates indicate that recreational use makes up about 75 percent of the total number of park users. However, some residents use the park with great frequency so one person who jogged daily would account for 365 visits.

Recreation takes the form of spontaneous activities such as kite flying, walking, frisbee-throwing, and blanket picnicking, or the more planned or active forms such as horseback riding, bicycling, sledding, boating and fishing on the Schuylkill River, organized games, or specialized

pursuits such as model airplane flying. Spontaneous recreation occurs throughout the park except in some restricted areas such as Washington's headquarters area. Concentrated recreation is restricted and currently occurs in picnic areas, certain fields, etc. An area north of the Schuylkill River is being prepared for some of these major high-intensity uses.

From observational data, picnicking is the most popular recreational activity. Hiking/walking and winter sports, including sledding, are the next two largest categories. Other activities in order of priority include bicycling, jogging, model airplane flying, fishing, horseback riding, and boating.

Visitor Use Patterns. Over the years use patterns at Valley Forge have developed along both historical and recreational lines. The kinds of activities visitors seek in the park are often related to proximity, frequency of visitation, and interests. Many visitors enjoy both the historic resources and recreational opportunities while others enjoy only one category. Table 1 indicates the park's principal activities and their popularity over a three-year period from 1978 through 1980.

Table 1. Park Visitor Day Use
(Typical Peak Summer Month)

Activity	Total Contacts 1978	% of Total 1978	% Change From 1978		Estimated Annual Contacts (1982)
			1979	1980	
Observation tower use	24,620	5.2	- 6	- 37*	0
Model airplane flying	3,150	0.6	-58	- 17	16,820
Horseback riding	730	0.1	-23	+ 63	6,728
Bicycling	5,685	1.2	-33	- 15	33,640
Dog walking	1,653	0.3	+ 6	+ 62	16,820
Jogging	3,241	0.6	+70	+ 78	40,368
Fishing	763	0.1	+42	+ 92	10,092
Boating	813	0.1	+33	+ 80	10,092
Bus riding	11,205	2.5	+73	+195	225,391
Kite flying	140	0	+58	+241	3,364
Picnicking	12,375	2.7	+ 2	+129	195,115
Visitor center use	25,318	5.3	+48	+ 41	242,211
Betzwood area use	24,060	5.1	+21	+ 38	228,755
Pleasure driving	243,360	51.5	-18	- 6	1,547,460
Visits to historic facilities	115,869	24.5	NA**	NA**	824,191
Total	472,982	100%			3,401,047

*Tower condemned and closed to public use.

**Not applicable because certain historic sites have been removed from the tour route.

Visitation figures included in this section are based on several sources, the most comprehensive of which is the park's monthly public use report. Another source includes a visitor use survey that was conducted during the summer of 1979 to provide data for this plan and to analyze a park bus transit system. Staff and planning team observations were also tapped for general visitation characteristics and trends.

The total volume of park-related use has greatly increased since 1975. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania estimated 1.7 million visits in 1975; there were 3.1 million visits in 1979 and 3.3 million in 1980. Traffic counts for 1979 totaled over 11 million.

Of all traffic through the park, 25 percent is estimated to be park visitors; of this percentage, about 25 percent has historical interest. The heaviest visitation occurs from April through December, with peak concentrations on holidays and weekends during special attractions such as fall color and dogwood flowering. In 1978 during the peak period, there were approximately 317,000 visitors per month compared with 93,000 visitors per month during the off-season (January-March). The 317,000 visitors per month is 11 percent of the theoretical capacity of the park's vehicle parking spaces. Since the state rehabilitation program, the bicentennial, and the park's recent national status, historically oriented visitation has increased dramatically. In 1978 over 250,000 visits were tallied at both Washington's headquarters and the visitor center.

Whereas historically oriented visitation is spread evenly throughout the week, nearly 40 percent of all recreational use occurs on weekends between 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. on Saturdays and 1:00 and 5:00 p.m. on Sundays. Almost 70 percent of all Sunday visits take place during these peak hours. On a typical peak Sunday, 90 percent of all visitors use private automobiles; the remainder use other forms of transportation, such as tour bus, horse, bicycle, or foot.

In 1979 the 25 percent of Sunday visitors with historical interest (2,322 visitors) required 580 vehicle parking spaces at Washington's headquarters, the visitor center, Varnum's quarters, and Washington Memorial Chapel. The remaining 75 percent of Sunday visitors with recreational interest (6,967 visitors) required 1,742 autos to be parked at outlying areas as well as major historic sites.

At present the 1,333 parking spaces serving historic sites will hold 16,000 cars with a 30-minute turnover during peak hours. The 1,241 spaces serving recreation areas will hold 7,400 cars with a turnover every 40 minutes. Based on the visitor use survey, the typical length of stay on the weekend of the historically oriented visitor is 27 minutes each at three sites; the visitor interested in weekend recreation stays about 37 minutes at one site. Total daily park capacity at the current turnover rate is theoretically about 93,600 historical and recreational use visitors.

Assumptions can be made about the various use patterns of visitors based on their proximity to the park and frequency of visitation. National visitors (those living more than 50 miles away and requiring lodging somewhere in the vicinity) will visit infrequently, maybe only once or twice during their lifetime. The full range of visitor information and

orientation, plus all interpretive facilities, picnic areas, and trails, could be used in association with seeing the historic resources. The visitor use survey indicated that 27 percent of the respondents were first-timers, and 33 percent were of national or regional origin. (The heaviest percentage of national visitation occurs during summer months.)

Regional visitors live from 25 to 50 miles away, which means they might seek accommodations in the area. They would likely visit the park several times a year though not as often as local users. Special events would particularly attract regional visitors. They might bring friends or relatives from out of the region on subsequent visits. After their initial orientation, regional visitors would likely concentrate on interpretive programs and historic resources of interest to them. Their use would be spread more evenly throughout the year than national visitors, and they would probably engage in some recreational pursuits during their visit.

Local users live within a 25-mile radius of the park, the majority in the suburban Philadelphia area. These visitors would use the park for historical purposes about like their regional counterparts; however, they would visit the park more frequently for recreational purposes. To continually reach this audience, interpretive programs would need to change with time or be more specialized, e.g., seminars, lectures, themes.

Existing Facilities

Visitor Use Facilities. Table 2 inventories existing visitor use facilities within the park. Table 4, which is included at the end of the "The Plan, General Development" section, shows a comparison of existing and proposed visitor use facilities (parking spaces, picnic tables, and restrooms).

Access/Circulation. Various geographic barriers have forced the regional transportation routes through Valley Forge. The Pennsylvania Turnpike (I-76) and County Line Expressway (PA 363) are man-made barriers, all of which have limited access to the park. Over the years increased traffic from housing developments has reinforced their utilitarian importance.

The primary mode of access to Valley Forge is by private vehicle. Local residents sometimes ride horseback, walk, or bicycle into the park. Direct access by public transportation is limited.

Three state routes--23, 252, and 363--lie within the boundaries of the park. PA 23, south of the Schuylkill River, carries commercial and commuter traffic. PA 252, on the western edge of the park, carries a heavy volume of truck traffic between PA 23 and US 202. PA 363 serves as an extension of PA 23 and as an access to the park from the east.

Traffic at the Valley Creek Bridge exceeds 14,000 vehicles a day, with 9,000 vehicles on PA 23, 4,000 on Gulph Road, and 1,200 on PA 252. Peak hour volumes on 23 are at 7:00-8:00 a.m. and 4:00-5:00 p.m. with approximately 1,000 vehicles per hour in both directions.

Table 2. Existing Visitor Use Facilities

Location	# of auto spaces	# of bus spaces	Parking (o = offstreet, s = onstreet)	Surface (c = cobble, a = asphalt, g = gravel)	Access (g = good, f = fair, p = poor)	Lighted	Planting	Picnic tables	picnic grills	Restrooms (x = perm., * = portable)	Trash receptacles	Drinking fountain	Telephone	Bike rack	Fire hydrant	Serves/Comments
Visitor center area	88	9	o	a	g	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	Park offices, auditorium, and visitor center
Upper parking lot																
Lower parking lot	239	21	o	a	f	x										Visitor center
Amphitheater	600		o	g	f	x						x				
Outer line defense area	270		o	g	f											Trailhead
Muhlenberg's brigade	43	6	o	a	g						x					Amphitheater
Outer Line Defense Drive	75		s	a	f											Redoubts 2 and 5 and Muhlenberg's Pa. and Va. huts
Memorial Arch	28		s	c	f	x	x			x	x					Outer line defenses
Wayne's Woods area	47	6	o	a	g		x			x			x	x		Arch
Picnic area	72	8	o	a	g			29		x	x	x				Picnic area, trailhead
Wayne statue	11		o	a	g					x						
Valley Forge Farms area																Trailhead
Knox parking	57	10	o	a	p					x		x				
Cul-de-sac parking	20		o	a	f					x						
Valley Forge service plaza (off PA Turnpike by PDOT)	258	37	o	a	g	x			x	x	x	x				No visitor use
Stirling's quarters area																No visitor use
Valley Creek Road (PA 252)	20		s	g	p					x						No designated spaces, Valley Creek, and trailhead
Post office	50		o	a	f					x						Post office, public use
Site of adjutant general's qtrs.	40	6	o	a	f/p		x			x						Site of adjutant general's quarters
Maryland monument	20		o	g	f/p											Maryland monument area
Washington's hdqrs. area																Concessions building, Washington's hdqrs. (Potts-Dewees house)
Concessions building	182	5	o	a	f/p	x	x	5		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Building 55	40		o	a	f		x			x						Building 55, guardhouses
Washington's hdqrs. - upper parking lot	136	5	o	a/g	f					x						Washington's hdqrs., Delaware marker
Sullivan's parking	24	5	o	a	f											Washington's hdqrs. overflow and trailhead
Redoubt 4	80	10	o	g	f					x						Redoubt 4
Maxwell's brigade parking	38	7	o	a	f					x						Monuments and abatis
Observation tower	70	2	o	a	g		x			x	x	x				Trails
Redoubt 3	13		s	a	p					x						Redoubt 3
Artillery Park picnic area	10		o	a	g			12		x	x	x				Knox's artillery, blacksmith's shop, picnicking, and trailhead
Varnum's quarters	20	12	o	a	g/f						x					Varnum's quarters and springhouse; von Steuben statue
Redoubt 1	57	6	o	a	f			39		x	x	x				Redoubt 1, trailhead, picnicking
Washington Memorial Chapel area																Chapel complex
NPS parking area	48	6	o	a	f		x		x	x	x					
Chapel store	27		o	a	f		x			x	x					Farmhouse
Site of Huntington's qtrs.	34	6	o	a	f						x					
Valley Forge Park train station																No visitor use
North side of tracks	30		o	g	f											No visitor use
South side of tracks	75		o	g	f	x	x		x	x		x				
Betzwood area																Boat launch
Lower picnic area	28		o	a	p	x										
Upper picnic area	69		o	a	p	x		49	x	x,*	x	x				River access
Pawling Road parking	40		o	g	g						x					
TOTAL	1,660 ^a	157 ^b		a												
	1,271	10		g												

^aOf this total, 335 asphalt auto spaces are outside the park.

^bOf this total, 37 asphalt bus spaces are outside the park.

At present PA 23 and PA 252 are important to both external through-traffic and to park visitation. Generally, park visitors tend to drive at or below the speed limit, whereas commercial and commuter traffic often forces traffic flow to exceed posted speed limits. The intersection of these roads, which is at the bottom of a steep grade, is the main entrance to the park from the west. This creates considerable conflict particularly when visitors are focusing on park features rather than traffic.

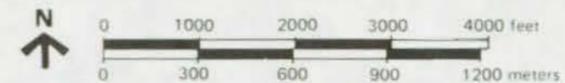
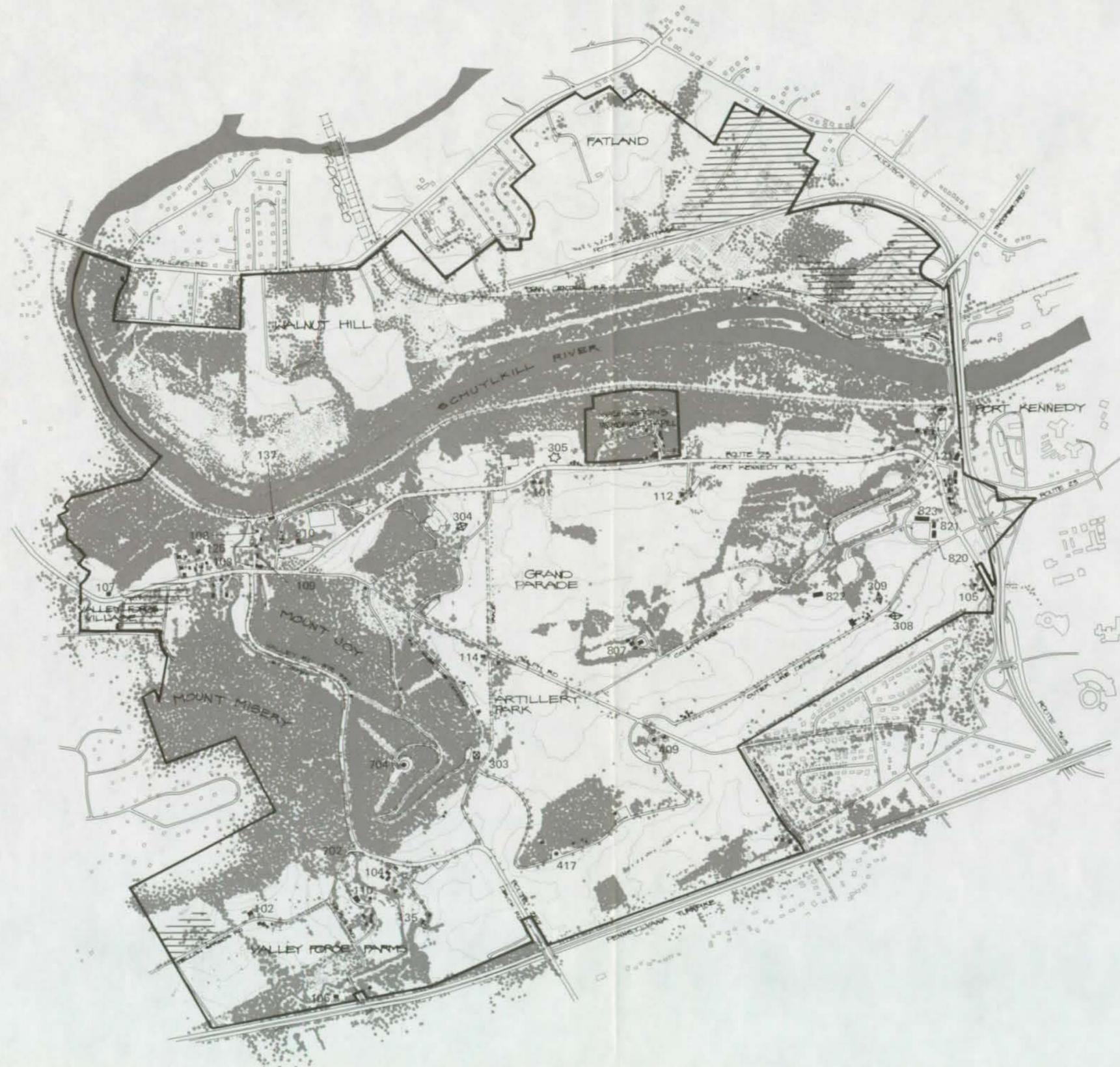
Much of the commercial and commuter traffic on PA 23 is between Phoenixville and the western fringes of Philadelphia, including King of Prussia. To alleviate traffic congestion on secondary roads in this area, a four-lane limited access expressway known as the Pottstown bypass is now under construction. A spur from this route to Phoenixville will be constructed later. The Park Service also supports construction of access ramps at Pawling Road. These facilities combined should significantly reduce nonpark-related through-traffic on PA 23.

There are four bridges within the central portion of Valley Forge. The Betzwood Bridge serves the Betzwood picnic and boat launch area, with traffic one-way south. This bridge is needed for minimum access to Betzwood, and the Park Service supports reversal of traffic to one-way northbound. The Knox Covered Bridge, which crosses Valley Creek, is one lane but serves two-way traffic. The bridge, a historic structure, is the property of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and is in some danger of destruction from flooding of Valley Creek. Two other bridges span Valley Creek: one carries PA 23 traffic near Washington's headquarters and appears adequate; the other serves very limited utilitarian traffic between Lafayette's quarters and Yellow Springs Road. Several footbridges are located in the park. Two cross Valley Creek at the Valley Forge site and south of Knox's quarters. Three bridges cross drainages along the river trail north of the Schuylkill River.

One active railroad line passes through the park. The Reading Railroad line follows the south side of the Schuylkill River and carries only freight through the park. Former stations located near Washington's headquarters and in Port Kennedy are no longer scheduled stops along the Reading route. Another railroad right-of-way, owned by the Consolidated Rail Corporation, is located north of the Schuylkill River. The park is also crisscrossed by a network of minor roads connecting to major arteries. These roads can be categorized by their use into visitor routes, commuter routes, and utilitarian routes.

Visitor loop roads form the park tour route one-way along Inner and Outer Line Defense drives and overlap with some major commuter routes. Inner and Outer Line Defense drives are designed in keeping with the slow movement of traffic; however, some sight distance problems occur, and roadway widths at visitor stopping places might be improved.

Commuter routes serving commercial and commuter traffic are underdesigned for the heavy, high-speed traffic they carry. Sight distance is very short, roadway widths are narrow, and alignment is confusing even at the current 35 mph speed limit.



— AUTHORIZED PARK BOUNDARY
 ≡≡≡ AUTHORIZED SCENIC EASEMENT

LOCATION KEY

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 101 VARNUM'S QUARTERS | 303 REDOUBT 3 |
| 102 STIRLING'S QUARTERS | 304 REDOUBT 4 |
| 103 IRONMASTER'S HOUSE | 305 REDOUBT 1 |
| 104 SITE OF GENERAL KNOX'S QUARTERS | 308 REDOUBT 2 |
| 105 MORDECAI MOORE HOUSE | 309 REDOUBT 5 |
| 106 LAFAYETTE'S QUARTERS | 409 NATIONAL MEMORIAL ARCH |
| 107 SITE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S QUARTERS | 417 WAYNE STATUE |
| 108 WASHINGTON'S HDQRS. | 702 KNOX COVERED BRIDGE |
| 109 INTERPRETIVE FIELD OFFICE | 704 OBSERVATION TOWER |
| 110 SITE OF MAXWELL'S QUARTERS | 807 MAINTENANCE AREA |
| 112 SITE OF HUNTINGTON'S QUARTERS | 810 CONCESSIONS BLDG. |
| 114 SCHOOLHOUSE | 820 PARK HDQRS. |
| 121 KENNEDY MANSION | 821 AUDIOVISUAL BLDG. |
| 126 JONES HOUSE | 822 AMPHITHEATER |
| 135 TINDLE HOUSE | 823 VISITOR CENTER |
| 137 BLDG. 55 | |

ON MICROFILM

EXISTING CONDITIONS
VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
DSC / JULY 1981 / 464-20,004-A - Published as 464/20004B

All park roads serve a utilitarian function. However, roads to maintenance areas, park housing, and park headquarters are primarily used for this purpose. Generally, these roads are appropriately designed, but some sight distance problems occur at intersections with commuter roads.

Parking. Prior to the bicentennial, about 300 parking spaces were available, but parking has since expanded to approximately 2,000 spaces. Although the long-term impact of this change is uncertain, it will surely relieve the congestion experienced in previous years.

Many new parking areas are not appropriately sized or located according to the park's needs. The visitor center parking area is far in excess of the quantity of spaces needed. The park headquarters area, which is meant for staff parking, is filled by visitors who then enter the visitor center by the rear door. Sullivan's parking area is seldom used and serves few facilities. The parking area at the site of the adjutant general's quarters serves no facility at this time. Other parking areas at inner and outer line defense locations are undersized; however, some of these areas could be redesigned to improve their efficiency without adding to their size.

Trails. More than 22.5 miles of trails, ranging from 6-foot-wide paved bike paths to narrow unimproved trails are within the boundaries of Valley Forge National Historical Park. Many of these trails cross areas where archeological remains are close to the surface, and channel visitor traffic in a way that leads to damage or destruction of the shallow archeological features.

The paved bike path is approximately 6 miles long, forming a loop from the visitor center along Outer Line Defense Drive, Inner Line Defense Drive, and PA 23. Two dead-end offshoots lead to Valley Forge Farms and Washington's headquarters. No safe means of pedestrian or bicycle connection exists between these two points.

Over 6.5 miles of improved trails pass through the park, including portions of the Horseshoe Trail, the Independence to Valley Forge Trail, and the proposed Perkiomen Creek Trail. Several other trails were improved and named by the Valley Forge Park Commission, including the Red, White, and Blue trails on the west side of Valley Creek, the Red Trail around Mount Joy, and the Blue Trail south of the Schuylkill River. These trails are designed for hikers and horseback riders and are not adequate for bicyclers.

Over 10 miles of generally narrow and unmaintained trails pass through Wayne's Woods, Mount Misery and Mount Joy, and the Valley Forge Farms area.

There are numerous trails on the north side of the Schuylkill River. The river trail extending the length of the park has been designated a national recreation trail. Other segments are located along the high voltage power line right-of-way and around the coal siltation basin. These trails have great potential for use by joggers and runners because of the cushioning effect provided by the silty subbase.

In addition to the trail activities of jogging and bicycling, horseback riding and horse-drawn carriage driving are popular in the park. Horse-drawn vehicles are generally restricted to roads and traces, while horseback riders have free use of nonrestricted open areas.

The many short segments of trails through the park do not, however, provide a complete circulation network. There are many hazardous intersections of trails and vehicular roadways in the park. Conflicts between user groups such as joggers, bicyclers, hikers, and horseback riders occur on many of the trails. Heavy foot traffic on trails in archeologically sensitive areas disturbs and in some cases destroys subsurface resources.

Utilities. A large number of underground utility lines crisscross the park, including major regional water mains, sewer trunk lines, and a transcontinental gas line and high voltage electrical line on the north side of the park. Nearly all utilities used by Valley Forge except for wastewater disposal are supplied by the surrounding communities.

Wastewater disposal is primarily by cesspool. The comfort stations at Wayne's Woods, redoubt 1, and Artillery Park utilize holding tanks. Some of the Valley Forge Village houses, Port Kennedy houses, and headquarters area facilities are tied to the sewer mains.

Gulph Road serves as the location of very large water mains serving communities to the east along Gulph Road and the Washington's headquarters area. Other large mains feed from the Gulph Road mains to communities south of the park. Most domestic water used by the park is from these municipal mains.

A sewer trunk line along Valley Creek serves neighborhoods and industries south of Valley Forge, and taps are available for facilities within the park. Another sewer trunk line at the eastern edge of the park serves much of the headquarters area and has the potential to serve other facilities on the park's eastern side.

Most of the electrical and telephone lines are underground; however, overhead lines exist in several areas of the park. An intrusion alarm system is tied into the telephone system.

In addition to this unusually large number of utility lines, there is a maze of minor, rather shallow buried lines that were laid during the Boy Scout jamborees in 1950, 1957, and 1964. The condition of these unused lines is not currently known.

THE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Valley Forge National Historical Park is primarily significant because it was the scene of the 1777-78 winter encampment of the Continental army. The National Park Service will strive to enhance the historical integrity of Valley Forge. The mission of the park is to preserve and commemorate the site of this encampment. The proposals contained in this plan intend to provide visitors with an image of this encampment through glimpses of the conditions that existed at the time. Because the park is located in one of the nation's largest metropolitan areas and already receives heavy visitation, the Park Service recognizes that recreational activity in the park will remain a significant element. A historic preservation approach can adequately address the needs of the recreational community and yet provide for the protection of the prime historic resources.

MANAGEMENT ZONING

A management zoning system has been formulated for Valley Forge National Historical Park, and zone designations have been developed. The zoning system defines a broad framework for park management and is based on the historical significance of park resources, existing park development, and public use consistent with park management objectives and mandates. The subzones further define management emphasis and limit options for future park management and use. Subzone designations provide guidance for planning, design, and implementation of specific uses and activities. The management zones that would be applied to Valley Forge are the historic, park development, and special use zones.

Historic Zone

The most extensive zone designation in Valley Forge is the historic zone. The management emphasis in this zone will be on restoration, preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings.

Preservation Subzone. This subzone requires preservation of cultural remnants and significant sites of the encampment and of resources of national significance from other periods using generally accepted forms of treatment. (The various forms of treatment are defined in the "Cultural Resources Management" section.) Natural resources will be managed primarily to complement the historic resources. The major activity in this subzone will be interpretation. Other quiet activities such as walking, bicycling, horseback riding, and viewing will be encouraged.

Preservation/Public Use Subzone. This subzone includes areas and structures of historical significance that will be preserved and made available for public use. Spontaneous or light recreation will be allowed.

Emphasis will be placed on preserving natural systems in a historical context.

Preservation/Adaptive Use-Park Operations Subzone. This subzone includes areas and structures of historical significance that will be preserved and adaptively used for park management purposes. Natural resources will be managed primarily to complement the historic resources.

Park Development Zone

This zone includes contemporary park development in areas where historically significant park resources have been substantially altered.

Administration/Visitor Services Subzone. This subzone includes facilities for the administration and maintenance of park resources and for meeting the needs of park visitors. The administrative offices, maintenance area, and visitor center complex will be included in this subzone.

Active Recreation Subzone. This subzone provides for concentrated recreation for relatively large numbers of visitors. Major picnic areas, a hike-in group campground, and associated parking lots and restrooms will be included in this subzone.

Special Use Zone

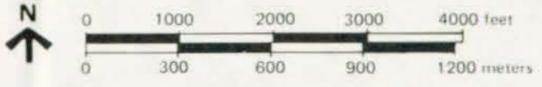
This zone applies to lands within the exterior park boundaries that are managed by others or that have only secondary NPS management influence.

Institutional/Private Use Subzone. This subzone comprises areas owned or operated by other institutions such as the Washington Memorial Chapel, as well as private life tenancy dwellings.

Utility/Transportation Subzone. This subzone consists of lands managed by others to provide public services to areas outside the park. This will include major roadways, railroad lines, and high voltage electrical transmission lines.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE

The NPS planning process has been developed in response to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. An analysis of alternative strategies is fundamental to this process. The Environmental Assessment was prepared to document this analysis. Following the assessment, the regional director, Mid-Atlantic Region, determined that no significant impact on the human environment would result from implementation of the selected alternative. This satisfies the letter of NEPA; however, the Park Service has complied with and will continue to comply with the spirit of the law in all actions that could potentially impact the environment.



- AUTHORIZED PARK BOUNDARY
- ≡≡≡ AUTHORIZED SCENIC EASEMENT
- HISTORIC ZONE**
- PRESERVATION SUBZONE
- ▨ PRESERVATION/PUBLIC USE SUBZONE
- ▩ PRESERVATION/ADAPTIVE USE – PARK OPERATIONS SUBZONE
- PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE**
- ADMINISTRATION/VISITOR SERVICES SUBZONE
- ▨ ACTIVE RECREATION SUBZONE
- SPECIAL USE ZONE**
- INSTITUTIONAL/PRIVATE USE SUBZONE
- UTILITY/TRANSPORTATION SUBZONE

MANAGEMENT ZONES PLAN

VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
 DSC / JULY 1981 / 464-20027A

ON MICROFILM

Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act requires that the Park Service submit all basic planning documents, such as general management plans, to the state historic preservation officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for review and comment. In 1979, a programmatic memorandum of agreement (PMOA) was executed by the Park Service, the Advisory Council, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. The PMOA further simplifies the regulations of the Advisory Council (36 CFR 800) in that actions outlined in the basic planning documents, which have been reviewed by the Advisory Council and approved under the PMOA, may be considered to have no adverse effects on National Register properties or to have had their effects satisfactorily mitigated. In accordance with 36 CFR 800 and the 1979 PMOA, the Park Service has executed a memorandum of agreement regarding this General Management Plan (see appendix F). Compliance with federal laws and regulations will be followed as outlined in the PMOA.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Historic Structures

The Park Service will continue an ongoing program to reestablish the encampment setting. Historic structures throughout Valley Forge will be preserved and protected. The level of treatment of the structures will vary based on their historical significance and their value for contemporary uses. Although the general approach to treatment of historic structures in the park will be that of preservation and maintenance, a full range of treatments will be applied. The safety of visitors and employees as well as security of resources will be integrated into all levels of treatment. The specific treatment and proposed use for the majority of the historic structures is indicated in table 3. For purposes of this plan, the various levels of treatment are defined as follows:

Restoration - Recovering the general historical appearance of a building or site by removing nonhistoric fabric or elements and replacing missing elements with historically accurate ones

Selective Restoration - Restoring to as accurate a historical appearance as possible without necessarily destroying all nonhistoric fabric

Preservation - Sustaining the existing form of a structure through replacement in kind, stabilization, and ongoing maintenance

Modification - Altering the interior of buildings to accommodate new uses

Maintenance - Carrying out the minimum effort necessary to prevent deterioration of structures

Benign Neglect - Undertaking no treatment to preserve or stabilize a structure beyond that necessary to ensure public safety

Demolition - Removing structures incompatible with the historic scene or posing a threat to public safety and returning sites to as natural an appearance as possible

The greatest degree of restoration will take place in the Washington's headquarters area, which includes the headquarters house, ironmaster's house (Potts/Deweese house), Potts barn (interpretive field office), stable, springhouse, lifeguard huts, building 55, Jones house, and landscape features. Each structure in the headquarters area will be provided with an independent heating system except for the ironmaster's house and the barn, which will have a combined system.

The headquarters house will be partially restored to remove inaccurate material and to protect original or early building fabric such as windows, floors, and woodwork. The kitchen wing, which is a 1975 reconstruction based on pre-1886 evidence, will have inaccuracies in appearance corrected but will not be replaced entirely. The ironmaster's house, which is a 1949 restoration of its 1798 appearance, will be partially restored removing obvious inaccuracies such as the bake ovens and an exterior chimney.

Potts barn is thought to be a mid-18th or early 19th century construction. Its exterior will be restored, and the structure will continue to be used for park operations.

The stone stable and the springhouse will be preserved in their present appearance, requiring only minimal repair. The lifeguard huts will require further study to correct obvious inaccuracies. Building 55, the old train station, will primarily be preserved but will require interior modification to accommodate visitor use facilities. The Jones house and the concessions building and its associated parking area will be removed and the sites restored to a natural appearance.

The landscape in the headquarters area will gradually be restored through the removal of hedgerows, retaining walls, and drainage structures. Large trees will be trimmed or removed and will not be replaced as they die. Landscape features and structures that are found through archeological investigation will be either re-created or indicated on the ground and in interpretive exhibits.

Varnum's quarters, which was restored in 1975, is in good condition, and only minor restoration will be required. The adjacent springhouse will be preserved. Obvious later additions, such as the low stone wall and terrace, will be removed. Any other ancillary structures found through archeological investigation will be re-created or represented on the ground. These might include historic features such as fences and hedgerows or appropriate farm outbuildings.

The Maurice Stephens farmhouse built early in the 19th century relates to the encampment as the site of Huntington's quarters. Although Huntington and the local tenant both probably resided in log cabins, the house as it stands reflects the scattered farms of the encampment period. Some minor restoration of the roof and porches will be necessary to reinforce an 18th century appearance.

Table 3 (cont.)

CULTURAL RESOURCE	Treatment							Use				
	Restoration	Selective Restoration	Preservation	Modification	Maintenance	Benign Neglect	Demolition	Interpretation	Information/Orientation	Cooperative Activities	Park Operations	Adaptive Use/Quarters
Kennedy Mansion--121				X						X		
Carriage house--121.A				X							X	
Furnace Office (State Roof House)--122				X							X	
Cinderbank Houses--123.1&2, 124.1&2, 125.1&2				X								X
Jones House--126							X					
Root Cellar--126.A							X					
Blair House--127					X							X
Outbuilding--127.A					X						X	
Hayman House--128					X						X	X
Outbuildings--128.A-.C					X						X	
Thomas House--129					X						X	X
Outbuildings--129.A-.C					X						X	
Boyer House--130				X								X
Barn--130.A				X							X	
Haney House--131				X								X
Garage--132.A				X							X	
Nichols House--132					X							X
Garage--132.A					X						X	
Knox-Tindle House--135					X							X
Garage--135.A					X						X	
Lund House--136				X								X
Garage--136.A				X							X	
Building 55 (Valley Forge Railroad Station)--137				X				X				
Robert McCurdy House--138					X					X		
Garage--138.A					X					X		
David McCurdy House--140					X							X
Garage--140.A					X						X	
Loughin House--142					X							X
Garage--142.A					X						X	
Hospital Hut (Replica) - Hut 201:H01--201	X							X				
Soldiers' Hut (Replica) - Hut 202:WA1--202	X							X				
1948 Group of Soldiers' Huts (Replicas)--203	X							X				
Blacksmith's Shop (Replica)--204							X					
1976 Group of Soldiers' Huts (Replicas)--205		X						X				
(State) Park Police Posts--251-259							X					
Linear Earthworks, Inner Line--301		X	X					X				
Linear Earthworks, Outer Line--302			X									
Redoubt 3--303	X							X				
Redan--303.A			X									
Redoubt 4--304	X							X				
Redoubt 1 (Replica)--305	X							X				
Mount Joy Redan--306			X					X				
Stirling's Redan (Replica)--307					X							

Table 3 (cont.)

CULTURAL RESOURCE	Treatment							Use				
	Restoration	Selective Restoration	Preservation	Modification	Maintenance	Benign Neglect	Demolition	Interpretation	Information/Orientation	Cooperative Activities	Park Operations	Adaptive Use/Quarters
Redoubt 2 (Interpretive Replica)--308					X							
East Redan--308.A					X							
West Redan--308.B					X							
Redoubt 5 (Reconstruction)--309	X							X				
Linear Earthworks, Outer Line (Replica)--310							X					
U.S. National Memorial Arch--409		X						X				
All Other Monuments--401-442			X					X				
Gulph Road (1725 Road)--501	X							X				
Baptist Road and Trace (1736 Road)--502	X							X				
Route 23 East of Gulph Road (1761 Road)--503					X							
"Road of the Religious" (Inner Line Drive, Southbound)--504					X							
Crux Road (Route 252 & Logging Trails)--505					X							
Cart Roads--506.1-6			X					X				
Foundation and Chimney of House--601						X						
Small foundation--601.A						X						
Circular Stone Wall Fragment and Pit--602						X						
Ruin-Sullivan's Bridge House--603					X							
Well--603.A					X							
Kennedy Lime Kiln--604						X						
Ruin-Lower Catfish Lane House (McFadden House)--605						X						
Springhouse--605.A						X						
Pump room--605.B						X						
Ruin-Kennedy Tenant House--606						X						
Ruins-Limestone Quarry Area--607-611						X						
Depression at Original Soldiers' Hut Sites:												
Wayne's Woods site--651			X									
Inner Line Drive site--652		X						X				
John Brown Lime Kilns--701.A-.B			X									
Knox Covered Bridge--702			X					X				
Port Kennedy Railroad Spur--703.A-.B				X								
Observation Tower--704							X					
Samuel Brittain, Sr. House--804					X				X			
Rose Cottage--805					X						X	
Midgley House--809					X						X	
Garage--809.A					X					X		
Evans House--811					X						X	
Two-car garage--811.A					X					X		
Well house--811.B					X					X		
Miller House--854											X	
Garage--854.A											X	
Whittle House					X				X			
Snyder House					X				X			
Barns					X				X			
Wilson House					X				X			
Rowan House					X				X			

The site of the adjutant general's quarters at the west entrance to the park was destroyed by fire and later reconstructed. It has long been known as von Steuben's quarters although research indicates that von Steuben resided in a house in this general area closer to the river. Von Steuben is also closely associated by contemporary accounts with the Maurice Stephens property.

Further research will be undertaken to determine the exact location of von Steuben's quarters. The site of the adjutant general's quarters will be used as a seasonal park information center and will only require preservation to accommodate this use.

Over the past 200 years, many buildings have accumulated in the Valley Forge Farms area. Several of these are believed to have cores that were present and used by officers during the encampment; however, most have been so greatly expanded that the original portion is hardly visible. The site of Maxwell's quarters (Senator Knox's house) and General Knox's quarters (Valley Forge Farms) have been so heavily modified that to return them to an 18th century appearance would be unreasonable. The Knox-Tindle house is a relatively new structure from 1910. Each of these structures will continue to be used for park operations or cooperative activities and will require some restoration, repair, and preservation. General Knox's quarters will require additional research to present a more accurate historical appearance. The many outbuildings will also be repaired and preserved except for the greenhouse and swimming pool at Maxwell's quarters, which will be maintained as part of the early 20th century complex. All repair work will be done to reinforce an accurate historical appearance. The oldest portion of Lafayette's quarters was restored by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and presents a relatively accurate historical appearance; however, the newest portions will require repair. The structure will continue to be used for park housing.

Stirling's quarters is an accretion of buildings over many years. Here the earliest structures remain intact and are connected only by 20th century additions. The house needs much repair, and some of the these additions will be removed to reestablish its multibuilding farm complex appearance. The complex is well suited for cooperative activities. The Walker barn and Rose cottage will be preserved for park operations and quarters.

The Mordecai Moore house has also seen extensive changes since the encampment. Although the house bears little resemblance to its 1777 form, it generally reflects the appearance of a traditional stone farmhouse of the 18th century. The structure will continue to serve as the park ranger's headquarters, and only minor interior modifications will be necessary.

The buildings in Port Kennedy and Valley Forge Village are significant in the industrial development of Valley Forge and will generally be preserved. A number of them had little architectural value or adaptive use potential and have been demolished; the remainder do not detract from the purpose of the park and will be preserved, modified, or maintained for use in park operations. The Kennedy mansion, although not related to the encampment, has both architectural and historical

significance. Due to its severely deteriorated condition, the building may have to be removed to ensure public safety. However, every effort will be made to preserve it with public or private funds and to use it in a way appropriate to the park's purpose. The Cinderbank houses will continue to be used for park housing.

When funds become available, the mansion ruins (formerly owned by Pawling and believed to be the commissary general's quarters) will be acquired as part of the Walnut Hill estate. This highly significant structure will require substantial restoration, including removal of the ruins of later additions.

The house will then be interpreted, and the adjacent stone barn will be preserved and used for park operations and maintenance equipment storage. The Fatland farm, which is within the area of the encampment, will be acquired when economic conditions permit; the Fatland mansion, which is on the site of an encampment structure, will remain in life tenancy. The park's primary interest in this property will be to ensure its continued preservation.

Four houses--Whittle, Snyder, Wilson, and Rowan--and eight related outbuildings are now in park ownership. The previous owners retain tenure in these structures. Decisions on future treatment and use will be made when the park acquires control of these properties.

The remainder of the classified buildings and ruins north of the Schuylkill River will either be maintained or minimally treated to ensure public safety. When significant hazards to public safety arise, these buildings/ruins will be removed.

The observation tower atop Mount Joy has been condemned and closed since May 1980. The structure presents a serious public safety hazard from use or possible collapse. Trees have grown up around the tower, eliminating the view it once provided. Because of its deteriorated condition from rust and decay, the structure cannot be repaired, and the cost of replacing it would be prohibitive. Therefore, the tower will be removed.

Of the 247 classified structures in the park, 42 are monuments, the most notable being the Memorial Arch. Through the years, the monuments have become important to the symbolism of Valley Forge and to the enjoyment of many long-time park visitors. Some of the monuments are important for their architectural merit as well. All monuments in the park will be restored when necessary and preserved in their present locations. Additional monuments to commemorate the army encamped at Valley Forge may be installed in compliance with NPS policy.

The major activity in the encampment was "hutting," the building of huts to house troops. Replicas of soldiers' huts are scattered throughout the park. These huts were reconstructed in three major programs in 1935, 1948, and 1976, and vary greatly in accuracy of appearance and siting. The first hut, which was reconstructed as part of the 1935 program, is located on the southern edge of Wayne's Woods. Although the hut has some inaccuracies in appearance resulting from subsequent restorations, it

is known to be on an original hut site. The hut has some importance because it was the first attempt to represent hut construction in the park. Therefore, it will be restored to correct obvious inaccuracies and will be preserved in place.

The huts built as part of the second program in 1948 were well researched and are relatively accurate in appearance; however, they were sited based on the Duportail Plan rather than on known original hut sites. Research for the third program in 1976 was exhaustive in terms of vernacular hut construction techniques in the northeast and early archeological investigations of brigade sites. These replicas are arranged much as they would have been during the encampment, and most are located on or near original hut sites. However, huts within this group vary greatly in appearance from one another and from their probable historical appearance.

In general, only those second and third program huts that were reconstructed on known original hut sites will be retained and interpreted as indicators of their brigade. Any obvious inaccuracies in appearance will be corrected through restoration.

The huts were such an important part of the encampment scene that for visitors to appreciate the encampment, it will be necessary to depict the huts and their density more accurately. This is in keeping with the legislative mandate to enhance the historical integrity of the site.

The Conway/Maxwell brigade area is believed to hold the best information on huts and will therefore be re-created with an appropriate number (20-60) of huts and auxiliary structures to represent a regiment. Huts from the second and third reconstruction programs that were not constructed on known original hut sites will be removed to known hut sites in the brigade area. Existing historical and archeological data will be reviewed to determine what further archeological investigation will be required to document exact locations of historic hut sites. Relocation of existing huts or construction of new ones will only be undertaken upon assurance that subsurface remains will not be disturbed. Any deficiencies in the relocated huts will be corrected to ensure an accurate duplication of the design and other visual qualities of the structures.

The area surrounding these huts will be restored to as accurate an encampment appearance as possible, including removing grass and trees and creating hospital and sutler huts, stock pens, slaughter yards, and offal pits. The landscape in this area will be restored to a much greater degree than anywhere else in the park.

The re-creation of the brigade area will provide an essential element not currently available from the visitor's interpretive experience at Valley Forge. The re-creation of the encampment will ensure an accurate interpretation of the park's primary theme while removing the second and third program huts from their inaccurate locations.

Second only in importance to hutting was the construction of Sullivan's Bridge and the defensive earthworks. The bridge disappeared long ago, and its exact location is still not known; however, some of the original

earthworks remain intact. Redoubts 3 and 4 were restored on top of the original remains. Through careful research, redoubt 5 was totally reconstructed on or near its original site. Redoubt 1 was also totally reconstructed but is somewhat more conjectural in both form and exact location. The redoubts were very important to the defense of the camp and must be protected from further deterioration by either human or natural forces. The redoubts will be restored to an accurate and functional appearance and covered with sod as they were during the encampment. Further research will be needed to support development of the redoubts, and a program of regular maintenance will ensure their preservation. Visitors will no longer be allowed to climb on the earthworks.

The fifth redoubt, redoubt 2, and its two adjacent redans are known conjectural reconstructions that are questionable in form and location. Despite their inaccuracies, they do represent fortifications that were complete by the end of the encampment. Until research locates the original sites or gives greater credibility to the present structures, they will be protected.

Two independent redans or two sided fortifications are in the park today. The fieldstone redan above redoubt 3 is known to have been restored on top of original material. Because the redan is located out of the way, it has received little damage from visitation; only minor restoration and protection will be required to prevent further deterioration. The redan with abatis south of redoubt 4 was reconstructed based solely on the Duportail Plan. No contemporary evidence indicates that this redan was constructed during the encampment, and until research either proves or disproves its authenticity, it will be protected.

In addition to these major earthworks, two lines of entrenchment were constructed: the inner line running generally north-south on the slope of Mount Joy and the outer line running east-west on the south face of the ridge. Two lengthy sections of the inner line remain intact and have received only minor restoration work and disturbance from construction of culverts, trails, and road crossings. Today they remain the most intact of all earthworks in the park.

A small, previously disturbed section of the inner line defense near the Conway/Maxwell brigade area will be restored and faced with stakes and abatis as it was during the encampment. The remainder of the inner line will be preserved in its present form and protected from further deterioration by human and natural forces.

Two lengths of entrenchment representing the outer line of defense are now visible in the park. One small section north of Outer Line Defense Drive is believed to be original and has not received any restoration. However, it has suffered substantial erosion from heavy visitor foot traffic. This entrenchment will be preserved, and major efforts will be undertaken to reduce or eliminate recreational use to protect the earthwork as well as nearby archeological sites. The remaining section of the outer line defense, south of Outer Line Defense Drive, was recently reconstructed by the Army Corps of Engineers. This earthwork has little relationship to the original outer line defense and will be removed with as little disturbance to the surrounding land as possible.

A large number of roadways were present at Valley Forge when the encampment took place. Many of these were major roads such as Gulph Road, which was constructed as early as 1725. Others were simple farm roads or short segments of roads used for industrial purposes. Undoubtedly, many roads were constructed during the encampment itself.

Four major period roadways are currently in use in the park--Port Kennedy Road, PA 23; Gulph Road; a short segment of Crux Road, PA 252 between Washington's headquarters and the site of the Valley Forge; and a portion of Inner Line Defense Drive between Gulph Road and redoubt 3. Most of Baptist Road, which was constructed in 1736, has been converted to a gravel trace and will be further restored to its historical appearance. Restoration of Gulph Road to its historical appearance is an ultimate objective to be implemented when commuter traffic can be rerouted. Other segments of camp roads that can be seen or found through archeological investigation and that are not important to the proposed circulation system will also be restored.

The appearance, condition, and profile of the period roads would vary greatly depending upon the volume and type of traffic they carried. It is difficult to predict whether these roads would have been in deep or shallow channels with three distinct or many indistinct ruts or perhaps paved transversely with logs. However, due to accumulative road construction techniques over the past 200 years, clear evidence of their period appearance will likely be found through excavation.

Other roads in the park, such as Outer Line Defense Drive and portions of Inner Line Defense Drive, were built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as part of a commemorative park development era. Inner and Outer Line Defense drives will be retained as part of the park tour route.

The park will assist public and private nonprofit organizations in protecting encampment period historic properties in the vicinity of the park. The Park Service will provide technical assistance to such organizations in securing public funds for the protection, rehabilitation, or preservation of appropriate structures.

Archeological Resources

Of all the aspects of Valley Forge, the least is known about the physical appearance of the encampment. Archeological resources at Valley Forge can provide the only true picture of the encampment's physical structure. Although large portions of the subsurface resources have been disturbed by natural forces, construction, and Boy Scout jamborees, some areas in the park remain nearly undisturbed.

Archeology has long been of interest at Valley Forge with recorded investigations dating as early as 1893. The mass of information collected over this nearly 90-year period has never been systematically analyzed. The initial stages of future research will entail a thorough study and evaluation of notes, reports, field drawings, and artifacts collected from previous archeological digs. Field notes, reports, and drawings

associated with artifacts in the museum collection will be kept in the museum accession files. All other materials will be added to the park archives and cataloged as a permanent research source.

The most recent archeological investigation (1979) using geophysical equipment and remote sensing has demonstrated that modern disturbances severely limit the detecting capability of prospecting equipment. Therefore, an ongoing program of subsurface testing will be undertaken to inventory all remaining archeological resources in the park and to develop a parkwide archeological information base. The greatest attention will be given to those areas that have been proposed for site restoration. In addition, the archeological excavations in progress will be interpreted to the public.

The Park Service will continue to be sensitive to the value of subsurface resources in all maintenance and development activities. Some park development will undoubtedly occur prior to completion of the archeological inventory, in which case the park will act in accordance with the PMOA of 1979 and NPS policies, and every effort will be made to minimize impact on archeological resources.

The effects of vegetation on archeological resources will be studied and continually monitored. When it is determined that vegetation is having an adverse effect on subsurface remains, the vegetation will be removed.

Collections

A significant element of the cultural resources of Valley Forge is the extensive collection of 18th, 19th, and 20th century objects and documents. The core of the collection will aid in fulfilling the park's primary mission of commemorating the 1777-78 encampment. The collection contains items that represent the entire history of Valley Forge and its growth and development as a symbol of American pride. For the collection to reflect the magnitude and widespread impact of the encampment on the local community, period culture items must cover the civilian, industrial, and military aspects of Valley Forge.

The park will continue to acquire encampment period related artifacts and documents, which will be preserved and displayed in the park. The Park Service will assist the Valley Forge Historical Society in preserving and displaying its collection of postencampment period items.

The museum collections will continue to be stored and protected in the visitor center. Historic objects will be displayed and interpreted in the visitor center, in several refurbished houses, and in visitor contact points. The museum collections will be under the supervision and care of a professional museum curator. The collections will be stored and protected in accordance with the standards specified in the NPS's Manual for Museums (1976).

The park will develop a library of reference material relating to the history of Valley Forge. Copies of all new documents relevant to the management and interpretation of the park will be maintained in the

library. The library will be administered by the park and staffed by a professional librarian/historian. Materials collected for the library will support interpretation and park-related research.

Senator Knox's house, the site of Maxwell's quarters, is well suited for and will be developed as the library. It will also house park-related offices. The structure will contain environmental control and protection systems, appropriate to its contents, and will include curatorial work space necessary for document conservation work. The Knox house may also be used by cooperating associations interested in Valley Forge.

The park will encourage the loan of private manuscript collections. When collections are lent to the park, appropriate measures will be taken to protect the rights of the owner.

Archeological research collections will be kept intact to preserve their integrity for further research. Copies of archeological field notes, maps, photographs, and reports will be maintained in the library. Artifacts not suitable for display will be added to the archeological research collections. Only those items specifically needed for display will be added to the museum collections.

All archival material will be managed and cataloged in conformity with Library of Congress standards. The park library will be open to the public, but access to rare or sensitive materials will be limited to authorized researchers.

Additional Studies Required

Historic Structure Reports. These reports will comply with the mandates of Executive Order 11593, the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and NPS management policies and directives. The reports will compile information on the architectural, anthropological, archeological, historical, and engineering aspects of each structure to the level of detail necessary to further define appropriate treatment in conformity with management decisions included in this plan. All aspects of the structure's treatment will be considered, including protection of the structure and its contents, energy conservation, and access for the handicapped.

Historic Structure Preservation Guides. These guides will be prepared for each building or group of buildings of one construction type. They will be drafted by qualified professionals following completion of proposed treatment and specify both routine and cyclic maintenance procedures and schedules.

Historic Site Reports. These reports will be prepared for all areas proposed for site restoration. They will compile anthropological, archeological, historical, and environmental aspects of major encampment sites and assemblages of buildings. The reports will describe the probable appearance of a site during the historic period and will contain sufficient detail on all elements of the historic landscape to support restoration. Special attention will be given to Washington's headquarters

area, Varnum's quarters, Conway/Maxwell brigade area, and commissary general's quarters.

Administrative History - Valley Forge National Historical Park. A history of the origin, development, and administration of the park will serve as an administrative, management, and interpretive tool.

Archeological Studies. The park will undertake a systematic continual archeological program to inventory subsurface resources and provide data necessary to re-create an accurate historic setting. The sites that will be examined include the Conway/Maxwell brigade area, Varnum's quarters, Washington's headquarters, suspected locations of the original Valley Forge site, and Valley Forge Village. An added benefit of this program will be the use of archeological excavations as an interpretive tool.

Other Studies. Scope of collections statements and collection management plans will be updated for the park's library and museum. A concessions management plan will also be prepared.

Special history studies for management and interpretation of the park will be programmed as appropriate. Included among these will be the following:

Title Search -- A title search specialist will investigate every property included within the park boundary to determine the elements of the land pattern and land divisions at the time of the encampment and to note the differences before and after the encampment. Information gained from this study may clarify questions about the historic scene and may serve as a substantial basis for further restoration.

Study of the Industrial Community at Valley Forge, 1750-90 -- This study will include information on the local community and an analysis of the impact of the encampment on the local populace. The information will provide a time and space context for the encampment.

Quantitative Demographic Analysis of the Continental Army at Valley Forge -- The core of the data exists in the park, and the study will require indexing the information on numbers of persons, supply situations, correlations with death rates, and the entire "metabolism" of the army. The index may be computerized, be operated by park staff/historian(s), and be beneficial to the public. Computer terminals at the park may easily be hooked into local university computers. The project could be undertaken by graduate students in the field.

Theme Studies -- A group of short studies on any number of themes from prisoner-of-war operations to medical treatment and facilities at Valley Forge will be completed by park interpreters for eventual use in visitor programs.

Study of 19th Century Communities of Valley Forge and Port Kennedy -- This study will provide the background for better evaluation of the significance of the 19th century structures at the park and further understanding of the development of local communities after the encampment.

Study of the Significance of Valley Forge as a Park and National Symbol -- This study will define the relative importance of the development of Valley Forge as an object of commemoration from the period of the encampment to the present time.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The rural environment of Valley Forge National Historical Park contains a mixture of natural features, including open fields, forests, and hills intersected by the Schuylkill River and Valley Creek and accented by the historic structures. These resources figured prominently in the events of the encampment and provide an insight into the nation's history. The park affords various recreational opportunities in a region of increasing commercial, industrial, and residential development.

Since the park's establishment it has grown through successive land acquisition programs, and much of the land has been protected from consumptive use for many years. In much of the park, primarily the north and west sides, man's impact on the environment is not immediately visible, whereas other areas have been managed so as to create a romantic landscape appearance.

Valley Forge has been zoned, and its natural resources will be managed differently in the various zones. The natural scene is a critical part of the entire story and will be managed according to underlying zoning categories for historic preservation. In land zoned as natural environment or for recreation, the natural resource will be managed for maximum benefit to either the natural system or to recreational users.

The primary emphasis in NPS management of public lands is perpetuation of natural systems. Although Valley Forge can be characterized as a relatively natural environment, the NPS mandate is to preserve the park for its historical significance. It is neither feasible nor practical to restore the historic scene to an exact duplication of the 1777-78 period, as this would require severe manipulation and creation of a scene that would be both unhealthy and hazardous. The Park Service will maintain a balance of open space and treed areas in as natural an appearance as possible.

Vegetation is the dominant element of the natural environment. Where woods currently exist in recreation and natural zones, natural succession will be continued. In the historic zone, open fields will remain as such, and as individual trees die, they will not be replaced. Major lines of sight between earthworks that were important to the defense of the encampment will be cleared. Open fields in the recreation zone will be managed for maximum use of large crowds.

In compliance with the policies found in the Federal Register (vol. 45, p. 59189), land considered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, as prime and unique farmland has been delineated at Valley Forge. This plan proposes no actions that will convert prime or unique farmland to other uses.

Exotic plant species will be removed from the historic zone. Within the historic zone, two groves of dogwood trees currently lie along Inner Line Defense Drive on the slopes of Mount Joy. These groves will be maintained as a living memorial to the soldiers of the encampment. Dogwoods that die in these groves will be replaced by native white dogwood trees. Exotic species will not be removed from lands zoned for recreation or as natural environment if they do not intrude on the historic scene.

Open grassy areas will be allowed to reach a natural balance, and mowing will be minimized. A variety of management tools may eventually be used to maintain the open character of the center of the park including, but not limited to, harvesting of grasses through agricultural use permits, more active farming, and selective grazing. The park's resources management plan will define techniques for vegetation management.

To protect the historic scene from outside intrusion and to protect the park's neighbors from intensive park use, vegetative screens will be maintained or planted. The screens will consist of native trees and shrubs, will vary in height to screen particular features, and will be arranged in a naturalistic manner. As shown on the Facilities Plan map, the screens will be developed in the following general areas:

Along the Schuylkill River to reduce intrusions on the historic zone from the park development zone, from the railroad right-of-way, and from across the river

Along Valley Creek to reduce erosion and maintain historic and developed resources

In the public use zone north of the Schuylkill River to screen the use of active recreation areas from the preservation zone

Along park boundaries to reduce intrusions of use on major highways or residential areas and to reduce visual intrusions of commercial structures outside the park

The natural environment of the park provides habitat for a variety of wildlife. A complete list of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish found in the vicinity of Valley Forge was included in the Environmental Assessment. Many of the species found in and around the park are not native to the area but were introduced over the years.

The Park Service will not actively manage either native or exotic wildlife in the park unless at some point it can be demonstrated that exotic wildlife threatens the protection of native species. In such cases, exotic species will be managed up to and including total eradication. In all cases, native wildlife will be protected from harm or harassment from human activity.

The park will develop an integrated pest management program to control exotic or noxious plant, animal, and insect species. This program may use preventative, mechanical, biological, chemical, and other tools in an integrated system as needed to keep pest populations below injurious levels.

Fishing will be permitted in Valley Creek south of the Knox Covered Bridge but will not be permitted in the historic preservation subzone north of the bridge. The artificial stocking of native species such as brown trout will continue with the hope for reintroduction of native species.

Water resources of the park are of major importance today and historically. The waters of Valley Creek first powered the industrial plants of the area including the Valley Forge. Today the waters of Valley Creek and in turn the Schuylkill River provide drinking water for downstream communities and recreational opportunities for a much larger population.

Groundwater resources are critical as the only supply of potable water to much of southeastern Pennsylvania. As urbanization increases, those remaining undeveloped lands become even more important as aquifer recharge areas. Excessive withdrawal of groundwater has caused a reduction of flow in smaller streams and in dry periods the cessation of flow from some springs. Because of increased use and conflicts between users, the Delaware Valley River Basin Commission has imposed restrictions on new wells in parts of five counties including Valley Forge. The park obtains most of its drinking water from municipal sources, and like all other users, risks the loss of its essential water supply through the reduction of water levels in local aquifers. NPS management of water resources will be aimed at ensuring adequate water supplies for the future, and use will be minimized to reduce effect on natural processes and ecosystems.

The Park Service will monitor upstream diversions and industrial waste disposal as to their effect on water quality and quantity in Valley Creek and will cooperate with other state and federal agencies and governing bodies to prevent further degradation of all water resources. Every effort will be made to prevent or eliminate pollution of surface and subsurface watercourses from park waste disposal. Wherever possible, park wastewater lines will be connected to municipal and county sewage treatment systems. Swimming will not be permitted in the historic zone.

In addition to the water itself, the environments it creates have many associated values. In their natural or relatively undisturbed state, floodplains and wetlands maintain water resource values (natural moderation of floods, water quality maintenance, and groundwater recharge), natural resource values (fish, wildlife, and plants), cultural resource values (open space, natural beauty, scientific study, and outdoor education and recreation), and cultivated resource values (agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry).

In compliance with Executive Order 11988, the Park Service will undertake a comprehensive approach to floodplain management. The actions

proposed in the 100-year and 500-year floodplains, which are summarized here, will combine the need to protect lives and property with the need to restore and preserve cultural, natural, and beneficial floodplain values. More complete information concerning floodplains and wetlands and actions proposed can be found in appendix H. No critical actions are proposed in the floodplains.

The coal silt will be removed from the siltation basin and fill placed in a manner to reflect natural conditions. The existing dikes between the basins and the river will remain with the exception of a downstream portion that will be removed to facilitate drainage and to allow greater absorption of floodwaters.

Eleven usable structures and three bridges are located in the 100-year floodplain. Each has historical significance ranging from the premier structure, Washington's headquarters, to a 20th century footbridge. In addition, there are two usable structures in the 500-year floodplain. Of the structures in the floodplains, three in the Washington's headquarters area will be interpreted. Some 18th century objects will be displayed, but no irreplaceable objects or documents with a known documentable connection to the encampment will be displayed or stored in the structures.

Three structures, the Cinderbank houses, which are in the 100-year floodplain behind the railroad embankment, will be used for housing. Flooding in this area occurs when floodwaters from the Schuylkill back up drainage courses. Floodproofing techniques will be employed, and consideration will be given in assigning occupants to select staff members with sufficient mobility to avoid floodwaters.

Potts barn (IFO) and the basement of building 55 (both located in the floodplains) will be used for park operations; however, no hazardous material or irreplaceable objects will be stored in them.

A water-related recreation area at Betzwood will be maintained, and one at Pawling Road will be developed in the 100-year floodplain. All new roads and parking areas for picnicking facilities, comfort stations, and boat launches will be constructed of permeable materials. These relatively nonimpactive uses of the floodplain are exempted from compliance with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990. Bridges and existing roadways, by their water-related nature, are also exempted from compliance with the executive orders.

The floodplains of Valley Creek have been modified as well. The channel has been dredged and dammed, and stream banks have been modified and eroded. The eroded banks have been stabilized, but further work will be required. The dam will be removed, the road will remain, and the trail on the west side of the creek will be improved. The creek bank will be stabilized with plantings of native woody vegetation and native rock to prevent further erosion.

All other structures in the floodplains are either considered intrusive on the historic scene and will be removed or historically important and will be preserved.

Swamps, marshes, bogs, wet meadows, mudflats, and other wetlands within the Valley Forge planning area have been identified, and they will be preserved and enhanced to the greatest degree possible. No actions are proposed for these wetlands. The long-term and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands will be avoided in compliance with Executive Order 11990.

The geological conditions in the park have reached their present state by both natural processes and human activity. The karst topography of the region holds large deposits of dolomite and carbonate rock. Dolomite is easily erodible leaving underground stream channels susceptible to subsidence and sinkholes. The same strata has also been desirable for mining, which has left subsurface mines and open quarries.

Active management of geological processes is beyond the scope of park management. In lieu of the ability to prevent subsidence, the park will maintain a systematic approach in dealing with subsidence whenever it occurs. In general, sinkholes will be filled and regraded to the minimum degree necessary to ensure public safety. When subsidence occurs in archeologically sensitive areas, a qualified archeologist will evaluate the condition and retrieve information and artifacts where desirable. When subsidence occurs in the area of historic structures, the condition will be managed to ensure preservation of and minimize impact on the structure.

The existing quarries will be partially filled in such a way as to ensure acceptable water quality. Also, the quarry walls will be revegetated for a more natural appearance.

To further define the operational, maintenance, and management procedures for natural resources, the park will prepare a natural resources management plan. In compliance with NEPA, the Park Service will continue to survey and evaluate all resources on lands under its jurisdiction at Valley Forge. In the absence of adequate data concerning the park's resources, management will be aimed at maintaining the status quo and avoiding long-term or possible irreversible impacts.

INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR USE

Interpretive Themes and Opportunities

Interpretation at Valley Forge will focus on the encampment period and will emphasize the patriots' commitment to independence, the transformation of a band of rebels into a unified armed force, the genius of the men who molded this force, and the systems they developed to accomplish their tasks. Interpretive opportunities will be spread throughout the park in areas where physical resources best represent the themes. All newly developed interpretive areas will be made accessible to the handicapped. Historic structures will be made accessible where modifications are nonintrusive and do not destroy the historic fabric.

Visitor information will be provided at the major entrances to the park. Information/orientation services will be the primary function of the visitor center, and exhibits and media will be used to describe who encamped at Valley Forge and what brought them here. During the peak visitor

season, information/orientation services will also be provided through exhibits and personnel at the site of the adjutant general's quarters at the west entrance to the park. The park will work cooperatively with the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission to provide information/orientation at the Valley Forge service plaza off the turnpike for visitors using the park bus system. Safety hazards that might be encountered in the park will be described by interpreters and in park literature.

The partially restored Washington's headquarters area will be developed as a major interpretive complex depicting the command of the camp and the efforts necessary for training and supply. Interpretation will be provided in each of the major buildings in the complex.

Building 55 will serve as the visitor contact point for interpretation of the Washington's headquarters area. Visitors arriving by private auto will park in the upper parking area and walk from there to building 55. Park tour buses, as well as handicapped visitors, will be allowed to drive directly to building 55 from the upper parking area. Media and exhibits will be used at building 55 to provide visitors with a better understanding of the encampment. From here visitors will walk beside the railroad track, which will be screened from public view by a large physical barrier, to an overlook of the headquarters area, where a wayside exhibit with an artist's conception will portray the crowding and bustling activity of this area during the encampment.

Visitors will then proceed down the slope to the headquarters itself. An alternate route will be provided for wheelchair-bound visitors. The headquarters will be refurnished and equipped with an ambient sound program depicting the activity in the house. During the peak visitor season, personnel will be stationed outside the house to facilitate visitor flow. Access to the first floor of the house will be provided for wheelchair-bound visitors. As visitation to the headquarters increases, a system of passes may be instituted to limit the number of visitors in the house at one time and to allow visitors to participate in other activities rather than waiting in line.

The walking tour through the complex will include wayside exhibits with artists' conceptions of the area. As archeology yields additional information about the headquarters and artificers areas and as building and use locations are identified, these will be depicted through exhibits and physically on the ground. These may include General Washington's dining hall, stock pens, or perhaps industrial structures that survived the British attack prior to the encampment.

The tour will lead visitors past the stone stable and the restored barn to the ironmaster's house. Interpretation in the ironmaster's house will focus on the distribution of supplies that largely took place here. An audiovisual program, exhibits, and personnel will be used to convey this theme. From here the walking tour will return to the parking area by way of the springhouse and lifeguard huts.

A secluded site in the center of the park along the inner line defense will be developed as a major interpretive area that will present the magnitude and complexity of the total encampment. The Conway/Maxwell brigade area could hold the best evidence of hut configuration in a brigade, and extensive archeology will be undertaken to locate all of the remaining hut sites. Documentary and physical evidence will be used to re-create this encampment scene. All of the hut sites found in the brigade will be represented physically on the ground, and a number of huts that represent a regiment will be re-created. This may be as few as 20 or as many as 60, but the number must be sufficient to allow the visitor to enter the camp and experience the enclosure of the huts. Unobtrusive wayside exhibits and personal services such as living history will depict camp life and the experience of the common soldier.

Great care will be taken in the development of this area not to damage the subsurface remains. The research and funding necessary to accomplish this development will require considerable time, and until adequate data and funds are available, camp life and the encampment appearance will continue to be presented at Muhlenberg's brigade.

Artillery Park will be further developed to display heavy ordnance used at Valley Forge. The schoolhouse at the intersection of Gulph and Baptist roads will be preserved and used for interpreting Artillery Park. The adjacent restroom will be removed, and restroom facilities will be provided at the Conway/Maxwell brigade parking area.

The earthworks, including redoubts 1, 3, 4, and 5 and the inner line entrenchments, will be preserved and partially restored. The fortifications are a primary resource of Valley Forge and as such must be protected from further deterioration. Visitors will not be allowed to walk on or enter any of them. The major interpretation of the fortifications will be at redoubt 3, which is believed to be most accurate in appearance and will provide views to each of the other redoubts. A viewing platform will be developed above the redoubt where exhibits will be used to further explain the strategic placement, construction, and function of the fortifications.

The impact of the encampment on the local residents will be interpreted at the partially restored Varnum's quarters. The Grand Parade and the function and importance of drill in camp life will also be interpreted from Varnum's quarters. Von Steuben will be strongly associated with this theme, and interpreting his role in the drill will take place near his statue.

When economic conditions permit, the commissary general's function will be interpreted at his quarters (the partially restored Pawling house) on the Walnut Hill estate. This site, along with several other outlying structures, will offer greatly expanded interpretive opportunities to visitors with special interests in the Revolution and the encampment.

Interpretation will be provided at several other outlying sites. Wayside exhibits will be installed along Wilson Road to interpret Lafayette's quarters and along Yellow Springs Road to interpret Stirling's quarters.

Following archeological investigation, wayside exhibits will be developed at the Valley Forge site. These smaller interpretive sites will be located near the trail system and may be included as part of the special guided tours. Personnel will be stationed only at major interpretive areas.

The Park Service will regularly update and reprint a park folder that will be free of charge to visitors wherever information services are provided. The folder could contain information about related historic sites managed and protected by other organizations.

A standard park handbook will also be prepared to provide more indepth information about the historical significance and themes of the park. The handbook will be available for sale at a nominal charge. Other handbooks with more specialized themes, such as architecture, industrial history, or arms and accoutrements, may be published by cooperating associations.

Recreational Opportunities

The wide variety of recreational opportunities available at Valley Forge will continue and in many cases will be increased. Several missing sections of trail will be developed to create loops throughout the park. A multiuse trail will be extended west of Valley Creek between Valley Forge Farms and Washington's headquarters. Visitors will be able to tour the entire park on foot, bicycle, or horseback.

Some of the more intensive recreational activities will not be allowed in the central portion of the park in order to protect delicate subsurface resources and ensure the tranquility of the historic setting. However, additional space for organized and intensive recreational activities will be provided in other areas where resources are less sensitive and not within view of the primary cultural resources. The northwestern section of the park will be developed for intensive recreation with a canoe launch and active play spaces; parking areas and adequate comfort facilities will be provided.

The Betzwood picnic area will be further developed with an upgraded boat launch and restroom facilities. When funds become available, organized group camping will be provided above the Betzwood picnic area. Camping will be available on a reservation basis only. This will be a walk-in facility from parking areas provided at the picnic area. Again, great care will be taken in this development to protect suspected archeological remains.

Although three picnic areas within the central portion of the park will be removed, picnicking opportunities overall will be increased by 218 percent. Two picnic areas will be developed in the southwestern corner of the park, and restroom facilities will be available nearby.

A group picnic area will be developed on the Keene site west of the visitor center. A pavilion will also be available for use in inclement weather.

Space for nonintensive recreation such as sunbathing, blanket picnicking, or frisbee-throwing will be available around the park. The area south of Outer Line Defense Drive between Thomas Road and the western edge of the park will be maintained for passive recreational use as will the area north of the visitor center and east of the Washington Memorial Chapel. Environmentally compatible recreation will be encouraged on the slopes of Mount Misery west of Valley Creek. Those areas of the park north of the river not developed for historical interpretation will be available for recreational use.

Visitor Use Projections

Based upon past trends, visitor use at the park is expected to increase at a rate of 6 percent per year for the next 10 to 15 years. Visitors using the park totaled 3.1 million in 1979 and 3.3 million in 1980. The projected visitation for 1985 is 4.4 million (a 33 percent increase over 1980) and for 1990, 5.9 million (a 78 percent increase over 1980).

Certain factors will affect visitor use patterns. The cost of long distance travel will decrease the number of national visitors and increase the number of regional visitors. The restoration of the historic core and dispersal of recreation will change the mixture of park use patterns and eliminate conflicts between active recreation and interpretation of the historic setting. The quality of historical interpretation should improve and serve as an incentive to increase the number of visitors interested in history.

A reduction in commuter and truck traffic on park roads will lessen current vehicular conflicts. Visitor parking areas have been sized to accommodate increasing visitation. Parking areas at Washington's headquarters and the Conway/Maxwell brigade area are the most critical to size accurately, and the rationale for their capacity is explained below.

A typical Sunday in July is used as the design peak day. Approximately 70 percent of the visitors interested in history utilize the interpretive facilities during the four-hour peak period.

In 1979 visitation at Washington's headquarters was 294 visitors per hour using 74 cars. The projection for 1985 is 391 visitors using 97 cars and for 1990, 523 visitors using 131 cars. The existing parking area capacity is 310 cars, and the proposed capacity will be reduced to 136 cars. However, the impact of park tour buses has not been included in these figures. If four one-half full buses per hour deliver visitors to Washington's headquarters, 90 visitors (or 22 cars) will not need parking facilities. Based on this assumption, the parking area is oversized by 27 cars, and this excess would serve as an ample cushion on extreme peak days.

At the Conway/Maxwell brigade area, a similar projection can apply. In 1979, the demand for facilities interpreting similar themes was 172 visitors per hour using 43 cars. The projected stay is 60 minutes, with one turnover of visitors per hour. The projection for 1985 is 229 visitors using 57 cars and for 1990, 308 visitors using 77 cars. The existing

combined parking capacity currently serving the brigade area, Mount Joy, and the inner line defense is 205 cars. The proposed parking capacity is 98 cars.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Buildings

Many buildings at Valley Forge are available for park use. The proposed uses of historic buildings are indicated in table 3 in the "Cultural Resources Management" section. Key historic buildings and their uses are discussed in more detail in that section. Nonhistoric buildings of prime importance include the visitor center, audiovisual building, administration building, amphitheater building, and maintenance complex, including its surroundings. These buildings will remain the same except for the maintenance area, which will be enlarged approximately 10,000 square feet and further screened from public view. (See Facilities Plan map for general development within the park.)

The food and souvenir concession facility will be removed from the Washington's headquarters area and relocated to the large parking area serving the visitor center. A feasibility study for the relocated concession facility will be prepared. The existing caretaker's house in the Walnut Hill area will be used as a ranger station controlling the northwestern section of the park. The ranger residence above Betzwood will continue to be occupied for protection of the northeastern section of the park. Many of the existing buildings used for employee housing will be retained for that use, and some of the larger buildings will be used for cooperative activities. In all cases, buildings that are used by visitors and employees will be upgraded to meet applicable safety and health standards.

Recreation Facilities

A large picnic facility will be located in the former Keene quarry area near the visitor center. This secluded area of disturbed ground will contain 100 individual picnic sites, a 70-site group picnic area, and two comfort stations. The group site will also have a covered cooking or food preparation pavilion.

A 20-unit picnic site is planned for the south slope of Mount Misery. A 20-car parking area and restroom facility will be located in a clearing, and an access road will be constructed on an existing roadbed. As previously mentioned, a 10-unit picnic site with restrooms will be available for horseback riders near Lafayette's quarters, adjacent to Valley Creek. A 10-unit picnic site and restroom will also be located at the west entrance to the park at the site of the adjutant general's quarters. Another 10-unit picnic site and restroom will be located near the Washington Memorial Chapel NPS parking area.

The concentrated recreation area will be developed in the northwestern section of the park in and around the reclaimed siltation basin. The

basin is divided by dikes into three distinct areas. The upper basin will contain two parking areas, for a total of 70 car spaces and 5 bus spaces, and a restroom facility. Fifty picnic sites will be located in the surrounding pine forest and open meadows. In the middle basin, two 20-car parking areas will serve other recreational uses, including open fields where model airplane flying will be permitted. The lower or easternmost basin will be used for open field play, with some recontouring of the flattened bottom of the basin. The east end of this basin will be opened to the natural floodplain by removing 300 feet of dike to create a more natural area offering greater recreational opportunities. The remaining dikes will protect the cultural resources from any sight or sound of activity in these three areas.

A nonmotorized boat launch will be developed with the commonwealth of Pennsylvania off Pawling Road in the northwestern corner of the park. This development will include a 40-car parking area and floodproofed restroom facilities.

The Betzwood picnic area will remain at its present size; the westernmost parking area will be enlarged by ten cars; and a floodproofed restroom facility will be located in or adjacent to the 100-year floodplain. The existing Betzwood boat launch will be upgraded and maintained.

A future 30-unit walk-in campsite will be located in the old nursery. A restroom facility will be connected to the existing sewer line in the area. Access to the campground will be via a trail from the enlarged Betzwood parking area.

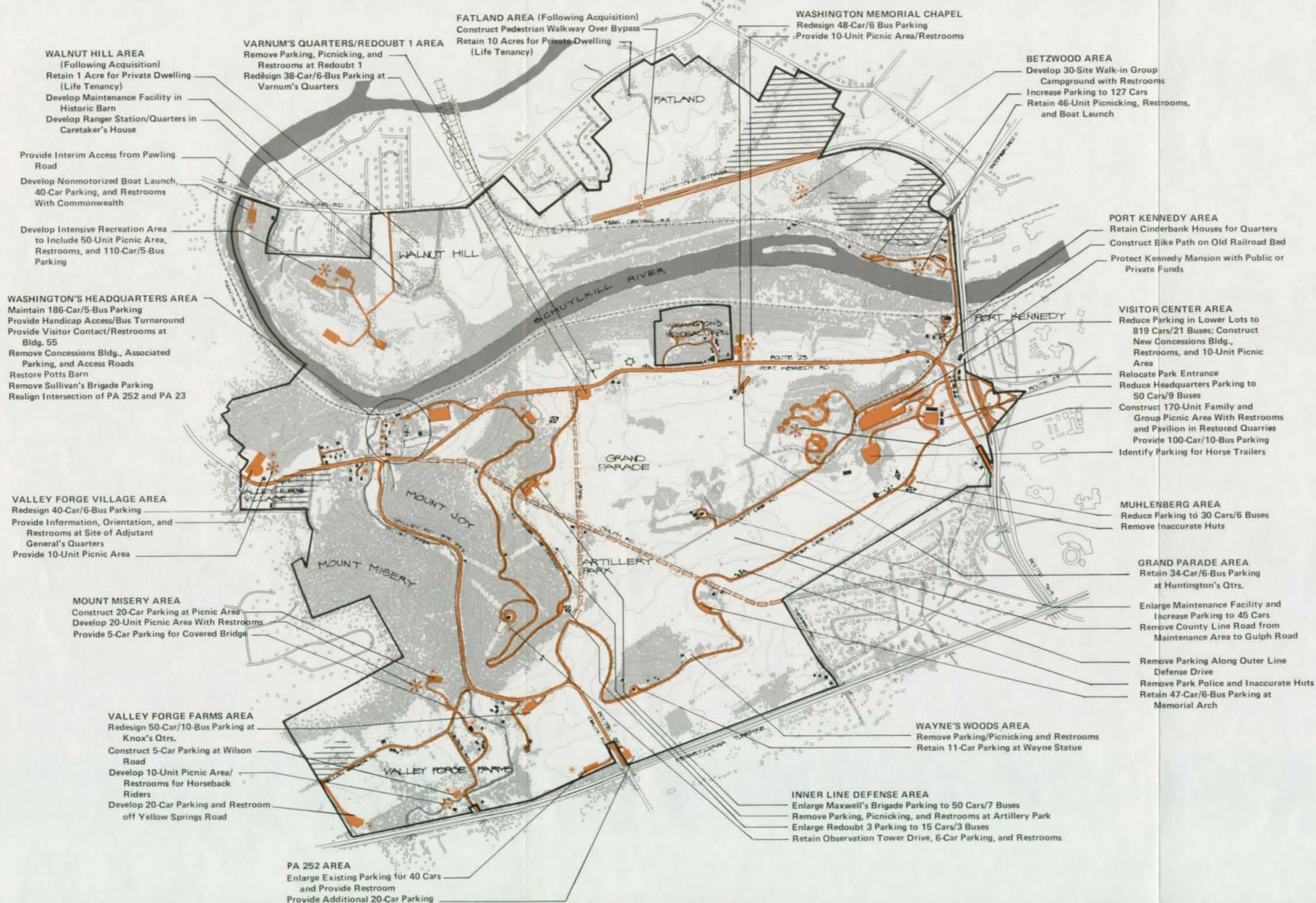
A development concept plan will be prepared to further define the recreation facilities north of the Schuylkill River.

Special Facilities

The observation tower will be dismantled, and its supporting parking area reduced to six car spaces around the circle. The access road and utility services will be retained for service use and for hikers. The covered bridge, currently under state ownership, will be retained in its present condition. If ownership of the bridge should shift to the Park Service, some floodproofing would be considered. Access to historic features such as the redoubts, specifically redoubt 3 (Washington's redoubt), will be studied and developed to best present and interpret the feature and reduce vandalism.

Roads/Parking

To reduce vehicular congestion and preserve the historical integrity of Valley Forge, visitors will be encouraged to use public transportation to reach the park and to use the park bus system. A concessioner-operated bus system will be structured to control visitation in sensitive areas. Service will be available for a reasonable fee. Staging areas for the system will be developed at the visitor center on the east, the site of the adjutant general's quarters on the west, and the Valley Forge service



N

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 feet
 0 300 600 900 1200 meters

— AUTHORIZED PARK BOUNDARY

— AUTHORIZED SCENIC EASEMENT

— ROADS AND PARKING FOR VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

— RETURN TO TRACE

* PICNIC FACILITY

• VISITOR USE RESTROOM FACILITY

FACILITIES PLAN

VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
 DSC / MAY 1982 / 464-20028E

ON MICROFILM

plaza off the Pennsylvania Turnpike to the south. A total of 1,117 parking spaces will be available in the three staging areas.

Many parking areas within the historic core will be reduced in size or eliminated to lessen the impact on cultural resources. Specific parking areas at key interpretive sites and recreation areas will be enlarged or redesigned to more efficiently accommodate visitation. These parking area changes will result in a total reduction of 267 parking spaces, taken primarily from the historic core areas. However, parking spaces for recreational developments will be increased overall by 151 car spaces and 24 bus spaces.

The major parking areas will be removed from the following locations: the existing concessions building, near Sullivan's brigade along the entrance road to Washington's headquarters; redoubt 1; Wayne's Woods; adjacent to Artillery Park; adjacent to the observation tower; and the on-street parking along Outer Line Defense Drive.

All other existing parking areas will be modified according to the demands of the particular site they serve.

New parking areas primarily constructed to serve recreational use will be located as follows: off PA 252 north of the turnpike; on park land southwest of Stirling's quarters; on the south-facing slope of Mount Misery west of the Knox Covered Bridge; in the quarry picnic area; at the Pawling Road boat launch; and in the concentrated recreation area north of the Schuylkill River.

Outer Line Defense Drive, Inner Line Defense Drive, PA 252 through the Valley Creek area, and PA 23 will be the primary tour routes surrounding the core area. Outer Line Defense and Inner Line Defense drives will remain one-way roads.

Some roads will be modified to improve the park's road system. These modifications will be at the intersection of PA 252 and Outer Line Defense Drive, at the intersection of PA 252 and PA 23 near Washington's headquarters, at several parking areas, and at various entrance road intersections (see table 5 at the end of this section). The entrance to the visitor center will be relocated to encourage traffic to go directly to the front door and to provide easy access to the visitor center parking area. Trail-crossing signal lights will be located on PA 23 at the Varnum's quarters/redoubt 1 area and at the Port Kennedy area.

The Park Service strongly supports the completion of the Pottstown bypass and the Phoenixville spur as a means of diverting extremely heavy commuter and truck traffic away from the park. The Park Service also supports construction of on-off ramps at Pawling Road from the Pottstown bypass to divert traffic and to serve recreation and historic properties north of the Schuylkill River and along Pawling Road. This development will include upgrading Pawling Road from the bypass to PA 23 and replacing the bridge across the Schuylkill River. The Park Service will seek to gain control of the state highways within Valley Forge.

In order to ensure the integrity of the historic core and to eliminate serious safety hazards, Gulph Road will be removed as an auto/truck road and will become a trace. This action will not be accomplished immediately but will be based on the provision of acceptable alternatives, such as completion of the Pottstown bypass or the Pawling Road ramps. A portion of Outer Line Defense Drive serving as the entrance to the visitor center will be removed and revegetated. County Line Road will be removed from the existing Gulph Road to the entrance of the maintenance area.

As long as structural conditions permit, traffic on the old Betzwood Bridge will continue. If structural failure of the Betzwood Bridge forces its permanent closure, access to Betzwood will be via PA 363.

Use of Catfish Lane on the north side of the river will be restricted to NPS vehicles and residents. The road will not be developed or signed for public access. Catfish Lane will be gated or otherwise controlled beyond the last private property to prevent misuse or vandalism in the area.

For the near future, access to the concentrated recreation area will be along an improved drive from the Pawling Road bridge. When economic conditions permit, access to the recreation area and the commissary general's quarters will be along the existing drive to the caretaker's house in Walnut Hill.

Trails

Trails and paths consist of pedestrian hiking trails, horse trails, bike paths, and horsecart routes. All of these routes will be tied to existing and proposed trails outside the park. The park will continue to work with the surrounding communities to provide trail access from all key regional routes. Specific locations of trails and paths are indicated on the Trail and Path Plan map; also see tables 6 and 7 at the end of this section for existing and proposed plans for hiking trails and bike paths.

The bike path will be maintained the full length of its existing route. The Valley Creek trail will be improved to accommodate bicycles and horses. This improved trail will pass through the Knox's quarters area, across Valley Creek on an existing bridge, past the site of Maxwell's quarters, proceeding to Yellow Springs Road and the Knox Covered Bridge, and then down the west side of Valley Creek. Where the valley is constricted, the bike path will share the existing horse trail route with a stabilized surface treatment. A bike trail will be developed on the former railroad right-of-way from the Valley Forge Park Train Station to the quarry picnic area. Another bike trail will be located on the north side of the Schuylkill River, if practicable, and on the soon-to-be abandoned Penn Central Railroad.

The park trail system will be integrated into the existing and proposed statewide and community trail systems. Much of the existing trail system will be for horseback riding and hiking. A picnic area for horseback riders is proposed at the upper reaches of the Valley Creek area adjacent to Lafayette's quarters. The existing and proposed trace roads will also

be available for horseback and carriage riders. An unloading area for horses will be in the amphitheater parking area. Existing quarry service roads and right-of-way of the abandoned quarry railroad will serve as the trail linkage to the remainder of the park's trail system.

The Trail and Path Plan map also indicates the proposed and existing horsecart trails. Several new routes are planned, including a tie-in to the proposed horseback riders' picnic area and tie-ins to the regional trail systems.

Utilities

As previously mentioned, Valley Forge is characterized by an unusual number of underground utility lines that crisscross the park. Little can and should be done with these lines as they are out of sight, and any additional digging would further injure the underground cultural resources.

Overhead power lines near the visitor center area, adjacent to PA 252 and PA 23, and along Yellow Springs and Wilson roads will be relocated and buried. In addition, overhead power lines serving facilities no longer in existence will be removed. All utilities except for wastewater disposal will be supplied by the surrounding community. A continual upgrading of disposal facilities will be undertaken, particularly for those facilities utilizing cesspools. Facilities adjacent to sewer mains will be tied to those mains. In general, all picnic areas, the Washington's headquarters area, the inner line defense area, and the visitor center will have public restrooms. Improvements recommended for specific facilities can be found in table 4.

Table 4: Comparison of Existing and Proposed Visitor Use Facilities

PARK SITE	<u>PARKING</u> (number of spaces auto/bus)		<u>PICNIC TABLES</u>		<u>RESTROOMS</u> X=Visitor use E=Employee use	
	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Visitor center building	$\frac{839}{21}$	$\frac{819}{21}$	--	--	X	X
Headquarters building	$\frac{88}{9}$	$\frac{50}{9}$	--	--	X	X
Amphitheater bldg.	270	270	--	--	X	--
Audiovisual bldg.	--	--	--	--	X	X
Mordecai Moore house	--	--	--	--	E	E
Quarry picnic area	--	$\frac{100}{10}$	--	170	--	XX
Headquarters area new concession	--	--	--	10	--	X
Maintenance	30	45	--	--	E	E
Muhlenberg's brigade	$\frac{43}{6}$	$\frac{30}{4}$	--	--	--	--
Outer Line Defense Drive--Memorial Arch	$\frac{75}{6}$	$\frac{47}{6}$	--	--	--	--
Wayne's Woods picnic area	$\frac{72}{8}$	--	31	--	X	--
Wayne statue parking	11	11	--	--	--	--
Stirling's quarters	--	--	--	--	E	E
Site of Maxwell's quarters	--	--	--	--	X	X
Site of General Knox's quarters	--	--	--	--	E	E
Tindle house	--	--	--	--	E	E
Cul-de-sac parking	20	60	--	--	--	X
PA 252 parking	--	20	--	--	--	--
Knox parking	$\frac{57}{10}$	$\frac{50}{10}$	--	--	--	X

Table 4 (cont.)

PARK SITE	PARKING (number of spaces auto/bus)		PICNIC TABLES		RESTROOMS X=Visitor use E=Employee use	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
Horseback riders picnic area and fishermen parking	5	5	--	10	--	X
Mount Misery picnic area/parking	--	20	--	20	--	X
Rose cottage	--	--	--	--	E	E
SW parking area	--	20	--	--	--	X
Horseshoe Trail west building	--	--	--	--	E	E
Horseshoe Trail east building	--	--	--	--	E	E
Horseshoe Trail south building	--	--	--	--	E	E
Potts house (POSA)	--	--	--	--	X	X
Site of adjutant general's quarters	$\frac{40}{6}$	$\frac{40}{6}$	--	10	E	X
Camping area northeast corner of park (proposed)	--	--	--	30	--	X
Ironmaster's house	--	--	--	--	E	E
Potts barn (IFO)	--	--	--	--	X	X
Jones house	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington's hdqrs-upper parking	$\frac{136}{5}$	$\frac{136}{5}$	--	--	--	--
Sullivan's brigade parking	$\frac{24}{5}$	--	--	--	--	--
Redoubt 4	$\frac{80}{10}$	$\frac{60}{10}$	--	--	X	X
Maxwell's brigade parking	$\frac{38}{7}$	$\frac{50}{7}$	--	--	--	X
Valley Forge service plaza off PA Turnpike (non-NPS)	$\frac{258}{37}$	$\frac{258}{37}$	--	--	--	--
Artillery Park picnic area	10	--	12	--	X	--

Table 4 (cont.)

PARK SITE	PARKING (number of spaces auto/bus)		PICNIC TABLES		RESTROOMS X=Visitor use E=Employee use	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
Redoubt 3	13	$\frac{15}{3}$	--	--	--	--
Observation tower	$\frac{70}{2}$	$\frac{6}{5}$	--	--	X	X
Redoubt 1	$\frac{57}{6}$	--	42	--	X	--
Varnum's quarters	$\frac{20}{12}$	$\frac{38}{6}$	--	--	E	E
Site of Huntington's quarters	$\frac{34}{6}$	$\frac{34}{6}$	--	--	E	E
Washington Memorial Chapel (NPS parking)	$\frac{48}{6}$	$\frac{48}{6}$	--	10	--	X
Building 55	40	5	--	--	X	X
Concessions bldg.	$\frac{182}{5}$	--	--	--	X	--
Slate roof house	--	--	--	--	E	E
Cinderbank houses	--	--	--	--	E	E
Valley Forge Park Train Station	105	--	--	--	X	--
Kennedy mansion	--	--	--	--	E	E
Port Kennedy houses	--	--	--	--	E	E
Nonmotorized boat launch	20	40	--	--	--	X*
Concentrated recreation area	--	$\frac{110}{5}$	--	50	X	X
Betzwood picnic area	97	121	46	46	X	X*
TOTALS	$\frac{2,782}{167}$	$\frac{2,508}{156}$	131	356	17X	24
Proposed facilities expressed as a percentage of existing facilities		$\frac{90\%}{93\%}$		272%		141%

*Floodproof restrooms provided in floodplain in conformance with E.O. 11988.

Table 5: Roads
(length in feet)

SITE	EXISTING CONDITIONS	NO CHANGE	PROPOSED ACTIONS			
			CONSTRUCT	UPGRADE	OBLITERATE	TO TRACE
PA 363	500	500	--	--	--	--
Outer Line Defense Drive From intersection with PA 23 to intersection with PA 252	14,500	14,500	200	--	500	--
Access road to parking areas in vicinity of park head- quarters and visitor center	2,875	1,650	800	--	1,250	--
Change in intersection of Outer Line Defense Drive and Valley Road (PA 252)	--	--	400	--	300	--
Road from PA 23 to Betzwood area	6,050	6,050	--	--	--	--
Road to parking areas and Cinderbank houses in the vicinity of Port Kennedy	250	250	--	--	--	--
County Line Road	6,750	5,500	--	--	1,250	--
Road to picnic areas (two areas)	--	--	1,500	--	--	--
Road from County Line Road to maintenance areas	375	375	--	--	--	--
Road to site of Huntington's quarters (from PA 23)	500	500	--	--	--	--
Road to parking area north of site of Huntington's quarters (from PA 23)	500	500	--	--	--	--
Road to parking area near site of redoubt 1 (from PA 23)	200	--	--	--	200	--
Inner Line Defense Drive	14,175	14,175	--	--	--	--
Road from Inner Line Defense Drive to observation tower	750	750	--	--	--	--
Roads to parking areas near Washington's headquarters and concession (from PA 23)	2,320	1,520	200	--	1,000	800
Gulph Road	7,750	--	--	--	--	7,750
Miscellaneous roads at base of Mount Joy and Mount Misery (from PA 23)	1,250	1,250	--	--	--	--
PA 252 Change in intersection of PA 252 and PA 23	--	--	550	--	500	--

Table 5 (cont.)

SITE	EXISTING CONDITIONS	NO CHANGE	PROPOSED ACTIONS			
			CONSTRUCT	UPGRADE	OBLITERATE	TO TRACE
Miscellaneous road near south boundary of the park (from PA 252)	875	--	--	875	--	--
Road to parking area near Tindle house (from PA 252)	200	200	--	--	--	--
Road to park residences near Tindle house (from PA 252)	1,625	1,625	--	--	--	--
Yellow Springs Road	3,800	3,800	--	--	--	--
Road from Yellow Springs Road to site of Maxwell's quarters and to private residences	1,500	1,500	--	--	--	--
Wilson Road (from Yellow Springs Road to private residences)	1,850	1,850	--	--	--	--
Road to SW parking area	1,250	--	--	850	200	--
Road to nonmotorized boat launch (Schuykill River)	200	--	--	200	--	--
Miscellaneous road (near Walnut Hill)	3,300	--	3,200	3,300	--	--
Catfish Lane	2,000	2,000	--	--	--	--

Table 6: Hiking Trails
(length in feet)

	EXISTING CONDITIONS		PROPOSED CONDITIONS
	Designated	Unimproved	Improved
Trail along railroad right-of-way, south of Schuylkill River	11,350	--	11,350
Horseshoe Trail and trails in Mount Misery area	7,500	--	7,500
Trail along Valley Creek	5,200	--	5,200
Trails on Mount Joy and in vicinity of observation tower	7,500	--	8,250
Trails north of Schuylkill River	--	34,350	37,400
Trails in vicinity of Port Kennedy/Betzwood	--	3,500	5,900
Trails near redoubt I	--	3,550	2,300
Trails on Mount Joy and in vicinity of redoubt 4	--	6,100	6,450
Trails in the vicinity of Valley Forge Village	--	5,650	5,100
Trails on Mount Misery	--	5,150	4,900
Trails in vicinity of Valley Forge Farms	--	8,800	13,000
Trails in vicinity of observation tower	--	5,950	4,150
Trails in Wayne's Woods and vicinity	--	5,300	0
Trails in southeastern part of park	--	--	7,250
TOTALS	31,550	78,350	118,750

Table 7: Bike Paths
(length in feet)

	EXISTING PAVED PATHS	PROPOSED PLANS
Path along PA 23	13,050	13,200
Path along Outer Line Defense Drive	14,300	13,550
Path from west entrance to Valley Creek	--	3,300
Path along Inner Line Defense Drive	5,500	5,500
Path along Valley Creek (PA 252)	--	8,050*
Path along Gulph Road	--	1,800
Path along Devon Road (PA 252)	--	2,750
Path from Valley Forge Park Train Station to quarry picnic area	--	4,500
Path along abandoned Penn Central Railroad right-of-way	--	7,500*
Path along PA 363 from apartment towers to east park entrance	--	1,650
Path west of ranger station	--	1,500
Path over bypass to Pawling Road	--	3,600*
TOTALS	32,050	66,900

*Multiuse surface.

APPENDIXES

- A: Legislation
- B: Project Development Phasing
- C: Development Cost Estimate
- D: Estimated Annual Operating Costs and Staffing
- E: Management Objectives and Issues
- F: Historic Preservation Compliance
- G: Cultural Resources
- H: Floodplain Data

APPENDIX A

No. 53

AN ACT

SB 108

Authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor and the Historical and Museum Commission, to transfer Valley Forge State Park to the United States of America.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor and the Historical and Museum Commission, is hereby authorized on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to convey to the United States of America title to a certain tract of land, situate in the Counties of Chester and Montgomery of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, known as Valley Forge State Park, for a consideration of \$1. The description of the property conveyed shall be such as the proper officials of the Commonwealth and the United States Government may agree upon.

Section 2. The deed of conveyance shall limit the use of the land to recreational and historical purposes only, specifically excluding use as a National Cemetery shall be approved by the Department of Justice and shall be executed by the Secretary of Property and Supplies in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 3. Exclusive jurisdiction in and over the aforesaid lands, when acquired by the United States is hereby ceded to the United States by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, provided that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over the lands and buildings aforesaid, in so far that civil processes as may issue under the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against anyone charged with crime committed outside said land, may be executed thereon in the same manner as if jurisdiction had not been ceded.

Section 4. The jurisdiction ceded to the United States shall be upon the further condition that the Commonwealth reserves to itself and its political subdivisions whatever power of taxation it may constitutionally reserve, to levy and collect all taxes now or hereafter imposed by the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions upon property and persons within the boundaries so ceded.

Section 5. The conveyance shall be made on the further condition and the United States shall expressly affirm by resolution of the agency accepting the conveyance, that if, as and when the premises are no longer used for recreational and historical purposes, the title and right of possession thereto shall immediately revert to and revert in the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and its assigns, and further that the United States if, as and when the property above described is no longer used for such purposes, it shall surrender and vacate the premises immediately notifying the Department of Property and Supplies or its successor in function of its action, and execute and acknowledge a good and proper deed conveying the premises to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, as well as recording the same, all at the cost of the United States.

Section 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

APPROVED—The 30th day of July, A. D. 1975.

MILTON J. SHAPP



Public Law 94-337
 94th Congress, H. R. 5621
 July 4, 1976

An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Valley Forge National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve and commemorate for the people of the United States the area associated with the heroic suffering, hardship, and determination and resolve of General George Washington's Continental Army during the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Valley Forge National Historical Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park"), in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 2. (a) The park shall comprise the area generally depicted on the map entitled "Valley Forge National Historical Park", dated February 1976, and numbered VF-91,000, which shall be on file and available for inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia, and in the offices of the superintendent of the park. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, the Secretary may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the park when necessary by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

(b) Within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary may acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer. Any property owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. The effective date of such donation shall not be prior to October 1, 1976.

(c) Except for property deemed by the Secretary to be essential for visitor facilities, or for access to or administration of the park, any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his or her spouse, whichever is the later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated, the Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(d) The Secretary may terminate a right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of this Act, and upon tender to the holder of the right of an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

(e) The term "improved property", as used in this section shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1975 (hereafter referred

Valley Forge
 National His-
 torical Park,
 Pa.
 Establishment.
 16 USC 410aa.

Map.
 16 USC 410aa-1.

Publication in
 Federal Register.

Lands and
 interests,
 acquisition.

Right of use
 and occupancy.

Termination.

"Improved prop-
 erty."

to as "dwelling"), together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

Notice, publication in Federal Register. 16 USC 410aa-2.

SEC. 3. When the Secretary determines that lands and interests therein have been acquired in an amount sufficient to constitute an administerable unit, he shall establish the park by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That the park shall not be established until the Secretary receives commitments which he deems to be sufficient from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the appropriations made by acts 320 and 352 of 1974, and act 12A of 1975, of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will continue to be available and obligated for development purposes within the park. The Secretary shall administer the property acquired for such park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

Administration. 43 USC 1457.

16 USC 461. Appropriation authorization. 16 USC 410aa-3.

SEC. 4. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$8,622,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands.

Master development plan, consultation with Governor, transmittal to congressional committees.

(b) For the development of essential public facilities there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$500,000. Within three years from the date of establishment of the park pursuant to this Act, the Secretary shall, after consulting with the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a final master plan for the development of the park consistent with the objectives of this Act, indicating:

- (1) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and interpretive needs of the visiting public;
- (2) the location and estimated cost of all facilities; and
- (3) the projected need for any additional facilities within the park.

Approved July 4, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-1142 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
 SENATE REPORT No. 94-817 accompanying S.-1776 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 122 (1976):
 June 8, considered and passed House.
 June 11, considered and passed Senate.
 WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 12, No. 27:
 July 4, Presidential statement.

Florida (hereinafter referred to in this title as the "monument"). The monument shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein generally depicted on a map entitled "Boundary Map, Fort Jefferson National Monument", numbered 364-90,001, and dated April 1980. Any Federal lands excluded from the Fort Jefferson National Monument pursuant to this section shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Any Federal lands added to the Fort Jefferson National Monument pursuant to this section shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the purposes for which the monument was established. In furtherance of the purposes of the monument the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to accept gifts of funds which may be donated for any purpose, but particularly for stabilizing the historic structures within the monument.

Boundary map.

Excluded Federal lands.

43 USC 1701 note. Added Federal lands. Gifts of funds.

SEC. 202. Within three complete fiscal years from the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall, after consultation with the Governor of the State of Florida, develop and transmit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a comprehensive general management plan for the monument consistent with the provisions of this title and pursuant to the provisions of section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (84 Stat. 825), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.).

Management plan, submittal to congressional committees.

SEC. 203. Within three complete fiscal years from the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall review the area within the monument and shall report to the President and the Congress, in accordance with subsections 3 (c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the monument for designation as wilderness. Any designation of any such areas as wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

16 USC 1a-7. Designation of wilderness areas, report to President and Congress. 16 USC 1132.

SEC. 204. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no fees shall be charged for entrance or admission to the monument.

Appropriation authorization. Entrance fees, prohibition.

TITLE III—VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SEC. 301. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Valley Forge National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes", approved July 4, 1976 (90 Stat. 796), is amended (1) in subsection 2(a) by changing "dated February 1976, and numbered VF-91,000," to "dated June 1979, and numbered VF-91,001,"; (2) in section 3 by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to provide technical assistance to public and private nonprofit entities in qualifying for appropriate historical designation and for such grants, other financial assistance, and other forms of aid as are available under Federal, State, or local law for the protection, rehabilitation, or preservation of properties in the vicinity of the park which are historically related to the purposes of the park."; and (3) in subsection 4(a) by changing "\$8,622,000" to "\$13,895,000".

16 USC 410aa-1.

16 USC 410aa-2. Technical assistance to grant applicants.

16 USC 400aa-3.

APPENDIX B
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASING

<u>CULTURAL RESOURCE</u>	<u>First 5-Year Period</u>	<u>Second 5-Year Period</u>	<u>Third 5-Year Period</u>	<u>Over Fifteen Years</u>
Washington's Headquarters	X			
Potts Barn	X			
Jones House	X			
Lifeguard Huts	X			
Building 55	X			
Headquarters Area Landscape	X			
Memorial Arch	X			
All Other Monuments	X	X	X	X
Maxwell's Quarters (Library)	X			
Redoubts 3, 4, 1, 2, and 5	X			
Redan with Abatis	X			
Inner Line	X			
Outer Line (site)	X			
Outer Line (reconstruction)	X			
First Huts	X			
1976 Huts	X			
Blacksmith's Shop	X			
Park Police Huts	X			
Observation Tower	X			
Kennedy Mansion (waterproof)	X			
Kennedy Mansion (restore)	X		X	
Hayman House	X			
Lund House	X			
Miller House	X			
Loughin House	X			
Varnum's Quarters		X		
Varnum's Area Landscape		X		
1948 Huts		X		
Conway/Maxwell Brigade Area		X		
Schoolhouse		X		
Ironmaster's House			X	
Huntington's Quarters			X	
Maxwell's Quarters Outbuildings			X	
Gulph Road			X	
Baptist Road			X	
Ruins			X	
John Brown Lime Kiln			X	
Kennedy Lime Kiln			X	
Workizer-Thropp House			X	
Cinderbank (floodproof)			X	
Pawling House			X	
Studies				
Historic Structure Reports	X	X	X	
Historic Structure Preservation Guides	X			

<u>CULTURAL RESOURCE</u>	<u>First 5-Year Period</u>	<u>Second 5-Year Period</u>	<u>Third 5-Year Period</u>	<u>Over Fifteen Years</u>
Historic Site Reports	X			
Administrative History	X			
Title Search	X			
Demographic		X		
Industrial History		X		
Valley Forge as Symbol		X		
<u>NATURAL RESOURCE</u>				
Vegetation (clearing)	X	X	X	
Vegetation (planting)	X		X	
Water Supply	X			
Waste Disposal	X			
Siltation Basin	X			
Quarries	X			
Integrated Pest Management Plan	X			
Valley Creek Banks		X		
Valley Creek Dam	X			
Overhead Power Lines			X	
<u>INTERPRETATION/VISITOR USE</u>				
Exhibits				
Visitor Center	X			
Earthworks	X			
Artillery Park/Schoolhouse		X		
Site of Adjutant General's Quarters			X	
Waysides	X			
Media-Washington's Headquarters Area	X			
New Park Entrance to Visitor Center	X			
Concession (relocation)	X			
Access to Siltation Basin	X			
Picnic Area Development				
Keene site	X			
Siltation Basin Northwest/Pawling	X			
Betzwood	X			
Yellow Springs Road		X		
Memorial Chapel		X		
Mount Misery			X	
Site of Adjutant General's Quarters			X	
Picnic Area Removal				
Wayne's Woods	X			
Artillery Park		X		
Varnum's/Redoubt 1		X		

<u>INTERPRETATION/VISITOR USE</u>	<u>First 5-Year Period</u>	<u>Second 5-Year Period</u>	<u>Third 5-Year Period</u>	<u>Over Fifteen Years</u>
Parking Area Development Southwest Corner PA 252	X	X		
Parking Area Removal Observation Tower Outer Line Defense Drive	X X			
Bike Path		X		
External Trail Access	X	X	X	
Boat Launches Betzwood	X			
Pawling Road		X		
Campgrounds		X		

APPENDIX C
DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATE

Cultural Resources Management	
Restoration	\$ 355,000
Selective Restoration	710,000
Preservation	202,600
Modification	364,000
(Kennedy Mansion)	505,000
Reconstruction (Conway/Maxwell Brigade area)	260,000±
Demolition	32,000
Landscape Restoration	
Historic Landscaping	30,625
Trace Restoration	125,000
Tree Removal	30,000
Screen Planting	60,000
Quarry Restoration	390,000
Archeological Investigation	250,000
(Conway/Maxwell Brigade area)	
Natural Resources Management	
Coal Siltation Basin Restoration	132,000
Valley Creek Bank Stabilization	25,000
Visitor Use	
Exhibits	550,000
Wayside	80,000
Audiovisual	100,000
Furnishing Plans	25,000
General Development	
Nonhistoric Construction	
Concessions Building - New - 3,000 sq. ft.	300,000
Maintenance Building - Addition - 10,000 sq. ft.	700,000
Restrooms - 9 @ 500 sq. ft.	540,000
Picnic Area Development	155,000
Road Demolition	24,000
Road Construction	400,000
Parking Area Development	610,000
Trail Development	138,000
Bike Path Development	546,000
Utilities	
Water Supply	20,000
Wastewater	53,000
Fire and Intrusion Alarm System	64,000
	<hr/>
Net Development Cost	7,776,225
(Add Project Planning, Project Supervision, Contingencies - 46%)	<hr/> 3,577,064
GROSS CONSTRUCTION COST	\$11,353,289

NOTE: These cost estimates are based on conceptual plans and will be revised as the planning process proceeds.

APPENDIX D
ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS

	<u>Operations*</u>	<u>Maintenance**</u>
Existing needs to ceiling	\$1,130,895	\$1,334,278
Existing needs above ceiling	40,789	87,736
Future needs after plan implementation	<u>524,656</u>	<u>632,392</u>
Total annual operating costs	<u>\$1,696,340</u>	<u>\$2,054,406</u>
GRAND TOTAL		\$3,750,746

* Operating costs for administration, interpretation, and protection based on 80 percent personnel cost and 20 percent equipment and materials.

** Maintenance cost based on 50 percent personnel cost and 50 percent equipment, materials, and energy costs.

STAFFING

	<u>Permanent*</u>	<u>Temporary*</u>
Present staffing	51.9	48.2
Current needs over ceiling	8	--
Needs after implementation of plan	<u>18</u>	<u>12.3</u>
	77.9	60.5

* In work years.

APPENDIX E
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ISSUES

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Management objectives, which are the principal component of the statement for management, provide the framework for achieving the park purpose. All decisions concerning the management, use, and development of the park are directed toward attaining these objectives. The management objectives for Valley Forge National Historical Park are as follows:

Preservation and Protection of Cultural Resources

To locate, identify, and preserve the park's cultural resources in a manner consistent with legislative and executive requirements and the NPS's historic preservation policies

To acquire information through research, surveys, and other means necessary to facilitate preservation, management, and interpretation of the park's extensive cultural resources

To protect and preserve the park's historic structures, roads, fence lines, artifacts, earthworks, subterranean remains, and other historic resources, utilizing preservation techniques that retard deterioration to the greatest possible degree

To restore physical historical remains as appropriate to facilitate preservation and enhance interpretive values

To restore, to the degree possible, the historic setting of the encampment to approximate conditions existing during the winter of 1777-1778

To eliminate, to the degree possible, physical and visual intrusions on the historic setting of the encampment caused by roads, nonhistoric development, utility lines, railroad tracks, and sewer lines

To identify and preserve those structures having sufficient historic integrity to justify their preservation in part or in full as historic structures, regardless of association with the encampment

To manage, according to NPS standards, the park's historic (including archeological) artifact collection, and to make this collection available as appropriate for scholarly study and interpretation

To identify appropriate historic materials for possible purchase and/or donation for park use

Conservation of Natural Resources

To promote the undisturbed operation of natural processes and the natural reestablishment of mature woodlands and wildlife populations, except where manipulation is required to maintain a historically authentic setting or to provide for optimum resource-compatible recreation activities

To acquire information through research, surveys, and other means necessary to facilitate protection and management of the park's natural resources

To manage the Valley Creek area as a natural stream associated with the historic encampment

Visitor Use

To fully utilize the inherent qualities of the resource base with primary emphasis on the park's historic significance. Secondary emphasis should be placed on open space resource-compatible recreational uses

To develop a comprehensive land use definition and an understanding of the management needs of all zones and subzones

To provide for nonconsumptive and spontaneous recreational uses within the historic and natural zones while maximizing protection of historic and natural resources

To identify and prohibit nonconforming recreational uses that impact the historic atmosphere of the park, physically destroy the resource, and create safety hazards to users and visitors

To improve public awareness of traffic, water, and structural hazards associated with the use of the park

To protect both visitors and the resource base through successful law and safety regulation enforcement, including a continuous public information program

To provide maximum possible accessibility to and utilization of physical park facilities by handicapped citizens

To provide for the maintenance of public use facilities at the highest possible standard to accommodate maximum visitor use

Interpretation

To identify and provide for appropriate interpretive use of the historic resource relative to the primary interpretive themes of the encampment, including its impact on the course of the American Revolution

After appropriate research, to interpret accurately the historic authenticity of resource locations and structural remains (including earthworks and subterranean resources)

To provide tailored interpretive programs for special segments of the visiting public, including handicapped and other disadvantaged citizens and school groups

To provide interpretive programs to meet needs for environmental education, portrayal of historic events, and safe visitor recreational use

Access and Circulation

To promote efficient access to the park and to ensure safe, uncongested circulation within the park for visitors using their automobiles as well as for those on bicycles, horses, and foot

To minimize traffic congestion on state and local roads within the park and on park tour roads, including the use of park roads by commuter traffic

To participate in regional planning and support community efforts aimed at providing alternate traffic routes outside the park

Concessions

To identify and manage an appropriate concessions program based on visitor needs and commercial services available in the surrounding regional area

Development

To ensure that all park development is the minimum necessary for park administration and the provision of essential services to park visitors, and that nonhistoric facilities are compatible with preserving the historic setting of the park's cultural resources

To ensure that adequate facilities are available for preservation, appropriate display, and scholarly study of the park's artifact collections

Lands

To identify and to acquire, through acquisition, legislation, boundary adjustment or other means, a land base sufficient for the preservation and management of the historic encampment setting and related resources. This land base will permit maximum use of screening and protective measures to assure integrity of the resource and protection of its ambience from surrounding development

Cooperation

To cooperate with other governmental agencies, private organizations, and members of the public, to ensure that

land use and visitor activities inside and outside park boundaries are compatible, to the greatest degree possible, with long-term preservation of the park's cultural resources and their settings

interpretive and recreational opportunities within the park are complementary to those offered outside the park

the local community is fully informed of facilities and programs available in the park

To achieve open and candid management of the park through extensive meetings and contacts in the area community based on a two-way flow of information

ISSUES

The following paragraphs briefly summarize the major issues faced in the development of this plan, which need to be resolved before the park's management objectives can be accomplished. "The Plan" section of this document describes in detail how these issues will be resolved.

In the 200 years since the encampment of the Continental army at Valley Forge, recreational uses have developed that range from compatible with to adverse to the significance and preservation of the park's historic and natural resources. In particular, both current and potential recreational uses of the park need to be examined as to their appropriateness and relative priority of land use in relationship to the limited resources and primary purpose of the park.

Prior to the nation's bicentennial, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania developed facilities to meet anticipated demands. Some of these facilities may no longer be needed and may not be compatible with long-range use and preservation of the park. All existing facilities need to be examined to determine their adequacy to meet the management objectives of the park, their adaptability to newly developed uses, or the desirability of their removal and subsequent restoration of the area. The latter applies particularly to parking areas.

High volumes of industrial, commercial, and commuter traffic on park roads conflict with both the historical significance of the park and the visitor experience. The existing network of roads is confusing and not conducive to an orderly use of the park.

Encroachments continue to intrude on the historic scene of Valley Forge. The various forms of encroachment include nearby high-rise structures, noise generated by heavy traffic on interstates in the park's proximity, commercial and residential development, and associated intrusions such as water pollution and traffic congestion.

Present interpretive development/programming represents a transition in management of the park. An interpretive theme and concepts for conveying that theme must be developed to adequately serve park visitors.

Research to adequately define the encampment scene, old road and fortification alignments, original fabric of historic structures, and evolution of the lands encompassing the park has been undertaken. This long and complex effort will continue to yield information valuable in managing the cultural resources, including landscape management.

Two natural hazards must be considered in natural resources management--periodic flooding of the Schuylkill River and sinkholes located in certain areas of the park. The possible pollution of Valley Creek or other water bodies must be monitored, and pollution sources must be identified and eliminated.

APPENDIX F

D18 (MAR)PC

JUN 21 1979

Mr. Ed Weintraub
State Historic Preservation
Officer
Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission
P. O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Mr. Weintraub:

The National Park Service is in the process of preparing an assessment of alternatives for the general management plan for Valley Forge National Historical Park, a national landmark. The general management plan will provide direction for management and development of the park in the future. A map depicting the study area is enclosed.

In accordance with the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800), we have checked the National Register of Historic Places and found the following properties within the park boundaries listed on the National Register:

Valley Forge
General Frederick von Steuben Headquarters
Lafayette's Quarters
Major General Lord Stirling's Quarters
Washington's Headquarters

Please note that the above National Register forms are subject to revision pending the results of the interdisciplinary research program underway at the park.

In addition, we have found the following properties within the immediate vicinity of the park which are on the Register:

Cressbrook Farm
Nicholas East House
Wharton Esherick Studio

David Harvard House
Lightfoot Mill
Moore Hall
Mill Grove

The Advisory Council regulations require us to identify all properties in or near the study area that may be eligible for the National Register. Please notify us whether or not your office knows of other pending or possible nominations for properties in the area, or suspect the presence of any other historical or archeological resources in the study area.

We appreciate your assistance. In order to meet our schedule, we look forward to hearing from you within thirty (30) days. If not, we will assume you do not know of other properties, besides those mentioned above, that are eligible for the Register.

Sincerely yours,

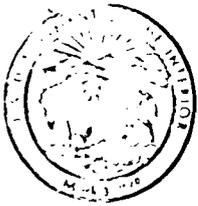
Richard L. Stanton

Richard L. Stanton
Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region

Enclosure

cc: Supt., Valley Forge
Asst. Manager, MA/NA Team, DSC
Attn: Roger Buck & Laura Soulliere
Acting Asst. Director, Cultural Resources, WASO 560

NOTE: No reply to the above correspondence was received.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H4217
MAR(PRP)

JUL 14 1981

K. J. Hoff	101 VLE P	Information	Initials
	Service Center		
	JUL 17 '81		
	Manager, DSC		
	Ch' Leg. Comp.		
	Ch' Contract Adm.		
	EEO Officer		
	Safety Officer		
	Agmt. Ass't		
	Asst. Mgrs. TNE		
	TNW		
	TSE		
	TWE		
	TNL		
	Ch' Program Cont.		
	Ch' Spec. Prog.		
	Ch' Prof. Support		
	Ch' Graphic Serv.		
	DSC Personnel		
	Employment		
	Classification		

Dr. Larry E. Tise
State Historic Preservation Officer
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Dr. Tise:

Thank you for Ms. Brenda Barrett's letter of January 16, 1981, to the Superintendent of Valley Forge National Historical Park, providing informal comments on the Environmental Assessment for the Park's General Management Plan (GMP). As a result of public and agency review, an alternative was selected and a Draft GMP (DGMP) was prepared. The DGMP formulates a management direction for the Park and offers detailed proposals for use and treatment of its resources. The National Park Service (NPS) now proposes to adopt and subsequently implement the DGMP.

Enclosed for your review is a copy of the DGMP and a Proposal for a Memorandum of Agreement. (The DGMP is undergoing internal review, and is subject to corrections and revisions which will be addressed in the final GMP.) We are seeking your acceptance of these documents for the purposes of the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMA) executed between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the NPS, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers for basic NPS planning documents.

If you agree with our adoption and implementation of the DGMP in accordance with the actions described in the document and the Proposal for a Memorandum of Agreement, please sign the latter in the space provided, and return it to this office. Upon receipt of your acceptance, the Proposal and a copy of the DGMP will be forwarded to the ACHP for its review and acceptance. An additional copy of the Proposal is enclosed for your files.



If you need additional information, please contact Frank Williss of the Denver Service Center at (303) 234-5545, or Clifford Tobias of this office at (215) 597-9970.

Sincerely yours,

James W Coleman Jr.

James W. Coleman, Jr.
Regional Director

Enclosures (DGMP, original PMOA, copy PMOA)

cc:

Supt., Valley Forge NHP (w/cc PMOA)

Asst. Director, Cultural Resources, WASO (560) (w/cc PMOA)

Asst. Manager, MA/NA Team, ISC (2) (Attn: P. Wells, Planning;

F. Willis, Hist. Pres.) (w/cc PMOA)

Div. of Legislative Compliance, DSC (Attn: M. Dureman) (w/cc PMOA)

L7617
HAR(PRP)

Mr. Louis S. Hall
Chief, Western Division
of Project Review
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation
Lake Plaza South, Suite 616
44 Union Boulevard
Lakewood, Colorado 80228

Dear Mr. Hall:

Thank you for your letter of February 9, 1981, providing informal comments on the Environmental Assessment of the General Management Plan (GMP) for Valley Forge National Historical Park, Montgomery and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania. As a result of public and agency review, an alternative was selected and a Draft GMP (DGMP) was prepared. The DGMP formulates a management direction for the Park and offers detailed proposals for use and treatment of its resources. The National Park Service (NPS) now proposes to adopt and subsequently implement the DGMP.

Enclosed for your review is a copy of the DGMP and a Proposal for a Memorandum of Agreement signed by Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Ed Weindraub. (The DGMP is undergoing internal review, and is subject to corrections and revisions which will be addressed in the final GMP.) We are seeking your acceptance of these documents for the purposes of the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMA) executed between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the NPS, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers for basic NPS planning documents. Also enclosed is a copy of the SHPO staff comments on the Environmental Assessment, dated January 16, 1981.

We request the Council's acceptance of the DGMP and Proposal within thirty (30) days, as provided for in the PMA. Subject to the Council's concurrence, and any stipulations in the proposal, this plan shall be considered an "Approval Plan."

and may be implemented in accordance with the PMA. As provided in 36 CFR 800.6 (c) (1), the Executive Director shall prepare the appropriate Memorandum of Agreement to be executed on this plan.

Should you desire additional information, please contact Frank Williss of the Denver Service Center at (303) 234-5545, or Clifford Tobias of this office at (215) 597-9970.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Coleman Jr.

James W. Coleman, Jr.
Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region

Enclosures (3)

cc:

Dr. Larry E. Tise, Harrisburg (w/c revised pages)

Superintendent, Valley Forge NHP (w/c PMOA)

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Management, WASO 560
(w/c PMOA)

Assistant Manager, MA/NA Team, DSC (2; Attn.: R. Wells,
Planning; F. Williss, Hist. Pres.) (w/c PMOA)

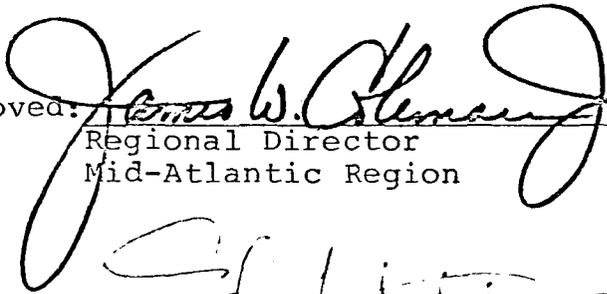
Div. of Legislative Compliance, DSC (Attn.: M. Bureman)
(w/c PMOA)

PROPOSAL FOR
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

CONSULTATION HISTORY: In accordance with Executive Order 11593, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and 36 CFR Part 800, implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the National Park Service (NPS), wrote to the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on June 21, 1979, regarding listed and potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties within the study area. No reply was received. On November 28, 1980, the NPS wrote to the SHPO, to request review of the Environmental Assessment (EA) of the Park's General Management Plan (GMP). On December 4, 1980, the NPS wrote to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), to request review of the EA. A representative of the SHPO replied on January 16, and a representative of the ACHP replied on February 9, 1981.

PROPOSAL: The National Park Service proposes to approve and implement a Draft General Management Plan (DGMP) for Valley Forge National Historical Park. The Park will be managed in accordance with this Plan. Any changes between the DGMP and the final GMP which have an effect on any NRHP properties

will be submitted to the SHPO and the ACHP for comment prior to final approval of the GMP. As stated in the Legal Compliance section of the DGMP (pages 57-58), subsequent actions carried out pursuant to the Plan that have an effect upon NRHP properties will be considered to have no adverse effects or to have had the adversity satisfactorily mitigated in accordance with Section I, paragraph B, of the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement executed between the ACHP, the NPS, and the National Council of SHPO's for basic planning documents of the NPS.

Approved:  Date: 7/13/81
Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region

 Date: 7/25/81
Pennsylvania State Historic
Preservation Officer

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Reply to:

Lake Plaza South, Suite 616
44 Union Boulevard
Lakewood, CO 80228

October 21, 1981

Mr. James W. Coleman, Jr.
Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. Coleman:

On September 4, 1981, we received the draft General Management Plan for Valley Forge National Historical Park in Pennsylvania, for review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" and in accordance with the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the Council, and the National Park Service (NPS). Also included with the draft GMP was a signed proposal for a Memorandum of Agreement.

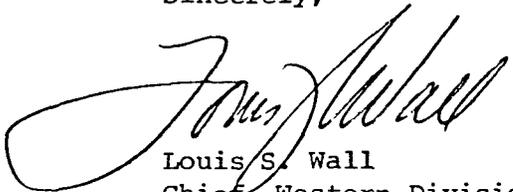
We have reviewed the draft GMP and find it to be an excellent document. We are especially pleased with the commitments made to undertake extensive historical and archeological research as part of the program of planning for the interpretation and redevelopment of the park. Also, we are particularly in favor of the concept of reserving the interior core of the park for the interpretation of the "historic encampment" period and utilizing the park's outer ring or perimeter for recreation uses.

Because we believe the draft GMP will provide NPS with appropriate guidance for the interpretation and the redevelopment of the park, because we are satisfied that our previous comments of February 9, 1981, regarding the project environmental assessment and draft management plan were adequately addressed in the present document and because NPS is obligated to follow its cultural property guidance NPS-28, and other such documents, we believe that it would be appropriate for the Council to provide comments on this project in accordance with the "new" Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between NPS, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Council ratified in September 1981. In accordance with this Agreement, if the Council and the SHPO are afforded an opportunity to participate in the planning process leading to the development of the GMP, as was done in this instance, "The Regional Director will notify the

Council and the SHPO(s) of the selected preferred alternative, The Executive Director of the Council and the SHPO will have 15 working days or other agreed upon time to notify the Regional Director that there is objection to that alternative. If no written objection to the "preferred alternative" is made within the 15 day period (or other agreed upon time), the "reasonable opportunity" clause will have been satisfied and the Regional Director may implement the plan in accordance with paragraph of this Agreement". We have discussed the "new" Agreement with Brenda Barrett, Chief of the Division of Planning and Protection, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and she is agreeable to such an approach. Therefore, unless we are informed otherwise, we will assume that you are also agreeable to our providing comments in accordance with the "new" Agreement. Accordingly, we request that you inform us and the Pennsylvania SHPO of your choice of a preferred alternative, as outlined above. If the preferred alternative described in the draft GMP received on September 14, 1981, is chosen, neither we nor the Pennsylvania SHPO will object, and there will be no need to prepare a Memorandum of Agreement for the GMP.

If you have any questions or require assistance, please contact Marjorie Ingle at (303) 234-4946, an FTS number.

Sincerely,



Louis S. Wall
Chief, Western Division
of Project Review

NOV 3 1981

(L7617)MAR-PRP

Mr. Louis S. Wall
Chief, Western Division of
Project Review
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation
Lake Plaza South, Suite 616
44 Union Boulevard
Lakewood, Colorado 80228

Dear Mr. Wall:

As requested in your October 21, 1981 letter to Regional Director James M. Coleman, Jr., we are pleased to notify you that the National Park Service has chosen the preferred alternative described in the Draft General Management Plan (DGMP) for Valley Forge National Historical Park, Chester and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania, which was submitted for your review on September 4, 1981. This notification is in accordance with Stipulation 4 of the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement Amendment of September 11, 1981, relating to National Park Service Plans. We are also notifying the State Historic Preservation Officer of our choice of the preferred alternative.

We are grateful for your highly favorable comments on the DGMP, and we appreciate your cooperation and participation in the planning effort for Valley Forge NHP. We now look forward to receiving your final comments in accordance with the September 11 PMA, so that we can formally approve the DGMP.

Sincerely yours,

Don H. Castleberry

Don H. Castleberry
Acting Regional Director

Similar letter to Dr. Larry E. Tise, SHPO, Harrisburg
(Attn.: Ms. B. Barrett)

cc: Superintendent, Valley Forge NHP (w/c incoming)
Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Management, WASO 560
(w/c inc.)
Assistant Manager, MA/NA Team, DSC (Attn.: R. Wells,
Planning) (w/c inc.)
Assistant Manager, MA/NA Team, DSC (Attn.: F. Willis, Hist.

NOV 3 1981

(L7117)MAR-PRP

Dr. Larry E. Tise
State Historic Preservation
Officer
Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission
P. O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Dr. Tise:

As requested in Mr. Louis S. Wall's letter of October 21, 1981 (copy enclosed) to Regional Director James W. Coleman, Jr., we are pleased to notify you that the National Park Service has chosen the preferred alternative described in the Draft General Management (GMP) for Valley Forge National Historical Park, Chester and Montgomery Counties, which was submitted for your review on July 14, 1981 (with revised pages transmitted to you on September 4). This notification is in accordance with Stipulation 4 of the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement Amendment of September 11, 1981, relating to National Park Service Plans. We are also notifying Mr. Wall of our choice of the preferred alternative.

We appreciate Ms. Brenda Barrett's cooperation and participation in the planning effort for Valley Forge NHP. We now look forward to receiving the Advisory Council's final comments in accordance with the September 11 PMA, so that we can formally approve the GMP.

Sincerely yours,

Don H. Castleberry

Don H. Castleberry
Acting Regional Director

Similar letter to Mr. Louis S. Wall, ACHP, Denver
(Attn.: Ms. H. Ingie)

cc:

Superintendent, Valley Forge NHP
Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Management, WASH 560
Assistant Manager, HA/NA Team, DSC (Attn.: R. Wells, Planning)
Assistant Manager, HA/NA Team, DSC (Attn.: F. Williss, Hist. Pres.)
Legislative Compliance Div., DSC (Attn.: M. Bureman)

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Reply to:

Lake Plaza South, Suite 616
44 Union Boulevard
Lakewood, CO 80228

November 12, 1981

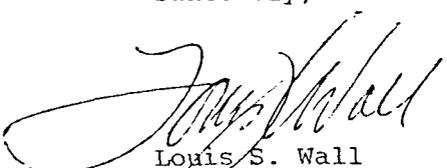
Mr. Don H. Castleberry
Acting Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. Castleberry:

Thank you for your letter of November 3, 1981, in which you notified us that NPS has chosen the preferred alternative described in the Draft General Management Plan for Valley Forge National Historical Park, Chester and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania. We have no objection to this choice. The Council's participation in the planning effort for the park, as set forth in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement ratified on September 11, 1981, is, therefore, concluded. We expect that the GMP will be implemented in accordance with the terms of the PMOA.

If you have any questions, please contact Marjorie Ingle of my staff at (303) 234-4946, an FTS number.

Sincerely,



Louis S. Wall
Chief, Western Division
of Project Review

APPENDIX G
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES
VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
(As of October 1979)

The information given below is subject to revision as more data become available; dates are approximate.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

101. Varnum's Quarters (David Stephens House). This two-story, three-bay masonry farmhouse was constructed between 1711 and 1735, enlarged circa 1825, and restored in 1921, 1934, and 1976. It is the oldest known building within the park's boundary and is in excellent physical condition. Although much of the original fabric has disappeared, and despite questionable restoration, the building is still considered an excellent example of an early 18th century farmhouse with a typical parlor-hall plan. A springhouse (101.A), ca. 1830, and a stone foundation (101.B), ca. 1868-1920, are located on the property.

102. Stirling's Quarters (William Currie House). Constructed in the early 18th century, this building also has a springhouse and bake house (102.A), a small barn (102.B), and the Walker barn (102.C).

103. Ironmaster's House (David Potts/Deweese House). The building is a two-story, seven-bay masonry house, with a two-story masonry ell, the original cottage nucleus. Only some of the stonework and some of the joists and flooring are original. All other is replacement material. The original cottage at the northernmost end was probably constructed in the 1740s, and some of the western and central portions were probably constructed before 1777. Additions to the eastern end were constructed prior to 1800. The building was remodeled into a Victorian villa in 1854 and into a hotel in 1878. The building was partially restored in 1948, 1963, 1968, and 1975. Historical background is primarily based on inference and tradition. The building has been called the "Ironmaster's House" because of its probable connection with the forge. Allegedly, Washington's baker-general had working ovens in the basement, courts-martial were held on the first floor, and part of the building was used for officers' theatrical productions during the encampment. The present brick-baking ovens, constructed in 1963, were placed over what was probably a spring outlet, mistaken for an oven. Other parts of the buildings were altered at that time to accommodate visitors and baking demonstrations.

104. Site of General Knox's Quarters (Samuel Brown House, Valley Forge Farms). This structure, with 3 two-story sections and 1 one-story section, was built in several stages from 1750 to 1825 to 1850, was remodeled ca. 1925, and was partially restored in 1975. According to local tradition, the west wing served as the quarters of Brig. Gen. Henry Knox during the encampment. Many alterations and additions have eliminated most traces of the original structure. Several outbuildings are

located on the property. A two-story, bank-constructed barn (104.A) with a Pennsylvania overhang, built ca. 1840, has been altered but is in fair condition and still in use. A stable and auxiliary barn (104.B), probably built ca. 1895, has a syrup room on its east end, which could date back to the 18th century. A corn crib (104.C) and an agricultural equipment shed (104.D), ca. 1895-1920, are also in use.

105. Mordecai Moore House (Colonel Morgan's Quarters). This building is traditionally known as the quarters of Col. Charles Stewart, commissary general of issues, and Col. Daniel Morgan, officer in charge of riflemen at Valley Forge, during the time of the encampment. The two-story masonry farmhouse with its three-fourths cellar shows evidence of three major phases of construction, from the 1750s to 1822-24 to 1837, and alterations in 1939. The structure is in fair condition, and it has been altered extensively since the time of the encampment. The building is currently used as a ranger station. A root cellar (105.A), early 19th century, and a barn and garage (105.B) are located on the property.

106. Lafayette's Quarters (Samuel Harvard House). The eastern portion of the building is believed to have been the Harvard house and the quarters of General Marquis de Lafayette during the encampment. The two-story quarried stone building, which is in fair condition, was constructed in 1763, with a two-story masonry addition in 1839 and a 1½-story frame addition in 1882. The 1763 portion has been partially restored by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

107. Site of Adjutant General's Quarters. This two-story, four-bay masonry farmhouse was constructed sometime during the mid-18th century and was partially reconstructed and restored in 1965 as von Steuben's headquarters. The building is in good condition. However, only the side and rear stone walls and the fireplace wall paneling are original fabric; the remainder is reconstructed and heavily restored. The building is in good condition. Further historic research on this building will be required to better document its history.

108. Washington's Headquarters (Potts-Hewes House). This two-story, three-bay vernacular Quaker-German fieldstone structure, with a kitchen addition of similar materials attached on the north side, was constructed in 1773, remodeled in 1840, and restored in 1887, 1933, and 1975. The building is believed to have been constructed by Isaac Potts, who rented it to widow Deborah Hewes in 1777, when she sublet it to General Washington. During the encampment, the structure housed the general and was the administrative center of army business. Martha Washington also lived there for several months. The main house appears today much as it would have 200 years ago. Most of the early wood trim and paneling in the interior is original. The kitchen wing has had the most alterations. The building is in the 100-year floodplain.

108.A. Stable. The structure is a one-story masonry stable constructed with unusual refinement in the stonework. The stone walls are the only original fabric remaining. The building was constructed ca. 1773, converted for museum use in 1926, and finally restored to a stable in 1975. Further research will be required to pinpoint the date of construction. At present the building helps to delineate the historic

scene around Washington's headquarters. The building is within the 500-year floodplain.

108.B. Springhouse. The building is a small, partially banked structure of rubble fieldstone construction. The original fabric includes stone walls, sills, and interior stonework. It is possible that the springhouse dates from the 18th century, although there is no historical documentation. At present the building sits in a pool of water because there is no outflow.

109. Potts Barn (Interpretive Field Office). This small, two-story barn has been remodeled for use as offices and restrooms. The structure, with stuccoed rubble fieldstone walls, was built sometime between 1760 and 1820 and was remodeled in 1928. Some sense of the original building remains in proportion, size, fenestration, rounding of the four internal corners of the stone walls, and hand-hewn roof framing. Further research is recommended to detail the history of the building and to establish its relative significance. The building is within the 100-year floodplain.

110. Site of Maxwell's Quarters (Philander Knox Estate). Constructed in 1870, the estate also includes a caretaker's house (110.A), 1880; a garage and quarters (110.B), 1880-1913; a root cellar (110.C), 1880; a bathhouse (110.D), ca. 1875; a swimming pool (110.E), ca. 1875; a greenhouse ruin (110.F); a potting shed (110.G); a summerhouse (110.H); and a footbridge (110.J). The bathhouse and swimming pool are located within the 100-year floodplain.

111. Workizer-Thropp House. The building is a two-story masonry worker's cottage in a typical Pennsylvania vernacular, constructed ca. 1815, with an addition constructed ca. 1850. The interior of the building has been extensively remodeled. The entire structure has been allowed to deteriorate and subsequently has been vandalized. The building was used during the 19th century as the first post office at Valley Forge. The building is within the 100-year floodplain.

112. Maurice Stephens Farmhouse (Site of Huntington's Quarters). The structure, which was built in 1816, also has a springhouse (112.A), ca. 1820.

113. Horseshoe Trail South. The two masonry portions of this house were constructed in 1820 and 1850, and the third frame portion was added ca. 1890. The building was probably constructed in connection with the industrial activity along Valley Creek and is a typical example of local vernacular architecture.

114. Schoolhouse. Located near Artillery Park, this structure was in existence before 1825, although it was constructed after the encampment. The one-story building has rubble fieldstone walls and a gable roof covered with hand-split wood shingles. The building was restored once in 1907 and again in 1975, although none of these restorations was accomplished with adequate documentation. The building is in good condition.

115. Catfish Lane House (Upper Level). This rubble masonry building was constructed in three stages; the first portion dates from 1825, with additions ca. 1840 and 1895. The building was remodeled into a two-family residence ca. 1950. Extensive modification has taken place on the interior. The building is in a deteriorated condition due to vandalism, although the structure is basically sound. A stone wall connects the house to a frame and masonry wagon shed (115.A) and a root cellar (115.B). No historical background is known about the house, sometimes referred to by local people as the Baughman or Addison house. The building is in the 500-year floodplain.

116. Pawling House (Meadow Grove Springhouse). The house, constructed in 1790, is in the 100-year floodplain.

117. Port Kennedy Quarry Building (Old Commissary). This 3-bay, 2½-story building was probably constructed for commercial or industrial use between 1830 and 1840. The walls of the building are rubble fieldstone finished with stucco on the exterior, and the gable roof is covered with hand-split wood shingles. The building underwent exterior restoration in 1975 and is in good condition. According to local tradition the building is on the site of the encampment commissary, although documentary evidence is lacking. Two log structures did exist on or near the site in 1798, but no surface evidence of these remain.

118. Rogers House (Patriotic Order Sons of America Building). This six-bay, two-story building was constructed ca. 1840, probably as a three-unit tenant residence for workers at one of the Valley Creek mills. The building was remodeled ca. 1920 and again in 1965 for use as a lodge for the POSA, an organization that played an important part in the preservation of Washington's headquarters. The POSA has had the building since 1918; it also maintains the structure, which is in good condition. Adjacent to the building is a chimney ruin believed to be part of the house where Gen. Lachlan McIntosh was quartered during the encampment. The building is within the 500-year floodplain.

119. Horseshoe Trail West. This house was constructed ca. 1850, probably in connection with the industrial activity along Valley Creek, although further historical data on the house is lacking. The two-story masonry worker's cottage is built in a southeastern Pennsylvania vernacular. The building was probably one "remodelled and restored in the Colonial Spirit" from 1921-27 by the Valley Forge Park Commission and rehabilitated again in 1977-78. The structure is in fair condition and is within the 500-year floodplain.

120. Horseshoe Trail East. This two-story masonry worker's cottage was constructed ca. 1850, probably in connection with the 19th century industrial activity taking place along Valley Creek. The cottage is built in a typical Pennsylvania vernacular with rubble fieldstone walls and mortared joints. The structure is in fair condition and is within the 500-year floodplain.

121. Kennedy Mansion. This mid-19th century Italianate mansion was constructed in 1852 by John Kennedy, the major landowner and

businessman of Port Kennedy. His architecturally imposing, early Victorian mansion is a large-scale structure with elegant proportions, dominantly sited on a knoll. The building was remodeled into apartments ca. 1950, and the last wing probably dates ca. 1920. In spite of the interior changes, the mansion retains much of its historic fabric and character and is in fair condition.

122. Furnace Office (Slate Roof House). This 1½-story masonry office building was constructed in 1855 and remodeled into a residence ca. 1895. The building was the office for the anthracite furnace operation during most of the 19th century. An addition was constructed in the mid-20th century. The rubble fieldstone masonry walls are finished with stucco on the exterior. The building has some minor Greek revival detailing and is in good structural condition.

123.1&2, 124.1&2, and 125.1&2. Cinderbank Houses. Located in Kennedy Hollow (Port Kennedy), these buildings were probably constructed at the same time as the 1855 anthracite furnace to house workers for that successful operation. The stone houses were remodeled into duplexes in 1929 and underwent interior "modernization" during the 1970s. The buildings are in fair condition and are used as seasonal residences. They are located within the 100-year floodplain.

126. Jones House. This two-story, three-bay masonry building was constructed ca. 1870 as a private house and acquired by the Valley Forge Park Commission prior to 1916. The rubble fieldstone building has a stone addition at the rear and two chimneys at the south gable end wall. The building was constructed in a Second Empire style but was altered by the Valley Forge Park Commission to create a more colonial emphasis. The structure is in poor condition. The basement contains the heating boiler for Washington's headquarters. A rubble fieldstone root cellar (126.A) with a barrel-vaulted ceiling is located next to the building. Both buildings are within the 500-year floodplain.

127. Blair House. This two-story, three-bay frame house was constructed about 1875, with additions in 1920 and 1950. The building has been extensively remodeled. The families who have occupied the house have been involved in quarrying and mining operations and the industrial development of Valley Forge Village. Gold and galena crystals were mined in the area, and some of the processing took place in the smelting shed (127.A) at the rear of the building.

128. Hayman House. This two-story, three-bay frame building was constructed ca. 1880, added onto early in the 20th century, and remodeled in the mid-20th century. The building is an eclectic combination of classical, Gothic, and Italianate elements, although it is primarily Gothic in form. The structure is part of the row of Victorian houses and those constructed later as part of the prosperous 19th century development of the village.

129. Thomas House. This two-story frame building is T-shaped in plan. It was constructed ca. 1880, and an addition was built circa 1920. The building has an eclectic combination of Victorian details, although it has undergone some modification in recent years particularly on the interior. The building is part of the grouping of Victorian structures in Valley

Forge Village, which represent its 19th century period of prosperity. A masonry garage (129.A), a frame garage (129.B), and a metal tool shed (129.C) are also located on the property.

130. Boyer House (Halpine House). This two-story, three-bay frame residence was constructed ca. 1886, with additions and remodeling ca. 1950 and 1970, respectively. The building is a good example of the Second Empire style despite numerous alterations. The house is part of the row of the finest residences of Valley Forge Village, representative of the economic prosperity of the village during the latter part of the Victorian era. It is the only remaining structure in the park with a mansard roof.

131. Haney House. This two-story frame village house was constructed ca. 1890, with additions in the 20th century. The house has more Victorian detailing than the other buildings in Port Kennedy and is the most important structure on the street, remaining highly suggestive of the 19th century character and style of Port Kennedy.

132. Nichols House. This building was constructed ca. 1890, with additions made through the mid-20th century. The two-story wood frame house has three bays and two additions at the rear. The building is in good structural condition, although it has been remodeled on the interior. The structure is part of the village setting for Port Kennedy.

133. Andrews House. This two-story wood frame building was constructed ca. 1891, with 2 one-story additions dating through the mid-20th century. The Victorian building has undergone extensive remodeling and is of minor significance in its contribution to the village scene of Port Kennedy.

134. Garnett House. This two-story frame house is part of the turn-of-the-century village scene of Port Kennedy. The building, which is in a colonial revival vernacular, was built ca. 1905 with a one-story rear addition constructed sometime from the early to mid-20th century.

135. Knox-Tindle House. Built in 1910, this two-story rubble fieldstone masonry structure has an addition at each side elevation, chimneys at the gable ends, a full length terrace (later addition) along the original facade, and a gable roof covered with wood shingles. The structure was designed by R. Brognard Okie for Philander C. Knox, senator, attorney general, and secretary of state. The building has been altered but is in good condition. A one-story garage (135.A) is next to the house.

136. Lund House. Constructed about 1910, this two-story frame residence is the only Edwardian building in the park, and it constitutes part of the architectural continuum of Valley Forge Village. Ebenezer Lund, the original owner, relocated his woolen mill from New Jersey to Valley Creek in 1909 and constructed this house within walking distance of his mill.

137. Building 55 (Valley Forge Railroad Station). This one-story masonry railroad station, surrounded on four sides by an open porch, was constructed in 1911 by the Reading Railroad. The building with its

elaborate classical detailing was meant to be viewed from the track elevation, not from the rear elevation (Washington's headquarters). The station is within the 100-year floodplain.

138. Robert McCurdy House. This one-story cottage with attached greenhouse at the rear was constructed in 1917. The building is of no major historical or architectural significance.

139. Croft Bungalow. Built ca. 1918, the structure has been demolished.

140. David McCurdy House. This one-story brick bungalow was constructed in 1922. The exterior finish is stucco, and chestnut timbers and chestnut interior trim are found in the building. The structure's only significance is as part of the village scene of Port Kennedy, recording the continuum of change and the last phase of Port Kennedy construction.

141. Samuel Brittain, Jr., House. This one-story frame cottage, which was built ca. 1925 from a Sears Roebuck precut package, has been demolished.

142. Loughin House. Ca. 1925.

REPLICAS

201:H01. Hospital Hut. According to Valley Forge Park Commission records, this interpretive replica is constructed on the site of an encampment hospital. The building is a one-story structure of chestnut logs designed with information probably derived from a general order concerning hospital construction, which would have been applicable to all brigades at the encampment. The construction date of this replica is unknown.

202:WA1. First Replica of Soldiers' Hut. This is the first of three groups of huts reconstructed at Valley Forge. The building, according to park commission reports, was placed on the site of a hut at Wayne's brigade. It was designed by architect Knickerbocker Boyd following an interpretation of the General Orders of December 18, 1777, and was built by the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the Valley Forge Park Commission. The building is in a deteriorated condition. Details about the relative accuracy of the reconstruction are included on the architectural inventory forms (List of Classified Structures).

203. Group II Replicas of Soldiers' Huts. This group consists of 23 completed huts, 2 partially constructed huts, and 1 hut outline placed in 11 locations throughout the park. These replicas were first built in 1948 and later destroyed due to rot; they were rebuilt in 1961-63 using similar specifications. The original huts were designed and built based on research by architect G. Edwin Brumbaugh. Nineteen were rebuilt with state park labor. As specified by Brumbaugh, the design of the huts retains some merit; however, the recent rebuildings are more conjectural.

204. Blacksmith's Shop. This one-story conjectural replica was constructed ca. 1950 and reworked in some fashion ca. 1961. The structure was made of log with concrete chinking to simulate mud. The logs extend in an exaggerated manner at the ends. Sections of the log walls have been replaced with frame and covered with wood shingles. The structure is in fair condition.

205. Group III Replicas of Soldiers' Huts. This group of huts is in five separate locations throughout the park. Included in this group are 19 full huts, 10 partially constructed huts, and 13 log outlines built in 1976. These huts were constructed with squared logs and sawn board detailing. The design is probably too well detailed and rather inappropriate, considering the lack of tools and fast assembly required during the encampment.

251-259. Park Police Posts. These log buildings, eight constructed between 1906 and 1910 and one in 1939, were built to house state park guards. They were designed to be in keeping with the characteristics of encampment huts and were built in scattered locations throughout the park. The buildings are no longer in use and are scheduled for demolition except for the one police post next to the Memorial Arch, which houses a lighting system.

EARTHWORKS

301. Linear Earthworks, Inner Line Defense (Feb.-Apr. 1778). These three sections of earthworks, 3,400 feet, 2,400 feet, and 1,500 feet in length, are the remnants of the inner line defenses for the camp. Generally, they are about 12 feet in width and vary in height from 1 to 4 feet above grade. They seem to have been constructed with a rock base capped with smaller rocks. Currently, most sections of the earthworks are covered with sod and are in deteriorated condition.

302. Linear Earthworks, Outer Line Defense. Near Scott's Virginia troops. March-April 1778.

303. Redoubt 3. This four-sided earthen fortification was originally built in 1778 and partially reconstructed in 1915 and 1941. The redoubt was built on the top of the mounds remaining from 1778. This redoubt, the third constructed during the course of the encampment, was built to protect the right flank of the defenses and the approach to Valley Creek. The earthwork is in an eroded condition.

304. Redoubt 4. This redoubt was originally built in May 1778 and partially reconstructed in 1915, 1942, and 1965. The fortification was built during the latter part of the encampment when the weather had improved and the possibility of British attack had increased. The redoubt is a parallelogram in plan and is in a deteriorated condition due to excessive use.

305. Redoubt 1. The original redoubt was built in February-March 1778 to protect Sullivan's Bridge. Without the benefit of archeological

research, it is believed that the redoubt was reconstructed on the original site. The present earthen fort is hexagonal in form. Recent historical research has raised more questions about the relative authenticity of the reconstruction.

306. Mount Joy Redan. March-April 1778.

307. Stirling's Redan. Spring 1778; reconstructed 1941.

308. Redoubt 2. This reconstructed earthen fort was built in 1941, and evidence seems to indicate that it is not on the original site. The original redoubt was built in March 1778. The reconstruction, located on the south side of Outer Line Defense Drive, is in fair condition.

309. Redoubt 5. The present earthen fortification on the north side of Outer Line Defense Drive was reconstructed in 1949 on the site of the original redoubt of spring 1778. The diamond-shaped structure was probably built late during the encampment period. Evidence indicates that it was not part of the original proposal for fortifying the encampment. The redoubt is in good condition, although it is eroded in several places because of foot traffic.

310. Linear Earthworks, Outer Line (Replica). March-April 1778; reconstructed near Memorial Arch.

MONUMENTS

401. Statue of General Washington

402. Green's Division - Muhlenberg's Brigade - 1906-08

403. Weedon's Brigade - 1906-08

404. Patterson's Brigade - 1907

405. Maine Memorial - 1907

406. Learned's Brigade - 1906-08

407. Massachusetts Memorial - 1911

408. Glover's Brigade - 1906-08

409. U.S. National Memorial Arch - 1910

410. Poor's Brigade - 1906-08

411. New York Regiments - 1970

412. New Hampshire Regiments - 1970

413. Pennsylvania Memorial - 1912
414. Pennsylvania Division (Wayne), 2nd Brigade (Butler) - 1906-08
415. Marker of Hut Site (SR) - 1935
416. Pennsylvania Division (Wayne), 1st Brigade (Hartley) - 1906-08
417. Statue of General Wayne - 1907
418. Scott's Brigade - 1906-08
419. Statue of General von Steuben - 1915
420. Unknown Soldiers (DAR) - 1911
421. Marker of Grave of Revolutionary War Soldier (DAR) - 1911
422. General Stirling - 1975
423. Betsy Ross (at POSA) - 1923
424. Coffee Bean Tree and Plaque (at POSA) - 1954
425. Brigadier General McIntosh (at POSA) - 1968
426. Marylanders - 1963
427. Delaware Memorial - 1914
428. General Armstrong - 1914
429. McIntosh's Brigade - 1906-08
430. North Carolina Regiments - 1972
431. Georgia Memorial - 1959
432. Gravestone of Soldier (shot on neighboring farm)
433. Huntington's Brigade - 1906-08
434. Stirling's Division: 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th Regiments - 1906-08
435. Maxwell's Brigade - 1906-08
436. Site of the Marquee Marker - 1943-47
437. Pearl Harbor Survivors - General Washington and Troops - 1917
438. New Jersey Memorial - 1913

- 439. Varnum's Brigade - 1906-08
- 440. Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Green and 1st and 2nd Rhode Island Regiments - 1963
- 441. Soldiers Buried at Valley Forge - 1901
- 442. Site of General Sullivan's Bridge - 1907

ROADS AND TRACES

- 501. Gulph Road (Valley Forge to Swedesford), surveyed 1725.
- 502. Baptist Road (Road to Tredyffrin and St. David's Baptist Church), surveyed ca. 1736.
- 503. Route 23, East of Intersection of Gulph Road, surveyed ca. 1761.
- 504. "Road of the Religious," 1720s.
- 505. Crux Road (PA 252 from Schuylkill River to Mountain Trail near Washington Spring over Mount Joy to Inner Line Defense Drive southbound Near Marquee Site), 1740s.
- 506.1-.6. Cart Roads, 1778.

RUINS AND SITES

- 601. Foundation and Chimney, date unknown.
- 602. Circular Stone Wall, late 18th or early 19th century.
- 603. Ruin - Sullivan's Bridge House, Mill, or Barn (early 18th century)
- 604. Kennedy Lime Kiln (North of County Line Road, East of Keene Area), ca. 1825.
- 605. Ruin - Lower Catfish Lane House (McFadden House). These ruins, consisting of the exterior walls and portions of the roof structure, show that the building was a two-story, three-bay masonry building with rubble fieldstone walls finished with stucco on the exterior. The house was probably constructed ca. 1840, although no historical background is known about it. The ruin is located within the 100-year floodplain.
- 606. Kennedy Tenant House, late 19th century.
- 607-611. Ruins - Limestone Quarry Area. These masonry ruins were constructed prior to 1871 to ca. 1900. The ruins are on land used

during the second half of the 19th century for the flourishing lime industry and may have some connection with Alexander Kennedy of Port Kennedy. The buildings were constructed of quarried limestone and rubble masonry with stuccoed exteriors and probably included a 10-unit worker's housing structure (611), two small houses (609-10), one large L-shaped stone house (607), and a two-story building (608), probably an office or warehouse. No further information about them is known.

612. Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company Plant (Keene Plant). This industrial plant complete with railroad spur is next to a dolomite quarry. The plant, a direct successor to the Port Kennedy limestone quarry and kiln business, was constructed about 1895, with additions in 1925 and 1950. Several types of structures are located on the property, including a stone mill building, stone office buildings, reinforced concrete structures, a brick building, as well as various frame sheds, pumping stations, gatekeepers' houses, loading platforms, transformers, tanks, and steam boilers. The buildings are in the process of being demolished.

SITES

651. Soldiers' Hut Sites, Wayne's Woods, constructed 1778.

652. Soldiers' Hut Sites (Junction Inner Line Defense Drive and Historic Trace Near Marquee Site), constructed 1778.

MISCELLANEOUS

701. John Brown Lime Kilns, constructed 1830.

702. Knox Covered Bridge, 1851 (original), 1865 (present bridge), and 1960 (reinforced).

703. Port Kennedy Railroad Spur, constructed between 1848 and 1871.

704. Observation Tower. The structure was built by Novelty Iron Works of Cleveland and installed by the Valley Forge Park Commission in 1906. The tower received heavy visitor use, although trees block most vistas today. The structure was built by Novelty Iron Works of Cleveland.

The park owns several collections of artifacts dating from the revolutionary war, the largest of which is the Neumann Collection. This recent acquisition includes approximately 1,500 items, and among them are muskets and rifles, swords, auxiliary weapons, and military accessories such as canteens, bullet molds, and cots.

APPENDIX H
FLOODPLAIN DATA

The Environmental Assessment indicated floodplains and wetlands and identified alternatives for use and treatment of historic structures in floodplains and proposals for development of recreation facilities in the floodplains. These alternatives were reviewed by the public and agencies, and in response to comments, NPS management selected proposals to form the Draft General Management Plan. At that time the regional director issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). This statement of findings supplements the FONSI.

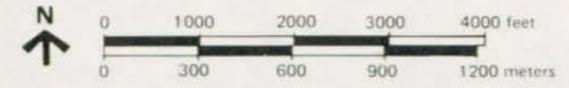
Most actions proposed for the floodplains are preservation or restoration and use of historic structures, all of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and subject to provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Actions to demolish, relocate, or floodproof many of these structures have been evaluated by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and NPS professionals and were determined to be unacceptable due to the impact on the historical integrity of the structures. Three recreational developments are proposed for the floodplains. Two are water dependent, and the third utilizes open space for active recreation. Each development will enhance or restore floodplain values that have been degraded by past actions. Bank stabilization proposals for Valley Creek are necessary to protect archeological remains, Valley Creek Trail, and PA 252.

None of the proposals included herein constitute a critical action. There will be no hazardous material stored in the 100-year or 500-year floodplains. Historic objects, furnishings, and documents are necessary to present an accurate historical appearance of restored structures; however, no objects with a direct documentable connection to the encampment or individuals involved in the encampment will be stored or displayed in the floodplain. An evacuation plan has been developed for rapid removal of 18th century objects, which will be displayed in restored and refurnished structures in the floodplain. Three structures in the floodplain are proposed for housing. Floodproofing measures are proposed for these structures, and consideration will be given in selecting occupants with sufficient mobility to avoid loss of life or injury during floods.

These proposals are in compliance with state and local standards. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania has vested responsibility for floodplain standards in the counties that in turn is delegated to townships. The townships in which floodplain actions are proposed have exempted National Register properties from compliance; nevertheless, the proposals comply with the intent of the standards.

<u>STRUCTURE OR SITE</u>	<u>PROPOSED ACTION OR USE</u>	<u>WHY ACTION IS LOCATED IN FLOODPLAIN/WETLAND</u>	<u>ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERED</u>	<u>DESIGN MODIFICATION TO MINIMIZE HARM</u>	<u>EFFECT ON NATURAL OR BENEFICIAL VALUES</u>
100-Year Floodplain Washington's headquarters (108)	Refurnish-interpretation	Historic structure-nationally significant in floodplain	No action, demolish/relocate floodproof/non-conformance with NHPA of 1966	Management procedures to evacuate public/objects	Existing structure maintains cultural/historical values
Washington's stable (108.A)	Preservation-interpretation	Historic structure-nationally significant in floodplain	No action, demolish/relocate floodproof/non-conformance with NHPA of 1966	Management procedures to evacuate public/objects	Existing structure maintains cultural/historical values
Workizer-Thropp house (111)	Record and preserve, no viable use	Historic structure-nationally and locally significant in floodplain	Demolish/renovate for housing	No harm to floodplain or public	Existing structure maintains cultural/historical values
Pawling house (116)	Record and preserve, no viable use	Historic structure-nationally and locally significant in floodplain	Demolish/renovate for housing	No harm to floodplain or public	Existing structure maintains cultural/historical values
Cinderbank houses 1 & 2 (123.1, 123.2)	Preservation-housing	Historic structure-duplex constructed for housing in floodplain	Demolish/preserve vacant	Floodproof-management procedures to protect human life	Existing structure maintains cultural/historical values
Cinderbank houses 3 & 4 (124.1, 124.2)	Preservation-housing	Historic structure-duplex constructed for housing in floodplain	Demolish/preserve vacant	Floodproof-management procedures to protect human life	Existing structure maintains cultural/historical/economic values
Cinderbank houses 5 & 6 (125.1, 125.2)	Preservation-housing	Historic structure-duplex constructed for housing in floodplain	Demolish/preserve vacant	Floodproof-management procedures to protect human life	Existing structure maintains cultural/historical/economic values
Jones house (126)	Record-demolish	Structure intrusive on historic scene	No action, restore/preserve for operational use	Erosion controls during demolition	Restores natural conditions
Root cellar (126.A)	Record-demolish	Structure intrusive on historic scene	No action/preserve	Erosion controls during demolition	Restores natural conditions
Bldg. 55, Valley Forge Railroad Station [Basement] (137)	Storage of nonhazardous replaceable materials	Historic structure-nationally and locally significant, adjacent to railroad tracks	No action/demolish/public use	Floodproof-management procedures to protect human life and property	Existing structure maintains cultural/historical values
Betzwood boat launch, picnic area, and restrooms (812, 813, 815)	Rehabilitate facilities for public recreational use	Water-related existing facility in floodplain	Relocate/eliminate restrooms/no action	Floodproof restrooms	Maintains natural resource and recreational values
Catfish Lane lower house [Ruin] (605)	Record, benign neglect	Historic ruin-local significance in floodplain	Demolish	Management procedures	Maintains cultural values

<u>STRUCTURE OR SITE</u>	<u>PROPOSED ACTION OR USE</u>	<u>WHY ACTION IS LOCATED IN FLOODPLAIN/WETLAND</u>	<u>ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERED</u>	<u>DESIGN MODIFICATION TO MINIMIZE HARM</u>	<u>EFFECT ON NATURAL OR BENEFICIAL VALUES</u>
<u>100-Year Floodplain (cont.)</u>					
Siltation basin	Remove coal silt, revegetate, construct model airplane landing field, active recreational use	1950 river restoration project by Corps of Engineers	No action	Replant floodplain-type vegetation	Reestablishes cultural/recreational values
Nonmotorized boat launch by commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Construct canoe launch parking and restroom	Water-dependent recreation facility	No action	Permeable surface roadway and parking, floodproof restroom	Enhances cultural/recreational values
Siltation basin dikes	Remove downstream portion, provide visual and sound screen and trails	Designed to prevent reintroduction of sediment into stream	Maintain entire dike, remove entire dike	Erosion control methods during regrading	Reestablish water resource values, floodwater absorption during flood stage
Valley Creek bank stabilization	Erosion control	Bank stabilization to prevent further erosion and damage to archeological resources, trails, and roads	Remove adjacent state highway/floodproof archeological sites/restore natural course of stream	Natural rocks and riparian vegetation used	Preserves water quality, reduces sedimentation, maintains cultural, scenic, recreational values
Roads and bridges	Preservation-existing internal roads and bridges	Functionally dependent on/required by water	Remove/no action	Floodproof/exempted from executive order	Maintains cultural values, necessary for public use
<u>500-Year Floodplain</u>					
Ironmaster's house (103)	Preservation-interpretation, display of replaceable objects	Historic structure-nationally significant in floodplain	No action/no use	Management procedures to evacuate public/objects	Maintains cultural/historical values
Potts barn, IFO (109)	Restoration-park offices, public restrooms	Existing historic structure	Demolish/no use, no action	Floodproof/hook up restrooms to municipal sewer system	Maintains cultural/historical/scenic/economic values
Catfish Lane upper house (115)	Record, benign neglect	Historic structure-locally significant in floodplain	Demolish/no action	Management procedures	Maintains cultural values
Group II replicas of soldiers' huts (201-205)	Restore-interpretation	Reconstructed huts on original sites	Demolish/no action	Existing unoccupied huts	Maintains cultural/historical values
Siltation basin	Construct picnic facilities, parking, and restrooms for active recreational use	All available disturbed land within floodplains	No action	Permeable surface roadways and parking, floodproof restrooms	Reestablishes water resource, natural, and cultural values
<u>Wetlands</u>					
Grand Parade Adjacent to turnpike North River bank Siltation basin	No actions proposed for wetlands			Trails-designed to avoid wetlands	Preserves natural and beneficial values



- AUTHORIZED PARK BOUNDARY
- AUTHORIZED SCENIC EASEMENT
- 100 YEAR FLOOD
- 500 YEAR FLOOD
- WETLANDS

STRUCTURE OR SITE LOCATION KEY

100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN

- A WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS (108)
- B WASHINGTON'S STABLE (108-A)
- C WORKIZER-THROPP HOUSE (111)
- D PAWLING HOUSE (116)
- E CINDERBANK HOUSES 1 & 2 (123.1, 123.2)
- F CINDERBANK HOUSES 3 & 4 (124.1, 124.2)
- G CINDERBANK HOUSES 5 & 6 (125.1, 125.2)
- H JONES HOUSE (126)
- I ROOT CELLAR (126.A)
- J BUILDING 55, VALLEY FORGE RAILROAD STATION, BASEMENT (137)
- K BETZWOD PICNIC AREA & RESTROOMS (812, 813, 815)
- L RUIN: CATFISH LANE LOWER HOUSE (605)
- M SILTATION BASIN
- N SILTATION BASIN DIKES
- O VALLEY CREEK BANK STABILIZATION
- P ROADS AND BRIDGES

500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN

- Q IRONMASTER'S HOUSE (103)
- R INTERPRETIVE FIELD OFFICE POTTS BARN (109)
- S CATFISH LANE UPPER HOUSE (115)
- T GROUP II REPLICAS OF SOLDIERS' HUTS (201-205)
- U SILTATION BASIN

WETLANDS

- V GRAND PARADE
- W RIVER BORDER
- X SILTATION BASIN

FLOODPLAINS

VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

APR 2 1981

Memorandum

To: Assistant Manager, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, ~~Denver~~
Service Center

From: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region

Reference: Valley Forge National Historical Park, Package 101, ~~Park~~
General, General Management Plan

Subject: Draft General Management Plan, Compliance with Executive Orders
11988 and 11990

The documentation presented in the Environmental Assessment and the appendix of the Draft General Management Plan indicates that there will be no adverse impacts on floodplains or wetlands and no critical actions. Further, there is no practicable alternative to any of the actions proposed for floodplains. There will be no direct impacts on wetlands.

Don H. Callberry
for James W. Coleman, Jr.

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PLANNING TEAM

MEMBERS

Richard E. Wells	Team Captain, Landscape Architect, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, Denver Service Center
Wallace B. Elms	Superintendent, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Roger L. Buck, Jr.	Former Team Captain, Landscape Architect, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, Denver Service Center
H. Gilbert Lusk	Former Superintendent, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Robert A. Rothweiler	Environmental Specialist, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, Denver Service Center
Frank Williss	Historian, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, Denver Service Center
David A. Kimball	Chief of Planning, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Barron H. Bohnet	Landscape Architect, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

CONSULTANTS/CONTRIBUTORS

Arthur J. Abell, Jr.	Administrative Officer, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Wayne Bodle	Former Research Historian, Valley Forge National Historical Park
John C. Burns	Supervisory Park Historian, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Bonnie M. Campbell	Former Interpretive Planner, Mid-Atlantic/ North Atlantic Team, Denver Service Center
Craig Cellar	Cultural Resources Management Specialist, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, Denver Service Center

Paul H. Clark	Former Facilities Manager, Valley Forge National Historical Park
William E. Cox	Former Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Joseph H. Crystal	Landscape Architect, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, Denver Service Center
John B. Dodd, Architect, and Cherry Dodd	Consultants for Historical Architecture
Thomas J. Fewlass	Chief Park Ranger, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Barbara C. Fox	Park Secretary, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Susan C. Freyburger	Remote Sensing Specialist, Branch of Science, Denver Service Center
Charles R. La France	Facilities Manager, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Mary M. Magee	Senior Environmental Specialist, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, Denver Service Center
James C. Pennington	Civil Engineer, Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team, Denver Service Center
L. Cliff Soubier	Interpretive Planner, Harpers Ferry Center
Laura E. Soulliere	Survey Historian Southwest Regional Office
Jimmie J. Straughan	Transportation Planner, Professional Support Division, Denver Service Center
Jacqueline Thibaut	Former Coordinating Research Historian, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Nancy K. Thorwardson	Geographer, Branch of Science, Denver Service Center
John W. Tyler	Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services, Valley Forge National Historical Park

Louis J. Venuto	Supervisory Park Historian, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Gary S. Waggoner	Plant Ecologist, Branch of Science, Denver Service Center
George T. Yardic	Former Administrative Officer, Valley Forge National Historical Park
Park Staff	Valley Forge National Historical Park
Staff Members	Museum Applied Science Center for Archeology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics and editorial staffs of the Denver Service Center. NPS 1818 A

ERRATA SHEET

The earthwork referred to throughout the text and tables as redoubt 5 should be corrected to read redoubt 2, LCS 309.

The earthwork referred to as redoubt 2 is a 20th century conjectural replica. There is no historical or archeological basis for its placement.

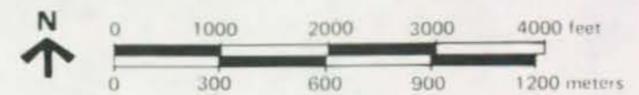
Redoubt 5, which was originally constructed after March 5, 1778, is no longer extant.

Page 27 The Morristown winter encampment was in 1779-1780.

Page 45 The treatment of the Miller House and Garage (854 and 854.A) should read demolition.

Page 108 The date of the stone foundation (101.B) at Varnum's Quarters should be ca. 1686-1720.

Page 123 T should refer to the lifeguard huts (203, L1-4) located in the Washington's Headquarters area.



- ENCAMPMENT PERIOD RESOURCES**
- ROAD
 - - - POSSIBLE TRACE
 - ■ ■ ■ ■ STRUCTURES STILL STANDING
 - ◊ REDOUBT STILL STANDING
 - EARTHWORKS STILL STANDING
 - ■ ■ ■ ■ STRUCTURES NOT STANDING
 - ◊ REDOUBT NOT STANDING
 - EARTHWORKS NOT STANDING
- ENCAMPMENT PERIOD RESOURCES SHOWN ON DUPORTAIL PLAN**
- HUT LOCATION
 - ■ ■ ■ ■ STRUCTURES
 - ABATIS (obstacles formed by felled trees and branches)
 - REDAN
- RECONSTRUCTIONS OF ENCAMPMENT PERIOD RESOURCES**
- ◊ HUTS
 - ◊ REDOUBT
- POST ENCAMPMENT PERIOD**
- PARK BOUNDARY
 - ROADS AND PARKING
 - ■ ■ ■ ■ STRUCTURES
 - TWENTIETH CENTURY REPLICA EARTHWORKS
 - ◊ TWENTIETH CENTURY REPLICA REDOUBTS

NOTES:

1. Information on this map is derived from the Duportail, Davis, and Pennypacker maps at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Jared Sparks maps at Cornell University
2. See the Valley Forge Historical Research Report, Vol. 3 (revised ed. 1982), for details and explanation of features
3. Montgomery County was part of Philadelphia County until September 10, 1784

J. Thibaut 82

ENCAMPMENT PERIOD CULTURAL RESOURCES

VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
DSC / JANUARY 1983 / 464-20003B - Published as

46A/20003-C

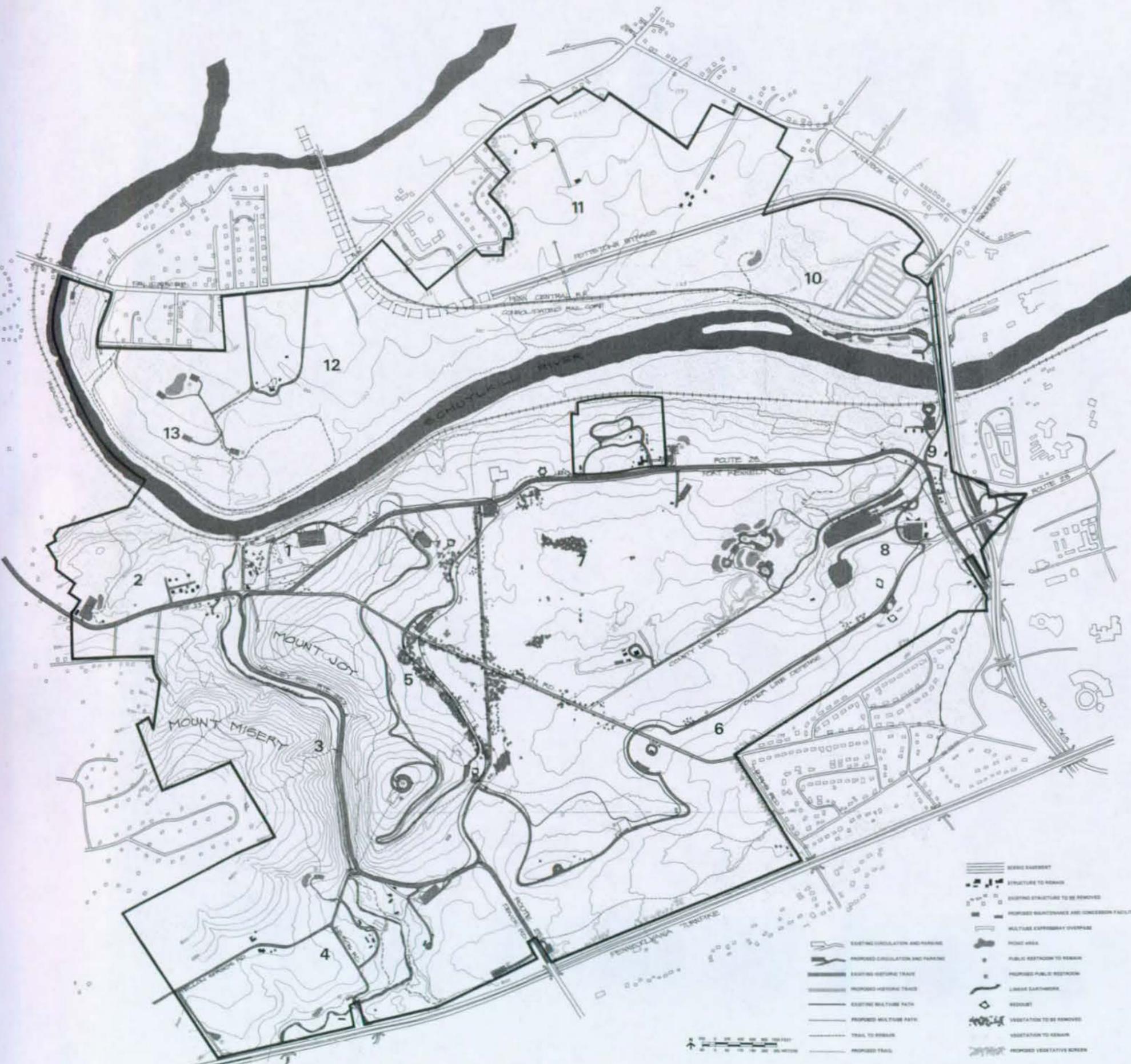
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OR MAP WHICH IS TOO BIG FOR 16mm MICROFICHE.
SEE 35mm MICROFICHE AT THE END OF REPORT.

General Development Plan

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
DSC / SEPTEMBER 1982 / 464-29,396A



- GENERAL DEVELOPMENT**
The General Development Plan depicts by number the developed areas within Valley Forge National Historical Park. Brief descriptions of the actions proposed for the developed areas are included below. More complete descriptions of the proposals are included in the text of the General Management Plan.
- 1 WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AREA**
Remove encampment period structures and landscape.
Provide interpretation of building 55, the headquarters, and innkeeper's house.
Screen train tracks and traffic from view.
Remove Jones house, concessions building, and associated parking.
Direct encampment period appearance through archaeological investigations and waysets.
 - 2 VALLEY FORGE VILLAGE**
Provide information and orientation at site of adjacent general's quarters messitory.
Provide parking/waysets for park bus system.
Develop family picnic area.
Reconstruct to maintain village houses and horse-drawn trail houses for park housing.
 - 3 VALLEY CREEK**
Restore Valley Creek banks with native vegetation and rocks.
Upgrade Valley Creek Trail to accommodate bikes, complete bike path loop.
 - 4 VALLEY FORGE FARMS**
Develop parking waysets at park boundaries.
Provide information/interpretation at Valley Forge service plaza.
Maintain Trade house, General Knox's quarters, Lafayette's quarters, caretaker's house, and Rose cottage for park housing.
Recreate Knox parking.
Maintain site of Maxwell's quarters for park library and office.
Partially restore Stirling's quarters for park operations and cooperative activities.
Develop picnic area with restrooms in Valley Creek for horse-drawn trails and Schuylkill.
Develop family picnic area with restrooms on Mount Misery.
Develop parking for recreationists in southeast corner of park.
 - 5 INNER LINE DÉFENSE**
Reconstruct Conway/Massell brigade area with 20 to 30 huts on original hut sites.
Recreate Conway/Massell brigade area parking, screen from view, and provide restrooms.
Reconstruct reconstructed Blackwell's shop and Artillery Park parking lot and restroom.
Recreate Artillery Park from schoolhouse.
Recreate and protect 50 earthworks.
Interpret fortifications from redoubt 3.
Clear trails from eight line between redoubts and along front road.
Remove observation tower and repair limited parking and restroom.
 - 6 OUTER LINE DÉFENSE**
Protect all huts on Brown's accurate hut sites, remove all inaccurately located huts.
Interpret camp life of Muhlenberg's brigade and Conway/Massell brigade development.
Recreate and preserve accurately located earthworks.
Recreate inaccurately reconstructed section of outer line.
Recreate accurate parking from Outer Line Defense Drive.
Recreate and interpret National Memorial Arch.
Protect archaeological resources in Wayne's Woods; remove all trails and prohibit recreation use; remove picnic area, parking, and restroom.
 - 7 GRAND PARADE**
Fill and regrade borrow.
Develop family and group picnic sites in old quarry.
Provide restrooms, barbecue pits, and pavilion.
Enlarge restroom facility and screen from view.
Obstruct County Line Road from maintenance area to Dutch Road trail.
Recreate Dutch Road trail.
Recreate Dutch Road to trail when acceptable alternate traffic routes are available.
Prepare Huntington's quarters for park operations or cooperative activities.
Develop family picnic area east of Huntington Memorial Chapel.
Recreate and interpret Vermont's quarters.
Recreate historical landscape around Vermont's quarters.
Interpret and stabilize from his statue.
Remove picnic area, parking, and restroom from redoubt 1.
 - 8 VISITOR CENTER**
Construct new entrance road in front of visitor center; obliterate old entrance road.
Provide information/interpretation and interpretation with exhibits in visitor center.
Construct use of auditorium and administration buildings.
Develop new interpretive/concessions facility at lower parking lot.
Provide parking/waysets for park bus system in lower lot.
Recreate amphitheater for special programs.
Provide for horse-drawn parking in amphitheater parking lot.
 - 9 PORT KENNEDY**
Protect Kennedy's residence with public or private funds.
Reconstruct Condit's house for park housing.
Maintain Fort Kennedy houses for park housing and site tenancy.
Continue access across Barlowed Bridge as long as it remains structurally sound.
Construct bike path on old railroad bed.
 - 10 BETZWOOD**
Upgrade Betzwood picnic area.
Provide food/beverage restrooms.
Develop walk-in picnic sampling facilities north of Consolidated Trail Line.
Provide extra parking at Betzwood for sampling groups.
 - 11 FATLAND**
Construct preservation of Fatland farm.
Recreate 10 acres for private dwelling (site tenancy).
Recreate completion of Potomac bridge.
Construct multi-use overpass across bridge.
 - 12 WALNUT HILL**
Recreate and interpret Potomac house as commissary general's quarters.
Provide for park operations and maintenance storage in stone barn.
Develop single residence in commissary's house.
Recreate 1 acre for private dwelling (site tenancy).
 - 13 NORTHWEST RECREATION AREA**
Develop recreation/beer tent located with state.
Recreate picnic area.
Remove east end of site to allow for floodwater absorption.
Provide parking, restrooms, and picnic sites for intensive recreation.

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