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FORT NECESSITY

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD / PENNSYLVANIA



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draft general management plan environmental assessment

september 1990



FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD • PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUMMARY

Fort Necessity National Battlefield, nestled in the Allegheny Mountains of southwestern Pennsylvania, was the stage for the opening events of the French and Indian War. It was also an early training ground for George Washington as a young military officer and leader. The park was established in 1931 to commemorate the battle, as well as the events that influenced Washington's development as a military officer. Today the park includes not only the main park unit, where the battlefield and fort are located, but also the grave site of General Braddock, and Jumonville Glen, the site of the opening skirmish that led to the Battle of Fort Necessity.

Planning for Fort Necessity National Battlefield has been long overdue. The last approved comprehensive plan for the site was done in 1964. Since then the park has undergone many changes, and new issues and concerns must be addressed. Most of the issues focus on protecting critical historic resources, substantially upgrading the interpretive program, improving visitor accessibility and safety, and making operations more efficient. Once approved, a new general management plan will provide long-term guidance for visitor use and interpretation, cultural and natural resource management, and administrative and maintenance operations.

This *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment* presents the National Park Service's preferred approach to accomplishing the park's management objectives and resolving the wide range of issues affecting the park. Two other alternatives are also presented, and the impacts of implementing these actions are evaluated. The alternatives are summarized in a table at the end of the summary.

The proposed action would expand and upgrade the park's interpretive program, placing greater emphasis on the French and Indian War and more comprehensively interpreting the park's resources. To provide

additional interpretive facility space and to remove the intrusion of the existing visitor center from the battlefield landscape, a larger facility would be constructed out of view of the fort. The forest that previously surrounded the Great Meadows would be reestablished to improve the cultural landscape and interpretive experience.

A new parking area and access road are recommended for Mount Washington Tavern to improve visitor circulation and safety. Access from US 40 and the existing parking lot would be eliminated.

Park operations would be consolidated to improve management efficiency. A new combined maintenance and headquarters complex would be constructed southeast of the new visitor center, and activities now split between four locations would be moved to the new facility, thereby improving communications, reducing travel, and providing better quality working conditions.

At Jumonville Glen the proposed action recommends greater protection of the historical landscape and other features, which could require a boundary adjustment, depending on the land protection methods selected. It also recommends moving parking away from the historic glen and providing an interpretive shelter and restroom.

At Braddock's grave site access and the parking area would be improved and an interpretive shelter provided. A trail corridor to protect segments of the historic Braddock Road would be established and would link all three park sites. Depending on the land protection methods selected, this action could require legislation.

To determine the full significance and resource condition of the National Road and associated structures, a reconnaissance survey would be conducted from at least Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, West Virginia. That study would

also determine the feasibility and suitability of protecting and interpreting this resource.

The two alternatives that are considered include a status quo approach, where the park would essentially continue to operate as it does now, and a minimum requirements alternative similar to the proposed action, but not as extensive in terms of the scope of resource protection, interpretation, and operational consolidation.

No major negative impacts would result from implementing either the proposed action or either alternative. The proposed action would result in major benefits to the visitor experience and historic resource protection.

The public has been involved in this planning effort through two newsletters with questionnaires, and two public workshops. The proposed action has received general support from the public. The most concern was expressed by landowners who have sections of the Braddock Road on their property and who could be affected by the development of a Braddock Road trail for public use.

Based on the results of agency and public review of this draft, the final plan may combine elements from the proposed action and the two alternatives. The public will have a 30-day period to review this document and send comments to the superintendent, Fort Necessity National Battlefield, R.D. 2, Box 528, Farmington, Pennsylvania 15437.

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

FORT NECESSITY, BRADDOCK'S GRAVE, AND JUMONVILLE GLEN	PROPOSED ACTION	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B
Interpretive Emphasis	Provide a comprehensive overview of events from 1753 to 1758 and how they affected American history.	No change.	Focus interpretation on events from 1753 to 1755, including the start of the French and Indian War and the activities of George Washington.
Historic Resources	Reestablish the historical appearance of the fort and surrounding landscape; continue research to locate where the woodland bordered the Great Meadows, especially on the east-facing hillside overlooking the fort; allow natural processes where possible to restore the forest to its historical appearance; document historic resources.	Same as proposed action.	Same as proposed action.
Interpretive Media	Prepare a new exhibit and wayside plan to replace outdated exhibits.	Same as proposed action.	Same as proposed action.
Visitor Center	Construct a larger visitor center in an unobtrusive setting and within pedestrian access of the fort.	No action.	Enlarge the existing visitor center; plant vegetation to screen views of the center from the fort.
Mount Washington Tavern	Prepare a historic structure report and furnishings study; interpret travel on the National Road; to reduce traffic and to improve the visitor experience, eliminate the existing vehicle access from US 40, and provide access from the park entry road.	Document the tavern's historic architecture.	Same as proposed action, except relocate the entrance to the tavern parking area to another point on US 40 to improve the sight distance and reduce safety concerns.
Maintenance Facility	Develop a new maintenance/headquarters complex at the former CCC site; remove the present maintenance facilities.	Remove or upgrade the former state park maintenance facility because of its undersized bays and poor condition.	Consolidate maintenance facilities at the former CCC site; construct only enough additional space to accommodate facilities relocated from elsewhere in the park.

FORT NECESSITY, BRADDOCK'S GRAVE, AND JUMONVILLE GLEN	PROPOSED ACTION	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B
Headquarters Site	Relocate headquarters to the new complex at the former CCC site.	No action.	No action.
Picnicking	Redesign the existing picnic area, post better directional signs, and improve circulation and parking.	No action.	Redesign the existing picnic area to meet current use levels.
Braddock Road Trail	Establish a trail corridor to link the fort, Braddock's grave site, and Jumonville Glen.	No action.	Same as proposed action.
Braddock's Grave Site	Improve access and parking; provide visitor services.	No action.	Same as proposed action.
Jumonville Glen	Protect the prime resource area and visually sensitive areas adjacent to the park boundary; improve access and parking to reduce intrusions and to make circulation easier; provide a moderate level of visitor services.	No action.	Same as proposed action.
Resource Management	Prepare a comprehensive historic resource study and archeological survey for the park; identify the original vegetation composition and stream configuration in the Great Meadows area; develop a forest management plan; research environmental conditions and trends within the park.	Same as proposed action.	Same as proposed action.
THE NATIONAL ROAD			
Resource Protection and Interpretive Emphasis	Conduct a reconnaissance study of National Road resources from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, West Virginia; determine the level and method of resource protection; identify locations for administrative and interpretive facilities.	No action.	Interpret the National Road in Pennsylvania as part of America's Industrial Heritage Project; administer the road's interpretation through the park and cooperate with public and private groups to protect and promote associated resources.

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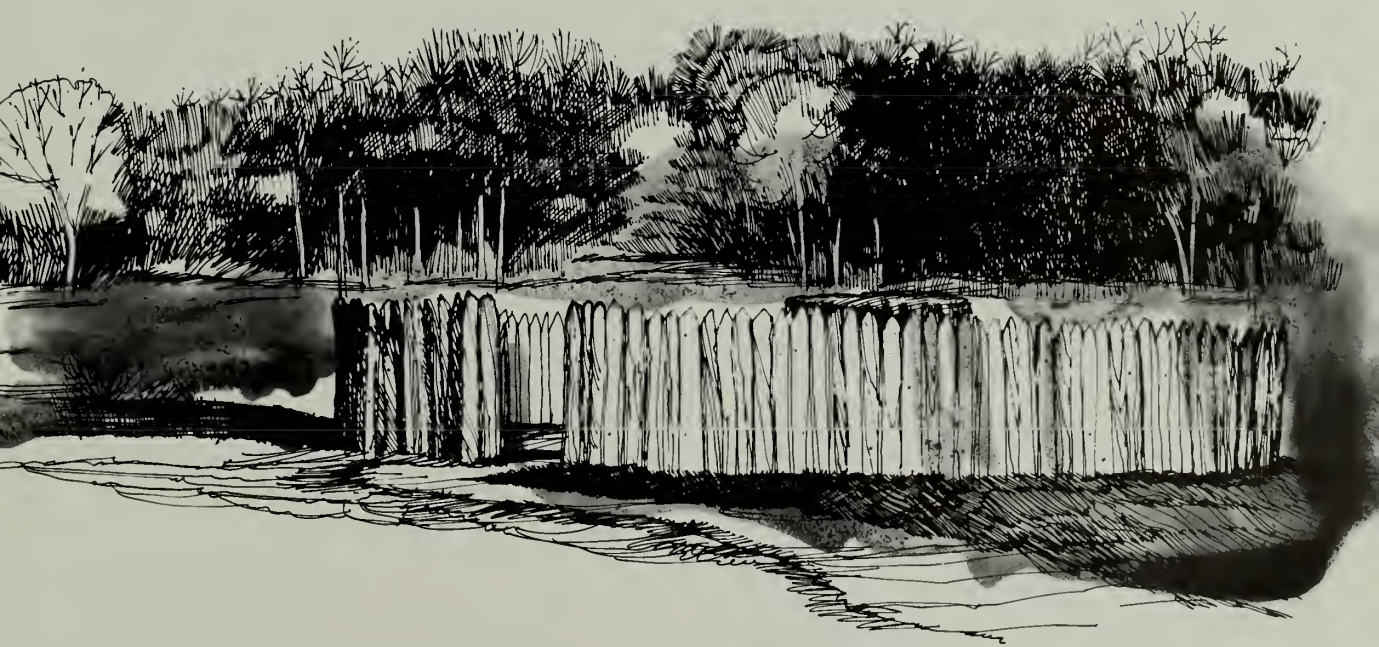
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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR A PLAN

The purpose of a general management plan for Fort Necessity National Battlefield is to provide strategic guidance for management and development over the next 10 to 15 years. The park's current master plan (the predecessor of a general management plan) was approved in 1964; a draft general management plan prepared in 1976 was never approved. Since the 1964 master planning effort, the park has undergone many changes and faces many issues that are not addressed by the old plan. The new management plan will be the National Park Service's (NPS) statement of intent with regard to managing the area's resources and allowing for appropriate visitor use and interpretation of the resources.

A general management plan is needed to address problems and concerns that are related to (1) visitor use, including interpretive programs and facilities; (2) the protection of cultural and natural resources at the Great Meadows, the Mount Washington Tavern, Braddock's grave, and Jumonville Glen, as well as resources related to the Braddock Road trace and the National Road; and (3) the efficiency of park maintenance and administrative operations.

This *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment* presents a proposed action and two alternatives for managing Fort Necessity. It also analyzes the environmental consequences of implementing them. Because of the park's relatively small size and the straightforward planning issues, this document also includes conceptual plans for proposed development at several sites.

PARK LOCATION

Fort Necessity National Battlefield is in Fayette County in southwestern Pennsylvania. The park is adjacent to the western ridges of the Appalachian Mountains, in an area known as the Laurel Highlands. Three detached units make up the park.

The main park unit is 852 acres and includes the battlefield, fort, visitor center, Mount Washington Tavern, and administrative and maintenance facilities; it is between Uniontown and Farmington, and it is directly accessible from US Route 40, also known as the National Road.

The two other units lie west of the main unit: the 24-acre Braddock's grave unit is about 1 mile west on US 40, and the 26-acre Jumonville Glen unit is about 7 miles west from the main unit along the crest of Chestnut Ridge.

The superintendent of Fort Necessity also administers Friendship Hill National Historic Site, about 25 miles to the southwest. Although the two parks are essentially separate entities, some staff and resources are shared. A general management plan for Friendship Hill was approved in 1982.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

Fort Necessity was established in 1931 (46 Stat. 1522) to commemorate the Battle of Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754 (see appendix A). The original legislative record shows that the intent was to commemorate the early events that helped shape George Washington's character and abilities as a military leader, as well as to preserve the setting of the opening engagement of the French and Indian War.

Two acres, including the original fort site, were deeded to the federal government by a local farmer in 1932 and became Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, which was administered by the superintendent of Gettysburg National Battlefield. The state had over 300 acres of adjacent park land and provided for family and organized group camping and picnicking.

In 1961 Public Law 87-134 authorized the secretary of the interior to acquire up to 500 acres near or adjoining the fort to preserve the

historic battleground, including up to 25 acres at the Braddock Monument. The state donated the adjoining state parkland to the federal government, and additional land was purchased from private owners.

The record indicates that this expansion occurred to "contribute materially to preservation of the area's historic setting and related historic features, to protection of the public approach to the fort, and to removal and prevention of undesirable encroachments and intrusions on the historic scene." This legislation allowed for the exchange of land in order to acquire the original land patent belonging to George Washington. Although not mentioned in any legislation, the Mount Washington Tavern, which was built on George Washington's patent, was included in the state transfer.

In 1974 Public Law 93-477 increased the acreage authorized for acquisition to a maximum of 911 acres. The 25-acre Jumonville Glen was acquired under this authorization between 1977 and 1979. The National Park Foundation donated in fee 266 acres, which are subject to life estates. The park now has 902.8 acres.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The general management plan will seek to achieve the management objectives that have been developed for Fort Necessity National Battlefield (see appendix B) and to address many issues and management concerns relating to current programs and operations. The following are the key issues and concerns that were identified early in the planning process:

Mandate – The park's legislative mandate is to commemorate the Battle of Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. This very specific mandate provides no guidance for managing other important resources, such as Jumonville Glen, the Braddock Road trace, Braddock's grave, the Mount Washington Tavern, and the National Road.

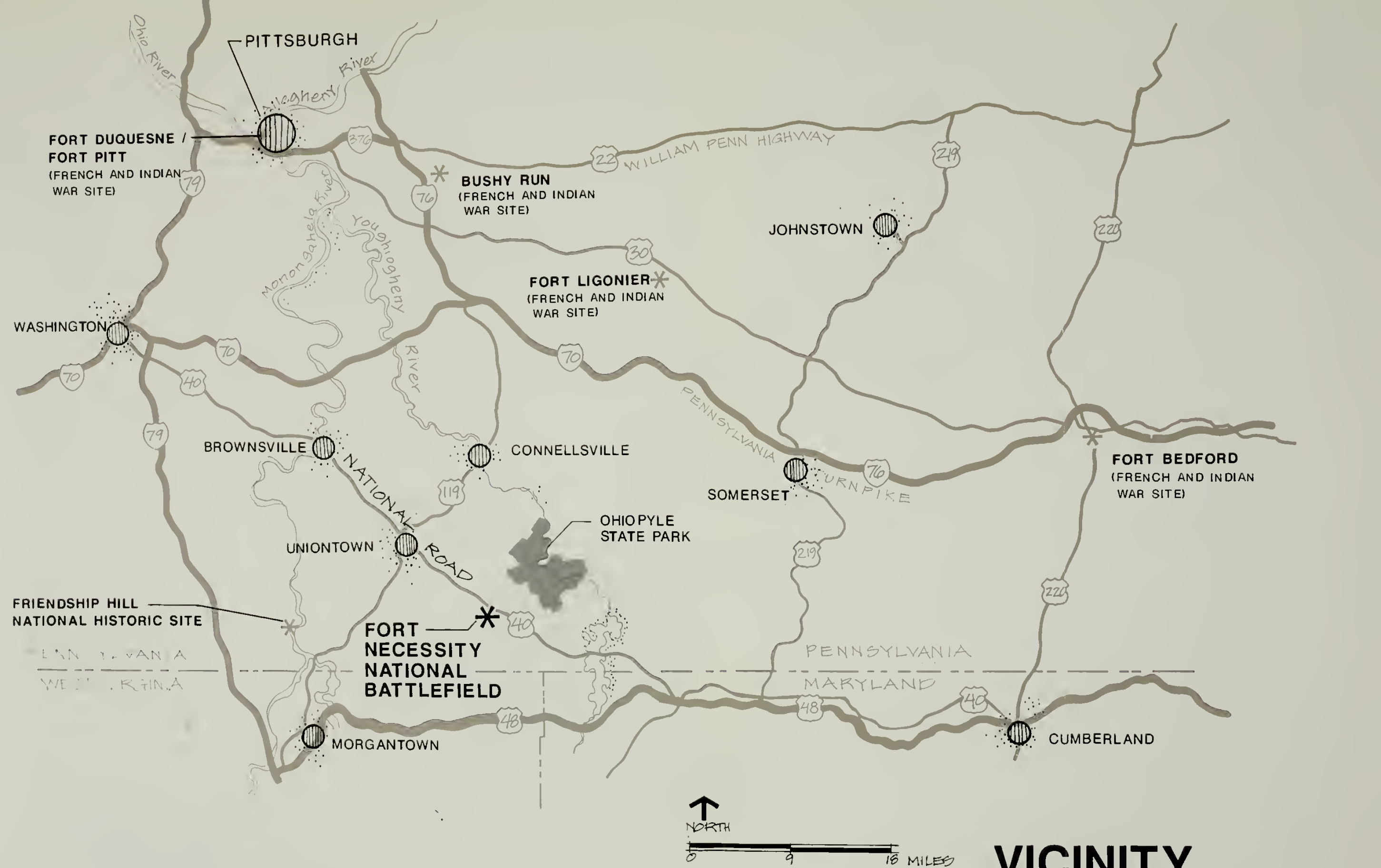
Visitor Experience – Fort Necessity National Battlefield is a somewhat difficult area for visitors to experience due to the physical separation of the three park areas.

The present interpretive program at Fort Necessity has a limited scope and does not place the events at Jumonville Glen and the Great Meadows in the context of world events. The desired visitor experience at Fort Necessity needs to be determined, including appropriate interpretive themes, objectives, and recommended treatments for the entire park, including the Great Meadows, Jumonville Glen, the Braddock Road trace, Braddock's grave, and Mount Washington Tavern.

The visitor center's interior design and its interpretive media do not adequately reflect the full interpretive story encompassing the events at Jumonville Glen and the resource contained at Braddock's grave and Mount Washington Tavern.

When the present visitor center was built in the 1960s, the park had fewer resources to manage and interpret. The park has now outgrown the present center, which was originally designed to reflect the diameter and circumference of the fort. The visitor center lacks space for storage, sales materials, interpreter work and office space, and a staging area for interpretive walks (important particularly during bad weather). The auditorium is too small to accommodate a busload of visitors, including school groups. Also, the building was not designed for year-round use, it is poorly insulated and difficult to heat, the roof leaks, and the gutters are deteriorating.

Cultural Resources – Many significant resources are being negatively affected because protection is lacking. Existing and potential development along park boundaries and near key historic resources inside and outside the park also threatens the character and integrity of sites such as the Great Meadows, the Braddock Road trace, Jumonville Glen, and the National Road.

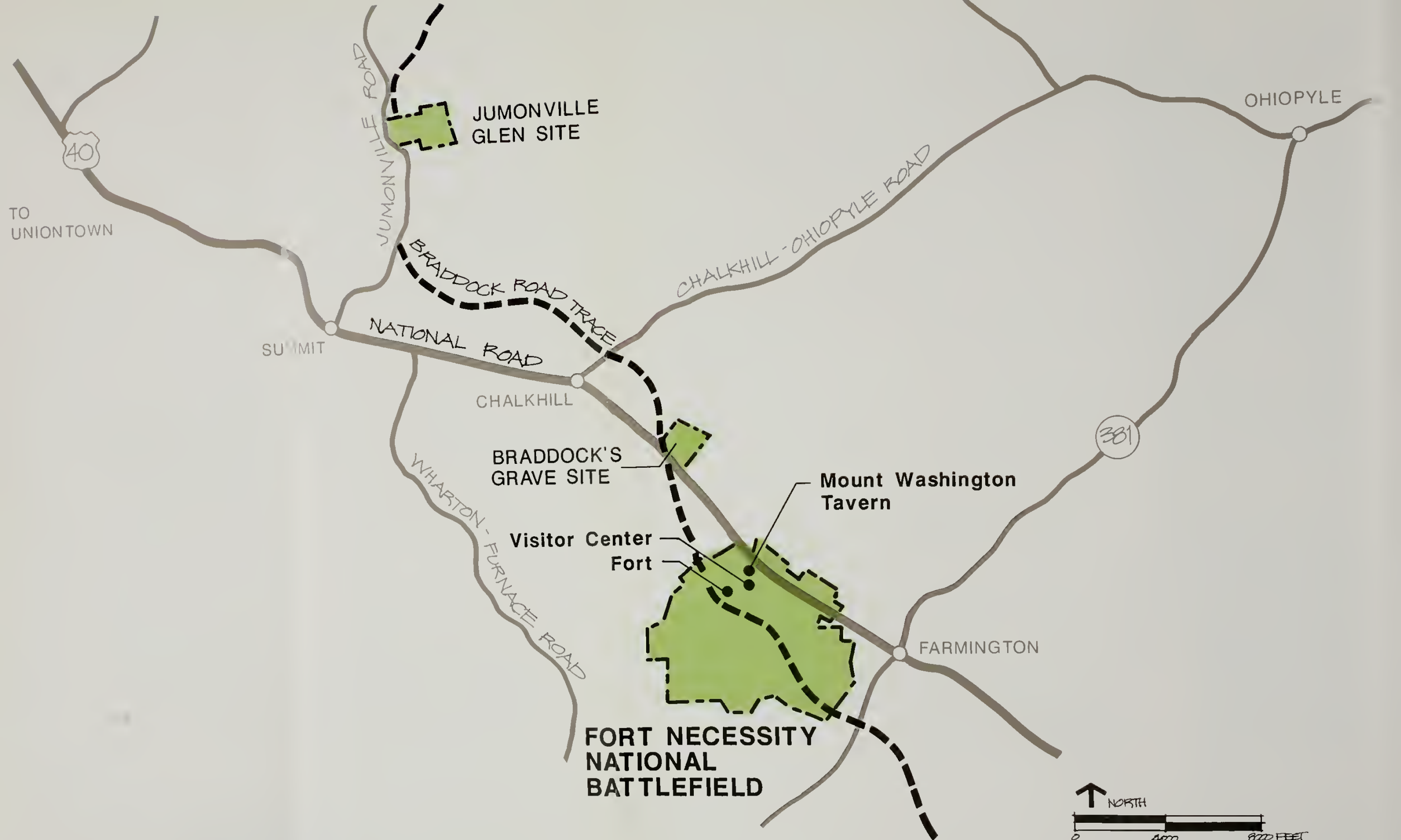


VICINITY

FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DSC • 336 • 20030A • SEPT 90



LOCATION

FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DEC. 336 • 2003 1A • SEPT 90

Current management practices at the Great Meadows do not evoke a historical setting or create a sense of place. For example, the forest/meadow vegetation pattern is inaccurate in places, making it difficult for visitors to understand how the battle occurred. The immediate fort site has a manicured lawn, which contrasts sharply with the surrounding meadow landscape. The visitor center is within sight of the fort, thus intruding on the integrity of the historical setting.

The Great Meadows and surrounding woodland have undergone many changes since the battle. Much of the woodland was cleared, and the entire area was farmed or used for cattle grazing during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The meadow was drained by channelizing the streams and installing drainage tiles. During the first fort reconstruction in 1932, the ground was raised about 1 foot to further improve drainage. When archeological excavations in the early 1950s uncovered the remains of the original fort, the first reconstruction was removed and replaced in 1954. It was decided at that time not to remove the fill dirt so the ground would remain drier.

No historic resource study or comprehensive cultural landscape study has ever been prepared for Fort Necessity. Although a "Ground Cover Study" was prepared in 1970, many questions were not answered. As a result, information about cultural resources is inadequate. For example, the location of the Braddock Road trace within park boundaries and between park units is not entirely known. The trace is discontinuous and lacks integrity in sections because of encroachments since 1755. Historical and archeological information is needed to identify this resource and associated structures and sites, such as the Inks and Rue England taverns, the Braddock encampments, and Dunbar's camp (near Jumonville Glen).

No historic structure documentation or preservation and use guidelines for Mount Washington Tavern have been prepared.

The park's museum collection is currently housed at the Mount Washington Tavern, but storage conditions are inadequate because of building deterioration and the lack of humidity and temperature controls.

Natural resources – Key issues for managing natural resources include determining the meadow/forest interface, reforesting the area surrounding the Great Meadows, retaining native plant and animal communities (with special emphasis on threatened or endangered species), and planting shrubs and trees to lessen undesirable noise and visual impacts and to ensure visitor safety. Additional issues include managing the forest to prevent damage by exotic species, maintaining a healthy forest, treating acid rain damage to structures and monuments, maintaining stream quality, and protecting wetlands.

Land protection – The park's present boundary at Jumonville Glen does not extend to the top of the hill from which Washington and his soldiers fired on the French troops. Development is gradually encroaching on the glen, and if any forest was removed along the existing boundaries, the site's character would be substantially compromised, if not destroyed.

Access and circulation – US 40 is narrow, carries fast-moving through-traffic (at least 55 mph), and is a constant safety concern. There are many hills, and due to the terrain and road design, sight distances are inadequate. This situation creates hazardous conditions for park visitors and employees turning onto and off of this highway, particularly at the Mount Washington Tavern, but also at the main park and headquarters entrances.

Separate entrances to the tavern and the main park unit cause confusion for visitors as to where to go, what to see, and how to get there. Visitors can walk to the tavern from the visitor center, but the trail is relatively steep and unattractive, making the experience particularly unpleasant on hot,

cold, icy, or blustery days. Also, the trail is not handicap accessible. Consequently, most visitors choose to drive to the tavern. The collection of park entrance fees is also more difficult because there are two entrances.

There is no directional signing to Jumonville Glen, and the highway junction at US 40 is a somewhat hazardous intersection. Access for physically disabled persons is inadequate in certain areas.

Operations – The park's maintenance facilities are dispersed at three locations. Some structures are in poor condition, are not well designed for their current use, or are inappropriately located, hampering effective park operations and management.

The Great Meadows Center, once used as the superintendent's residence, is a large facility now used for seasonal housing and meetings. The option to return it to a superintendent's home remains open. The need for, and appropriate use of, this facility and its grounds should be assessed in light of park needs.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PROJECTS

Recently the commonwealth of Pennsylvania awarded a study grant to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission to determine the feasibility of establishing the National Road and its associated resources as a state heritage park. The study will examine preservation and promotion strategies for the various National Road resources within Pennsylvania. The commission is acting on behalf of several area governments, which are part of the America's Industrial Heritage Project. Fayette and Somerset counties are the primary local government units within the study corridor, along with the city of Uniontown and the boroughs of Brownsville and Addison.

This plan supports the study as a first step in protecting the resources associated with the National Road. Designating a portion of the National Road corridor as a Pennsylvania State Heritage Park would offer additional cooperative opportunities for resource protection and enhancement.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE BATTLE OF FORT NECESSITY

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

I fortunately escaped without any wound, for the right wing, where I stood, was exposed to and received all the enemy's fire, and it was the part where the man was killed, and the rest wounded. I heard the bullets whistle, and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound.

—George Washington, May 31, 1754

When George Washington led his band of militia and their Indian allies against the French at Jumonville Glen on May 27, 1754, he could not have foreseen that he was setting in motion events of momentous importance. The struggle that ensued led to a worldwide conflict involving France and Great Britain, among other nations, and it finally settled the long-standing dispute over which power, along with Spain, would dominate the North American continent.

The French and Indian War was the deciding conflict in a series of confrontations which some have called the French and Indian Wars. Beginning in 1689, with King William's War, the British and French had battled each other in North America almost constantly. In fact, there had been four wars between the two powers in the period 1689-1754.

Europeans considered the fighting in America a sideshow in the worldwide conflict known as the Seven Years' War. However, when the war was ended by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, there were tremendous consequences for North America: the French were effectively removed from power in North America, the American Indian tribes were in turmoil, and Great Britain was established as a major world power.

George Washington's role in the conflict with the French began a year before the skirmish at Jumonville Glen. In the mid 1700s England and France both claimed the land west of the

Appalachians. By 1753 the French, hoping to hem the British in along the Atlantic seaboard, had built a series of forts along major water routes leading to the forks of the Ohio River.

During the winter of 1753-54 Virginia Governor Robert Dinwiddie, who was authorized by England to build forts on the Ohio, sent young Lt. Col. George Washington to notify the French to leave the area. The French refused Washington's demand, and Governor Dinwiddie immediately sent troops to construct a fort at the forks of the Ohio. The Virginia Regiment was sent to reinforce this effort, but early on their march to the fort they learned that the French had captured the fledgling English fort and had built their own — Fort Duquesne. Washington, commanding the regiment, decided to push on.

The advance was slow, and by late May 1754, the 22-year-old Washington had reached the Great Meadows, a large natural clearing. Soon after a camp had been established, Washington received word from Indian allies that French soldiers were camped in a glen about 7 miles away. On the night of May 27, 1754, Washington and some 40 men began an all-night march during a rainstorm to confront the French. Washington's troops were joined by Oneida chief Half King and his warriors. The combined force attacked the French at dawn. All at once the French and British struggle for influence in the region was transformed into open warfare. The skirmish lasted only a few minutes, with 10 Frenchmen killed and 21 captured. The dead included the French commander Joseph Coulon de Villiers, Sieur de Jumonville. One French soldier escaped to carry the news to Fort Duquesne.

Washington returned to the Great Meadows and built a small palisade fort to protect against a probable attack by the French. On July 3, 1754, Washington and his men were surrounded by a large force of French and Indians. After an all-day battle Washington was forced to surrender. He was allowed to leave

with the honors of war. As Washington's troops marched back to Virginia, the French destroyed Fort Necessity and returned to Fort Duquesne.

In response to the defeat at Fort Necessity the British sent Irish troops and Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock to America as commander-in-chief. The British planned a military campaign that included not only a large offensive against the French at Fort Duquesne, but also expeditions in Nova Scotia and at Niagara and Crown Point.

Braddock arrived in February 1755, followed by troops, ordnance, and supplies. The advance began in April, but the going was slow because of the scarcity of horses and the need to widen and improve a road from Cumberland to the site of Fort Necessity and on to the forks of the Ohio. On Washington's advice, Braddock pushed ahead to reach Fort Duquesne with his best troops, leaving the rest of the army and baggage to proceed as best they could.

On July 9, 1755, a force of French and Indians collided with the British column. Known as the Battle of the Monongahela, this was a disaster for the British: One-third of the army was slain, one-third wounded, and 63 officers killed or disabled. General Braddock himself was mortally wounded. His body was buried in the road his troops had cut through the Pennsylvania wilderness. For three years after Braddock's defeat the French controlled western Pennsylvania, while the war escalated.

In Europe, Great Britain was allied with Prussia and declared war in May 1756 on France, who was allied with Russia, Austria, and Poland. As part of their overall strategy, the British made preparations for a campaign against Fort Duquesne as French strongholds in Canada and Nova Scotia fell before the British army and navy. In the upper Ohio region the western Indian tribes, who had been allied with the French, were wavering in their loyalty and were being wooed by the British-supporting Iroquois.

In 1758 Brig. Gen. John Forbes, accompanied by George Washington, led the British campaign to take the forks of the Ohio.

Building a road, forts, and supply depots along the way, and aided by hundreds of Cherokee and Catawba Indians, Forbes arrived at Fort Duquesne in November. He found the site abandoned and burning. The British then established Fort Pitt. From this time on the British controlled the upper Ohio Valley.

The Treaty of Paris secured British dominance over France in North America, but it did not end conflict. Indian tribes continued to resist the western encroachment of settlers. Led by the Ottawa chief Pontiac, the Indians rebelled, but were defeated at the battle at Bushy Run. While sporadic clashes continued for many years, the threat to white settlement was lessened considerably.

The changes in policy that resulted from the British victory prompted friction between the colonies and the mother country. The Proclamation of 1763, which put the Indian trade under royal control and closed off settlement west of the Alleghenies, caused resentment among the colonists. The heavy financial burden the war imposed caused the British Parliament to seek new ways to raise revenue in the colonies. The first of their efforts, the Sugar Act, was vehemently opposed by the colonists as taxation without representation. These disputes foreshadowed a train of confrontations throughout the 1760s and early 1770s and culminated in the War for Independence.

The French and Indian War also had far-reaching consequences for George Washington. Although not always successful in battle, Washington gained valuable experience and a reputation as a military man. By the end of the war, he was probably the best-known American military figure. This reputation served him well in 1775 when the Continental Congress sought a commander for its new army. His hard-won military experience also prepared him to lead the American army to victory.

THE NATIONAL ROAD

After the French and Indian War the roads built by Braddock and Forbes became avenues for westward expansion. Forts built by early pioneers and the military became the nuclei for frontier communities. Transportation companies were formed to build new and better roads to serve these communities. States provided financial support to open up the interior of the country.

Many Americans, particularly those in the west, believed that the new federal government should play an important role in promoting internal improvements. However, the Constitution was silent on the issue, prompting sharp debate in Congress. Finally, in 1806 Congress authorized the establishment of the Cumberland Road (later known as the National Road).

By 1808 the National Road had been surveyed as far west as Brownsville on the Monongahela River, and construction began at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1811. The road reached Uniontown by 1818, and the goal of connecting it with the Ohio River at Wheeling was achieved in 1820.

The National Road immediately became the most important route for travelers, freight, and mail between the east and the west. It was important not only because it was the first federally constructed highway and provided access to the west, but because it also served as a symbol of national pride. It provided both a direct physical and psychological link between the established east and the developing west.

Until 1834 the road was paid for and maintained by the federal government; after that time it was turned over to the states through which it passed. In order to collect tolls to pay for maintenance, states constructed tollhouses 15 miles apart throughout Maryland and Pennsylvania. Until the railroads wound their way through the Allegheny Mountains in the 1850s, the National Road was the principal highway in the country, carrying an endless

procession of traffic and lined with stone bridges, iron mileposts, and stately inns.

One of the many inns along the National Road was the Mount Washington Tavern. Built in 1827, it was among the better class of taverns providing food and lodging to stage passengers. It exemplifies the practical aspects of travel along the National Road.

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION

The following themes, as presented in the *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Landmarks Program*, are represented at Fort Necessity National Battlefield:

Fort Necessity:

Development of the English Colonies, 1688-1763

- Military Affairs – French

Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

- Western Trails and Travelers – First Westward Trails East of the Mississippi

Mount Washington Tavern:

Transportation

- Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi

Architecture

- Federal (1780-1820)



**PROPOSED GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED**

PROPOSED GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The proposed general management plan (also referred to as the proposed action) would create a quality historical and interpretive setting for visitors to learn firsthand about early episodes in American colonial history and westward expansion. They would be able to explore isolated sites and trails that evoke the character of the 18th century wilderness and the challenges it presented. Stories of historical events and people would bring to life the struggles and aspirations of the American colonists, as well as the international conflicts that affected their lives. Interpreting the skirmish at Jumonville Glen and the battle at Great Meadows would provide an important perspective on how seemingly minor events helped shape our nation's future.

To support the interpretive program, information and orientation would be clearly presented so visitors could quickly choose how to spend their time. Recreational opportunities, while not related to the park's historical mission or purpose, would add a wider dimension to the visitor experience by providing opportunities to picnic, hike, and cross-country ski. Access for visitors with physical disabilities would be provided wherever possible, as would adequate parking for all vehicle types.

VISITOR USE

Visitor use and interpretive opportunities would consist primarily of information and orientation services, on-site interpretive exhibits, trails, and occasional special programs and interpretive walks. Hours of operation at the visitor center and Mount Washington Tavern would be extended to ensure both facilities were open to the public eight hours a day; this would require additional staffing. Current recreational activities would continue to be available, as long as park resources were not damaged or the visitor experience of the historic sites was not compromised. These activities include picnicking, group camping, cross-country

skiing, and hiking. Programs would be provided for the sensory and mentally impaired.

Interpretation

The park's major interpretive themes include the following:

The story of George Washington's activities in the western Pennsylvania wilderness from 1753 to 1758, and how those activities and events influenced both the life and career of Washington and the development of our nation – To adequately interpret this theme, Washington's activities would be placed in the historical context of the worldwide conflict between the British and French during the latter half of the 18th century.

The overall French and Indian War and the impacts that war had on North American culture – The roles the Indians played in the French and Indian War, especially at Fort Necessity, would be covered. What Indian groups participated? What motivated their choice of allies? What were the long-range impacts of the war on their cultures?

The epilogues to the French and Indian War – Themes would include the aftermath that led to the American Revolution; the role of the National Road in westward expansion, along with the beginning of federal financing of interstate transportation; and the evolution of Fort Necessity as a national park system area.

Various types of interpretive media and programs would convey specific themes; however, the following interpretive goals would provide overall guidance for interpretation throughout the battlefield.

Interpret the French and British struggle on the world and North American scenes

to set the stage for the events that unfolded at Fort Necessity.

Interpret the events that occurred in and around the park, the role George Washington played, and how those events affected the international scene.

Interpret how the events of 1753-58 influenced George Washington in his development as a national and a world figure.

Interpret the major impacts the French and Indian War had on North American culture.

Interpret the role the Indians played in the French and Indian War, especially at Fort Necessity, and provide some insight into their motivations and the impact of the war on their culture.

Interpret the importance of the National Road in westward expansion and the beginning of federal financing of interstate transportation.

Interpret the evolution of Fort Necessity as a national park system site.

A variety of approaches would be used to achieve these goals and to integrate them so as to produce a unified and easily understandable story that would tie together the park's cultural resources. The general scope of visitor center media and content are discussed below. An interpretive prospectus will be prepared once the *General Management Plan* has been approved. That document will provide a more detailed discussion of interpretive goals and objectives, media, and content.

Visitor Center. A new visitor center would be the primary interpretive facility for the park. Visitors would be oriented to the park and would receive information about interpretive and recreational opportunities. Interpretive media in the center would help visitors learn about the various events and detached units of the park, focusing on the historical context of

the French and British struggle and the impacts this struggle had on North American culture. Visitors would also be encouraged to explore other French and Indian War sites in western Pennsylvania.

An audiovisual presentation would place the activities of George Washington in western Pennsylvania in the historical context of the worldwide conflict between the British and French during the latter half of the 18th century. In a sense it would provide both a prologue and an epilogue to the local events associated with the French and Indian War.

Exhibits would complement the audiovisual presentation by highlighting specific historical aspects. Some exhibits would emphasize the skirmish at Jumonville Glen, the battle at Fort Necessity, the Braddock campaign, and the Forbes campaign. These could take the form of an interactive map coupled with some LED circuits or an audiovisual unit.

Another exhibit would present an overview of the French and Indian War. It would encourage visitors to see the related sites, especially those in western Pennsylvania, such as Fort Ligonier, Bushy Run Battlefield, and Fort Pitt.

The combatants – who they were, where they came from, what role they played, and what was the long-term result of their involvement – would be the subject of another exhibit. Where these events happened and why they happened there would also be explained.

To describe the importance of the National Road, the evolution of the transportation corridor from Nemacolin's trail to Washington's road to Braddock's road and finally to the National Road would be highlighted. This exhibit would also direct visitors to Mount Washington Tavern to learn more about the era of the National Road.

The ultimate results of the events that started at Jumonville Glen would be the focus of another exhibit. It would emphasize how these events led to a revolutionary war and the founding of a new nation.

Fort Necessity as a unit of the national park system would also be interpreted. An exhibit would cover two different reconstructions of the fort and how archeology has helped identify the location, size, and shape of the actual fort. The history of the fort's memorialization by groups such as the Daughters of the American Revolution would be depicted through the original plaques, which would be displayed on an outdoor wall near the entrance.

Wayside Exhibits. New outdoor wayside exhibits throughout the park would interpret specific events on-site. Each exhibit would be understandable on its own while also contributing to an overall understanding of the historical events. A wayside exhibit plan would be prepared to guide the specific exhibit content. The existing cast-aluminum waysides would be removed. As previously mentioned, a few historic bronze plaques and cast-metal markers from the 1930s would be displayed at the visitor center to document the history of the park's beginnings.

Great Meadows. The reconstructed Fort Necessity and the Great Meadows battlefield would remain the primary interpretive focus. Here visitors would see the solitary fort surrounded by meadow and forest, and they would learn about the struggle. The story would concentrate on the overwhelming French and Indian forces, the debilitating conditions the colonists fought under, the ambiguous surrender terms, and the impact this fight had on motivating the English to increase their investment and involvement in the struggle by sending additional troops under General Braddock to take Fort Duquesne. It is important that visitors be told through the interpretive program that the fort is a reconstruction.

The Braddock Road Corridor. A trail would be developed within a corridor that would include sections of the Braddock Road trace and would connect the fort site with Braddock's grave and Jumonville Glen. The trail would offer interested visitors the opportunity to retrace much of the route followed by George Washington on the night of May 27, 1754, when he went to investigate the French

contingent camped 7 miles away. It would also be the primary resource from which to interpret the Braddock campaign and its significance. Remnant sections of the road are in isolated wooded settings, helping create the ambience of wilderness and fostering an understanding of the isolation and challenge of traveling under those conditions.

Braddock's Grave. Visitors would be encouraged to visit Braddock's grave, which could be reached on the Braddock Road trail or by vehicle. At the grave site the broad story of Braddock's campaign would be interpreted, with opportunities to see part of the Braddock Road, the area in the road where his remains were found, and the current grave site and monument. Those who wanted to hike only part of the historic road trail could start here.

An interpretive shelter or kiosk would incorporate the rock monolith and historic bronze plaque, which are now at the edge of the parking area. Exhibits in the kiosk would interpret the significance of the Braddock Road and the remaining segment, and they would show the campaign route of General Braddock and the general location of various Braddock campsites. Braddock's death and burial, with the later discovery of the remains and reburial at the monument site, would also be described. A separate small wayside would mark the location of the original burial site on the old trace. The kiosk would also contain a trailhead wayside for the Braddock Road trail, showing the route and distances to both Jumonville Glen and Great Meadows.

Jumonville Glen. More than any other site at the park, Jumonville Glen evokes the isolated feeling of wilderness and the impression that little has changed over the last two centuries. Visitors would park approximately 1/5 mile away and walk along an open wooded path to the glen. Interpretive waysides or a ranger-led program would foster an appreciation for the impact that skirmish had on world history.

An interpretive shelter or kiosk with a restroom would be constructed at the edge of the new parking area. It would contain trailhead

waysides for both the Braddock Road trail and the Jumonville Glen trail. Additional exhibits would cover the story of the Jumonville Glen skirmish and its outcome.

The stone staircase that is set into a cleft in the glen cliff would be removed to eliminate a safety hazard and another modern intrusion on the historical setting. The staircase was initially constructed of wood and then was replaced with stone. The Sons of the American Revolution, who were the previous property owners, are thought to have built the staircase, but the construction date is not known.

Mount Washington Tavern/National Road.

The Mount Washington Tavern offers visitors opportunities for two levels of interpretation. Both are being attempted within the structure. The first level is the broad interpretation of the National Road story – the history of the road and associated remaining structures, its importance to westward expansion, and the centralization of the U.S. government and federal funding of interstate transportation routes. The second level concentrates on life along the National Road in its heyday, a facet that is more exciting to visitors. Interpreters tell about traveling difficulties, the types of travelers on the road, the people who stayed at the tavern, the way their meals were served, and what the beds were like.

Both levels of interpretation would continue to be provided in the tavern for the short term. A reconnaissance study for the National Road would determine the appropriate location for interpreting the National Road story. If the decision is to continue to tell the broad story at the tavern site, then a separate facility on the tavern grounds should be constructed for that purpose. This facility could also be used to house the Conestoga wagon and possibly a stagecoach.

By separating the broader story, the tavern would remain solely for interpreting life along the National Road. Here interpreters would tell what it was like to travel on the road and stay in a tavern. Rooms, including the dining room and bedrooms, would be restored and

refurnished to support this aspect of the interpretive program. No interpretive media would be located within the tavern.

Recreational Activities

A visitor's experience at Fort Necessity is in essence a recreational one and typically would be comprised of a combination of activities of both a historical and nonhistorical nature. Recreational opportunities would include sight-seeing, exploration of the area's historical resources, interpretive activities, hiking, group camping, picnicking, cross-country skiing (depending on snow conditions), as well as informal natural history activities like bird watching, wildflower identification, and autumn color viewing. Natural history activities would help visitors enjoy the wilderness-like areas of the park on their own, or during an occasional scheduled interpretive event.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

An integrated approach to the management of natural and cultural resources is recommended at Fort Necessity because the management and protection of the park's cultural resources usually requires the management and protection of natural systems. For example, much of the cultural resource is the historic landscape – the topography, soil and stream conditions, and vegetative cover that existed at the time of the battle. Resource management goals and objectives need to reflect this situation.

The park is currently preparing an integrated resource management plan, which will be completed in 1991 and will expand on and be consistent with the recommendations of the approved general management plan. The park has a continuing responsibility to comply with existing NPS policy and federal regulations related to the protection and management of all resources. (Natural and cultural resource conditions are described in the "Affected Environment" section of this document.)

The proposed actions described below emphasize an accelerated program for research and protection, as well as for producing and installing wayside exhibits. The carrying capacity of the resources in the main unit and outlying sites will be the capacity of the parking and visitor facilities at each area.

Great Meadows

The historical setting at the Great Meadows and Fort Necessity would be reestablished to re-create the ambience of the natural environment and general appearance of the frontier fort in 1754. Except for provisions to accommodate visitor use, such as limited paved walkways, interpretive media, and a new access road to the tavern, other modern intrusions would not be allowed within immediate view of the fort, such as the visitor center, utility structures in the field, park housing, or development along the National Road, including views of the Mount Washington Tavern. Intrusive elements would be removed or hidden with vegetation (native species would be used whenever possible). The new tavern access road and parking lot would be designed to blend into the wooded slope and would not be major visual intrusions during the peak visitor season. The park would continue to work cooperatively with local governments and landowners to ensure that any new development outside the boundary did not visually or audibly intrude on the Great Meadows battlefield area.

To identify the location of the original treeline along the Great Meadows and the original vegetative composition of both the meadow and the forest, pollen samples are being taken from soil cores, and the results are being used in combination with historical descriptions of the area. Two more years of research are needed at the current rate of work to determine the original treeline throughout the battlefield area. Phytolith studies might also be needed.

Based on the research results, the park would begin an extensive revegetation program. Priorities for revegetation would reflect the

park's most critical needs for conveying the story of the battle. A cultural landscape report is recommended for both the tavern and the Great Meadows area to help guide this revegetation, but its preparation should not prevent timely action in reforesting the hillside overlooking the fort.

The east-facing hillside above the fort is one area where some planting has occurred and failed. More experimentation is needed to identify what factors are preventing successful plant establishment. Possibilities are deer browsing and growth-inhibiting chemicals produced by *Solidago*, *Aster*, and *Dennstaedtin punctilobula*. Wherever possible, native species identified as part of the original forest complex would be used in reforestation.

Due to the large number of native tree species that would be needed, the park and the Mid-Atlantic regional office should participate in the cooperative plant materials program between the Soil Conservation Service and National Park Service. This program provides an opportunity to obtain large quantities of healthy plant stock that have been propagated from local species, which would help ensure the materials' successful adaptation to the site. Otherwise the park would need to contract with professional nurseries for plant stock.

Research would be conducted to identify the original stream configuration in the Great Meadows and to determine the feasibility of dechannelizing the stream as part of restoring the historic landscape. It is unlikely that dechannelizing the stream would be sufficient to restore original moisture conditions in the Great Meadows. Recent testing has revealed that drainage tiles and trenching were also used. Returning the stream to its former course could bring the stream closer to the fort site, potentially affecting the reconstructed fort.

Additional research into the size of fort earthworks would determine whether the historic scene is being correctly represented. Any needed changes would be made, and efforts to maintain the earthworks in a more historic appearance would be attempted. The

fort would continue to be presented as a restoration, and regular replacement of the fort's oak logs approximately every seven years would be necessary. The lawn around the fort would be modified to eliminate the strongly defined lawn-meadow edge. Times between mowings would be increased, and the mowing line staggered. Some lawn would be retained to allow visitors easy access around the fort and earthworks.

The five man-made landscaped ponds near the Great Meadows Center are identified as wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory. No filling of these ponds can occur without a section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Draining these ponds is permissible provided the fill material does not enter the watercourse. This proposal recommends that at least one pond be retained as a fire suppression water source. If the Braddock Road alignment is uncovered at this location, a culvert would be permissible under the Corps of Engineers nationwide permit for minor road crossings.

A forest management plan would be prepared to guide management efforts. This is particularly necessary where large areas were planted and there is the potential for an extensive even-age die-off in the future. Also, the impact of the gypsy moth and how the park should manage hazardous trees must be addressed.

The park would upgrade its program of research into environmental conditions and trends within the park by collecting and contracting out for data related to acid rain, stream quality, flora and fauna populations, and exotic plant control.

Research into mineral rights titles would be done to resolve existing questions about whether the park may have outstanding mineral rights for land within the main unit. There has been an active gas rights lease on the life estate.

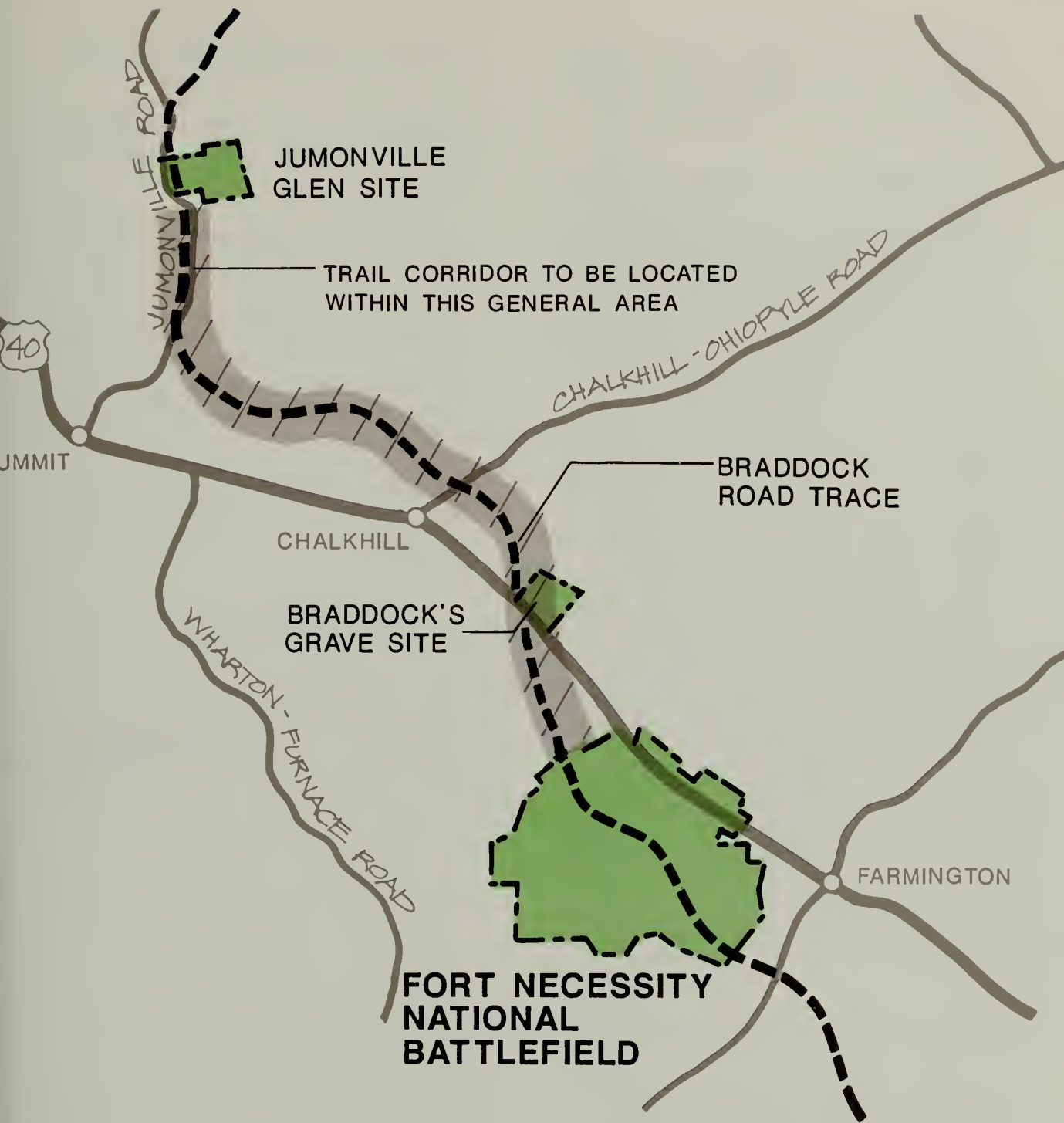
The Braddock Road

The Braddock Road between the main park unit and Jumonville Glen retains considerable integrity in areas, while in others it has been destroyed by development. Proposals have been made periodically to protect this resource and to establish it as a trail connecting the three park units. The proposed action recommends establishing a historic Braddock Road corridor. Depending on the land protection methods selected, the establishment of the corridor could require legislation to modify the park boundary. The exact location of the trace is not fully known along its entire length. Reference to historical documents and existing surveys would aid in identifying its alignment. In addition, some aboveground surveying and archeological testing could be needed to clarify the road's location and to determine the integrity of its remains.

Various land protection options would be pursued with property owners before establishing the corridor, and no specific alignment is proposed at this time. Wherever possible, road segments that retain integrity and a relatively wilderness-like setting would be included in the corridor, with enough of a buffer on either side to ensure protection from development. The corridor would bypass developed areas or areas where the trace has been built on so as to avoid conflicts between hikers and property owners. The final length and width of the corridor would depend on negotiations with property owners and the land protection methods used.

National Road

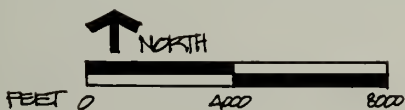
The National Road is a historic resource that represents an important period in the growth of the United States and the centralization of the federal government. The alignment and grade of US 40 generally follows the original course of the National Road, with some adjustments over the years. Several structures, such as taverns, tollhouses, and bridges, remain intact, and many old road markers can still be found. Some of the bypassed sections of the road's



PROPOSED ACTION / ALTERNATIVE B

BRADDOCK ROAD CORRIDOR

FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD



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original alignment can also be found. Of these resources, some receive state or federal protection, but many others are privately owned and do not receive any special protection.

A reconnaissance study would be conducted to fully assess the significance of the road and its resources between Cumberland, Maryland, and Wheeling, West Virginia. A history study would be one component of this effort, and it would help determine the significance of the associations, events, and personalities connected with the road, thus providing information for resource management and interpretation.

The reconnaissance study would take advantage of previous research and studies, and it would discuss strategies to protect and interpret the National Road resources within the tri-state corridor. Possible ways to protect the road corridor might include establishing a commemorative corridor managed either by the National Park Service or by a cooperative federal, tri-state, and local initiative to protect and interpret the road and its resources. The study team would coordinate with Pennsylvania during the commonwealth's ongoing efforts to establish a state heritage park.

If the reconnaissance study determined that the road merited further protection and interpretation, optimal locations for administrative and interpretive facilities would be identified. A final determination about how Fort Necessity would relate to the National Road would also be made in the study.

Historical and Archeological Research

A historic resource study, augmented by selective archeological testing, would be done to answer questions about potential and known resources. The study would be comprehensive in order to reduce costs, eliminate duplicative background research, and ensure cency. Questions to be answered include

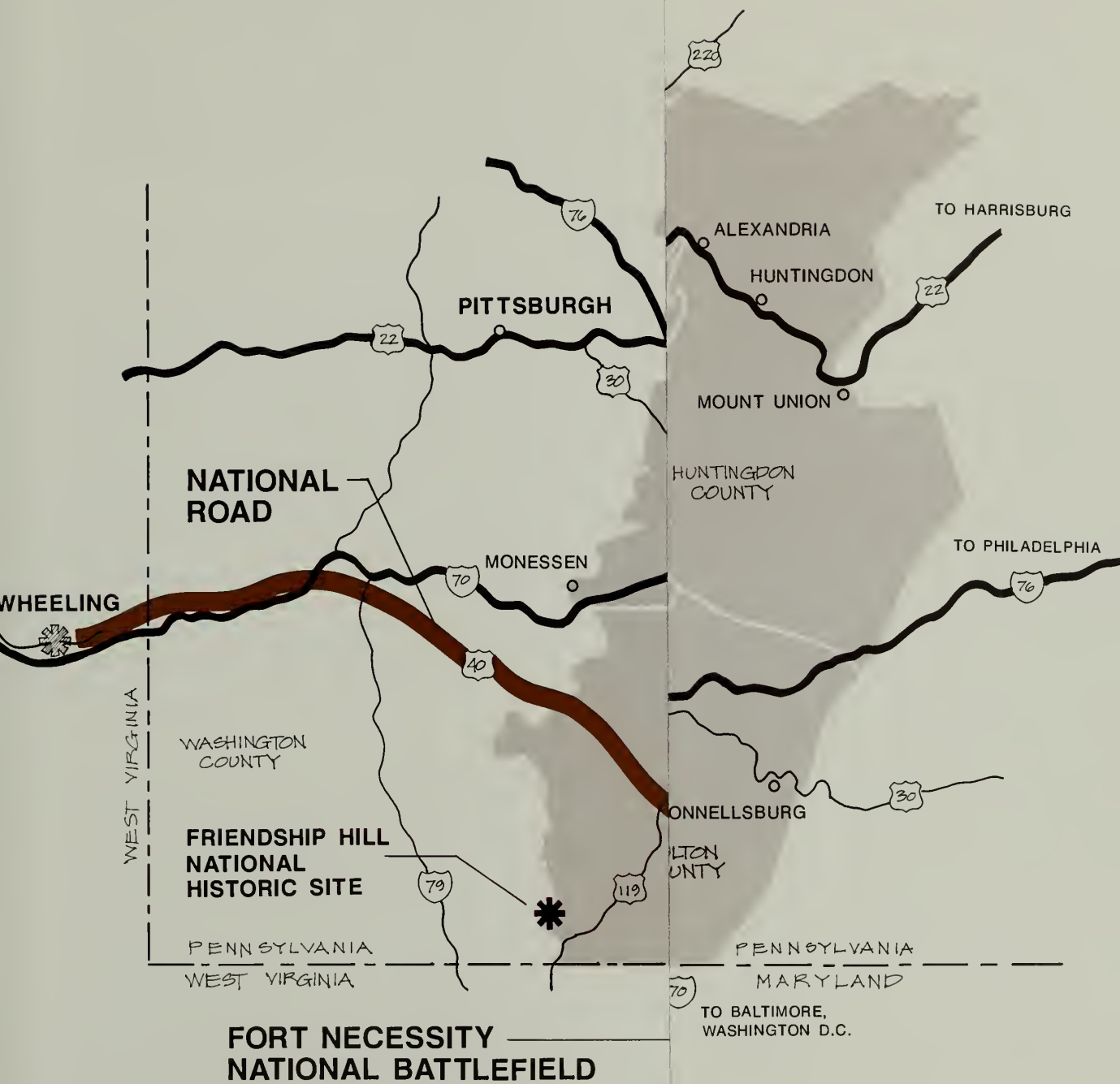
- the location of occupation, battle activity, and graves at Great Meadows, Jumonville Glen, and Dunbar's camp

- the type, size, and location of the Mount Washington Tavern outbuildings
- the location of the original bed of the National Road near Mount Washington Tavern
- the location of the Orchard Camp, part of which may be on park land
- the history of the Braddock Road – when and how it was used, its location inside and outside current park boundaries, and the history and location of associated businesses, such as the Ink and Rue England taverns
- the history of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) at Fort Necessity – its contributions and the significance of remaining structures

The comprehensive study would consolidate data on general historical trends, such as population and ethnicity, economics, industry, and trade. It would detail the history of properties and the ownership of parcels within the park from the earliest historic records up to the present. Oral history techniques would be used to gather data about artifact collecting over the years from various potentially significant archeological sites. This information could be vital to appropriate field research. Oral histories would also be taken to gather information about other recent activities in and around the park.

An archeological overview and assessment would be conducted for all park sites to determine the location and significance of remaining resources. Also, archeological testing at all development sites would be conducted prior to construction.

A historic structure report, historic structure preservation guide, and historic furnishings report (consistent with interpretation needs) would be prepared for Mount Washington Tavern.



NATIONAL ROAD FRIENDSHIP HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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NATIONAL ROAD

FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

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Historic Objects

To ensure the proper management of historic objects in the park's collection, the provisions of the existing "Scope of Collection Statement" would be implemented. Also, a collection management plan, a storage plan, and a condition survey would be written and implemented. Space in the visitor center would be provided for work space and storage of the curatorial collection.

Cultural Resource Compliance

The National Park Service began the process of consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Pennsylvania state historic preservation officer under a programmatic memorandum of agreement in effect since 1981 among the two federal agencies and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. In April 1989 letters were sent to each office advising them of the project's startup and inviting their participation on the team. Even though neither entity chose to participate as team members, the National Park Service provided notices of public meetings and solicited their comments on the project task directive and public newsletters.

A new programmatic memorandum of agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers went into effect in August 1990. The new agreement identifies several programmatic exclusions that are not subject to further review by either the advisory council or the state historic preservation officer. All other actions identified must be reviewed by the state historic preservation officer under the advisory council's "Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Resources" (36 CFR 800) before they are implemented. Appendix E lists all actions discussed in this plan and identifies whether or not they are excluded from further review.

When a project discussed in this document reaches the design phase, a form to assess actions having an effect on cultural resources (form XXX) is prepared. If the project is programmatically excluded from further review, no other consultation is needed. However, if it is not, further consultation with the state historic preservation officer and the advisory council is required under the advisory council's regulations (36 CFR 800.4-6).

LAND PROTECTION

The natural setting of Jumonville Glen is key to the interpretation of the site. Views from the glen are contained and limited by the surrounding forested hillsides. Housing development and logging are occurring in the vicinity of Jumonville Glen, and further development in the near future could destroy the glen's natural setting and potential historical objects. To preserve the glen's wilderness-like character and associated historic resources, approximately 150 acres surrounding the site have been identified for protection. Depending on the land protection methods selected, legislation to expand the boundary may be required. The acreage is comprised of two privately owned properties adjacent to the park boundary. The Visually Sensitive Areas map shows those lands that have been identified for protection.

The park's *Land Protection Plan* would be amended to address these land protection issues. Plan amendments would explore the various land protection options that are available to the National Park Service. This would include options for land management and recommendations as to what interest in land would be needed to protect historic resources and to allow for visitor use.

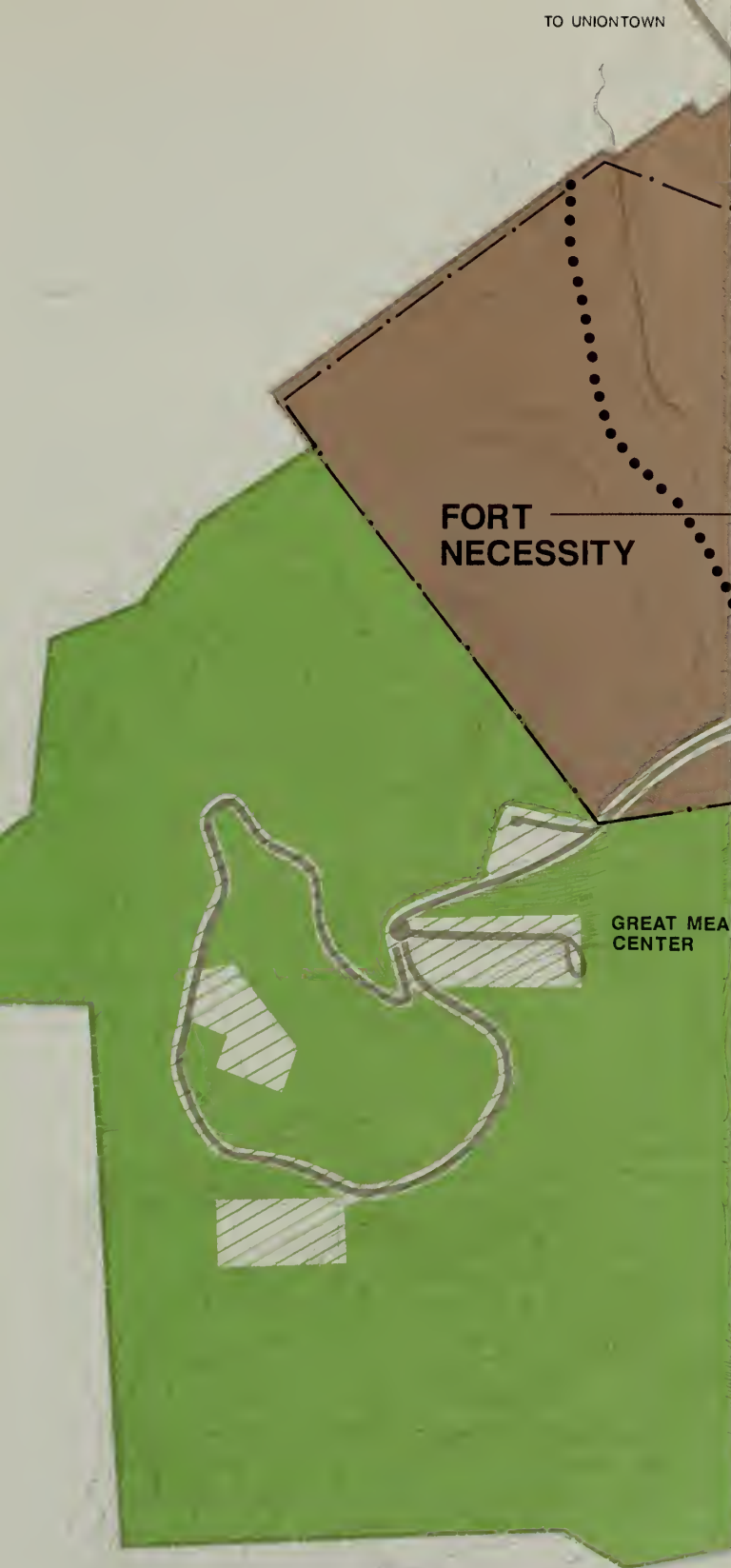
Included in the additional 150 acres is a portion of the historic Dunbar camp, which directly relates to the Braddock campaign. Including a portion of the camp would allow for the protection of remaining archeological resources at the site and would provide an opportunity for the park to better interpret this part of the Braddock campaign.



MANAGEMENT ZONES

The entire park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is therefore a historic zone. This zone encompasses primary as well as secondary historic features, including all of Fort Necessity National Battlefield, the Braddock Road (which passes through the park along an east-west orientation), and the Mount Washington Tavern (which was built in 1827-28 and embodies the

National Road story of the early 1800s). Braddock's grave and Jumonville Glen are also included within the historic zone. The topography and the vegetation of Jumonville Glen figured prominently in the 1754 skirmish. Subzones have been defined for the core historic area, natural resources, and development (see the Proposed Management Zones map).



CORE HISTORIC SUBZONE

NATURAL SUBZONE

DEVELOPMENT SUBZONE

WASHINGTON'S PATENT

NOTE: ENTIRE PARK IS A HISTORIC ZONE

FORT
NECESSITY

GREAT MEAD
CENTER



0 200 400 600 FEET

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ZONES FORT NECESSITY

FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

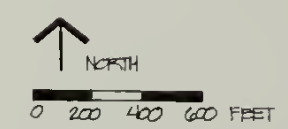
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- CORE HISTORIC SUBZONE
- NATURAL SUBZONE
- DEVELOPMENT SUBZONE
- WASHINGTON'S PATENT

NOTE: ENTIRE PARK IS A HISTORIC ZONE



PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ZONES FORT NECESSITY

The core historic subzone is that area of each park unit encompassing most of the primary and secondary historic features, including the cultural landscape. In the main unit most of this subzone is within the original boundary of George Washington's land patent. This subzone would be managed primarily to protect and interpret historic resources and landscapes.

The natural subzone is less significant for its cultural resources and would be managed primarily to ensure the health and viability of plant and animal life, and to screen visual and audible intrusions from the core historic areas.

The development subzone is a minimum area set aside to provide the services to meet visitor and park management needs. These areas include access roads, parking areas, utility rights-of-way, information and interpretation facilities, maintenance facilities, picnic and group camping areas, park residences, and life estate residences.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Cost estimates for the proposed action and alternatives are included in appendix D.

Access and Circulation

To minimize safety problems for visitors entering the park from US 40 and to provide adequate sight distances, the main park entrance would be redesigned, and access to the Mount Washington Tavern would be relocated. The main park entrance road would become the only access for both the visitor center/fort area and the Mount Washington Tavern. US 40 at the park entrance would be widened to allow for a left turn lane for west-bound traffic (so that through-traffic would not be impeded) and a deceleration lane for east-bound traffic. The US 40 bridge over Great Meadow Run would not require widening as a part of these changes; however, bridge improvements by the state are scheduled for the near future.

The park entrance road would lead visitors to the new visitor center and would require a new bridge over Great Meadow Run.

A new access road to Mount Washington Tavern would be constructed to connect the park entrance road with a new tavern parking area. This road would generally follow an abandoned powerline right-of-way and be designed to accommodate two-way traffic, including buses. The new parking area at the tavern would be designed to allow smooth circulation for recreation vehicles and buses (see the Development Concepts map). Access to the tavern for visitors with physical disabilities would be by means of a path from the parking lot and around the back and side of the tavern.

The present tavern access and parking area along US 40 would be eliminated, and landscaping along US 40 would ensure that vehicles would not pull directly off the highway to where the original parking area was located.

Fort Necessity

Visitor Center. A new 6,700-square-foot visitor center would be constructed south of the present visitor center so as to be out of view of the fort but within easy walking distance. It would provide space for an expanded interpretive program and additional room for operations (interpretation, natural and cultural resource projects, library, and office space.) The facility would be fully accessible to physically disabled visitors. (See appendix F for space estimates.)

The new visitor center would be visible from US 40, giving visitors an immediate destination once they turned into the park. The parking area would provide 77 spaces, including five spaces for buses and recreation vehicles (RVs). This figure is based on current visitation levels for May through October and an anticipated increase in visitation during the 1990s.

As vehicles entered the parking area, passengers could be dropped off by a pedestrian bridge, giving them a pleasant waiting and transition area before crossing over Great Meadow Run and entering the visitor center. A small cluster of picnic tables would be provided by the stream for visitors wanting a natural setting for a quick meal.

The visitor center would be designed so that it could be expanded for more comprehensive interpretation of the National Road, if that was recommended by future studies. Once the new facility was completed, the present visitor center would be removed.

Two trails would begin at the visitor center. One would lead to the fort and would be accessible to visitors in wheelchairs. A second trail would connect with the existing trail to Mount Washington Tavern, but because of its length and steepness, it would not be wheelchair accessible.

Maintenance/Park Headquarters Complex. A consolidated maintenance/park headquarters complex would be built at the former CCC camp site to make park operations more efficient. The new location is relatively near the proposed visitor center site and the Great Meadows Center, yet far enough away from visitor activities to ensure that activities would not interfere with the visitor experience or park residential life.

The various administrative and maintenance activities would be functionally grouped. Administrative offices would be provided for the superintendent, the chiefs of interpretation and resource management, the chief of maintenance, an administrative technician, and clerical staff.

Space in the complex would also be provided for maintenance staff offices, workshops, and enclosed storage. A separate vehicle storage building would be constructed as part of the center, and exterior work and storage space plus a gas pump would be provided. The entire compound would be enclosed by security fencing.

No CCC structures remain at the camp site. Two small buildings were built for the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and are now used as a fire cache and for park resource management activities. Of the two, the resource management shop is in good condition, and depending on a final design, it could be retained for storage. (See the Development Concepts map.)

A building behind the Great Meadows Center houses the carpentry shop; this structure is in good condition and would be retained after the carpentry shop was moved to the new maintenance complex.

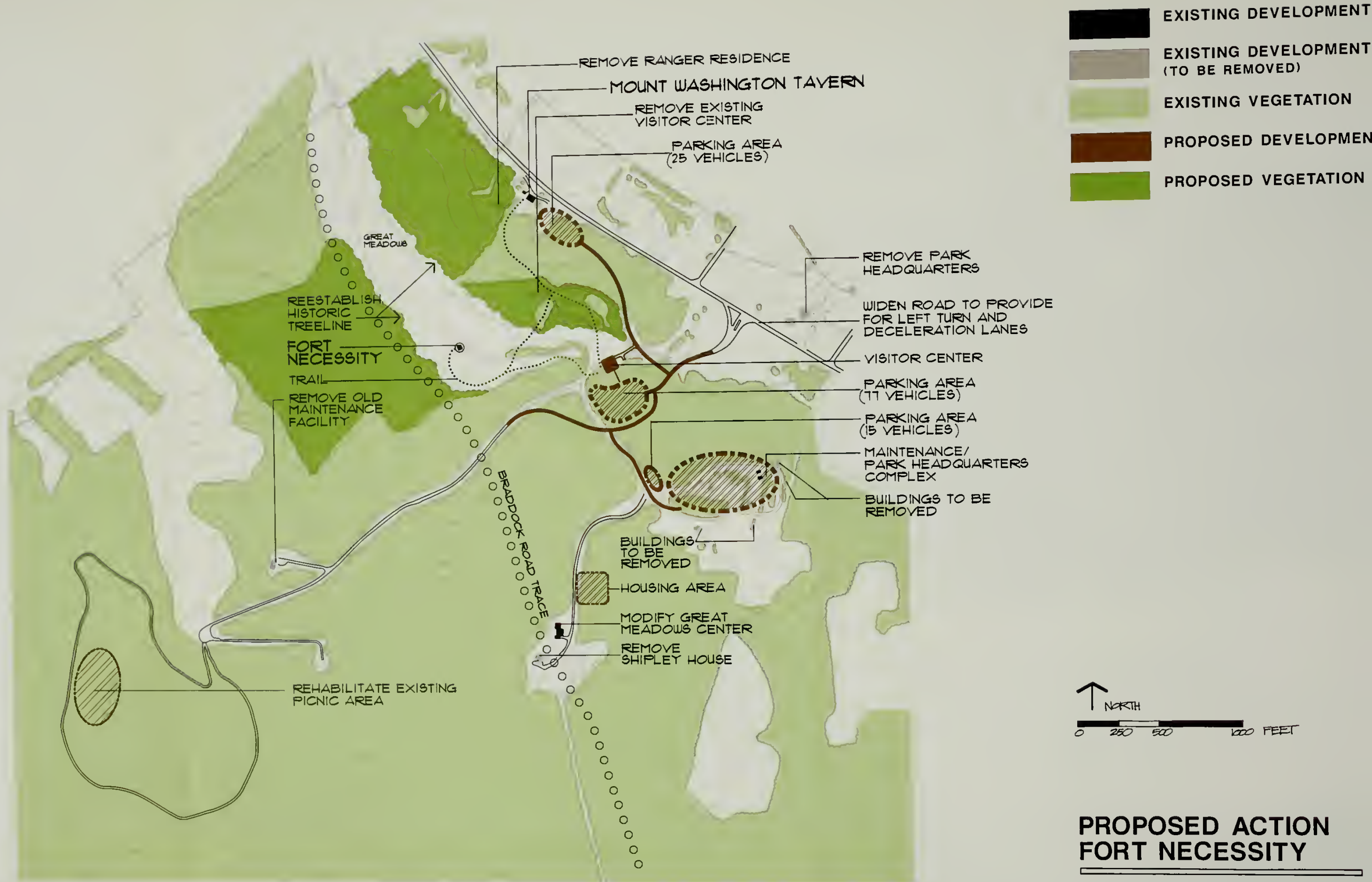
Great Meadows Center Residential Area. The Great Meadows Center would be adapted for training and meeting space and for housing seasonal employees, park guests, and cooperators. The meeting room would be used for both NPS and community activities. Certain modifications would be made to ensure that the daily activities of residents did not interfere with meetings or training sessions. A separate rear entrance would be provided so residents could come and go without having to walk through the meeting room.

A new, full kitchen would be provided in the living area. The existing kitchen is very small, and it is impossible to get to without going through the meeting room.

Residences for two law enforcement rangers would be constructed near the Great Meadows Center, replacing the house adjacent to the Mount Washington Tavern and the park trailer adjacent to the old YCC camp.

Picnic Area. The picnic area would be upgraded to reflect current use levels and to provide adequate restroom facilities. Sites would be available for group reservations. The one-way access road would be slightly realigned to make bus access easier and to allow more school groups to use the picnic area.

Structures to be Removed. The former state maintenance facility, which is in poor condition and is too small to meet basic park needs,



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0 150 300 450 FEET

PROPOSED ACTION
**DEVELOPMENT
 CONCEPTS
 FORT NECESSITY**

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would be removed. Access to this site would be maintained so that the park's water system pump could be serviced.

The present visitor center and two residences would be removed once the replacement facilities were finished.

The Shipley house, which is near the Great Meadows Center, is used primarily for storage. It is about 100 years old and is in very poor condition. Because it is considered a safety hazard, it would be evaluated and removed. Most of the stored materials would be evaluated for appropriateness to park needs and either stored elsewhere or liquidated.

The existing headquarters structure, which is on US 40 across from the park entrance, is in fair condition. No practical alternative uses have been identified for it, and it is preferable that it either be razed or sold and relocated outside the park; the site would then be restored.

None of the structures proposed for removal are on the park's List of Classified Structures. Nor are any of these structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as contributing elements to the national register eligibility of Fort Necessity National Battlefield.

Before any structure is removed, it would be evaluated for eligibility for inclusion on the national register. This would be accomplished through consultation with the state historic preservation officer. Adequate documentation such as photos and available drawings may be required to help make a determination. If any structure is eligible for listing, its status should be re-evaluated to ensure that its continued use cannot be integrated into the plan. Under the August 1990 programmatic agreement, this would be a part of the review by the state historic preservation officer of each action not programmatically excluded (see appendix E).

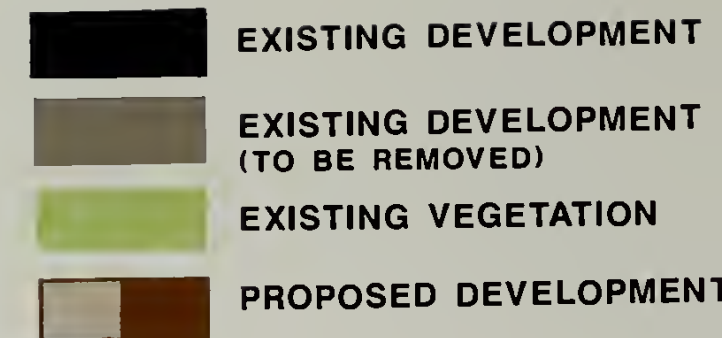
Braddock's Grave

No changes to the immediate setting of Braddock's grave site are proposed. The parking lot would be redesigned and moved farther into the site to improve parking capacity and circulation, to remove vehicles from the focal area of the monument, and to help visitors experience the site in better order. An interpretive kiosk would be provided at the parking lot. Visitors would then be guided to the original grave site within the Braddock Road trace, and then to the present grave site. To provide an additional recreational opportunity, a dirt-surface loop trail (about 350 feet long) would be constructed along the Braddock Road corridor trail; it would branch off and return to the parking lot (see the Development Concept map). Braddock's grave site would also be an intermediate access point for visitors who wanted to hike only part of the Braddock Road corridor trail.

Jumonville Glen

To protect the wilderness-like character of Jumonville Glen and to provide for a better visitor experience, the entry road would be removed from the glen area. A new parking area would be designed to improve access and circulation for large RVs. An interpretive kiosk and single restroom would be provided next to the parking area and the trail to the glen. This site would also serve as a trailhead for the proposed trail along the Braddock Road, which crosses the site near the parking area. (See the Jumonville Glen Development Concept map.)

A trail accessible to wheelchair users would wind from the parking area to a viewing platform, giving these visitors an opportunity to look down into the glen and experience the quiet, wooded setting. The trail would continue down a steep slope, through the glen, and then loop back up to the parking lot.



PROPOSED ACTION / ALTERNATIVE B
DEVELOPMENT
CONCEPT
BRADDOCK'S GRAVE

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EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
(TO BE REMOVED)

EXISTING VEGETATION

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

NORTH

0 50 100 150 200 FEET

PROPOSED ACTION / ALTERNATIVE B
DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT
JUMONVILLE GLEN

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ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

ALTERNATIVE A – STATUS QUO ALTERNATIVE

Under the status quo alternative the park's current management practices would be continued. The issues that have been identified would be addressed on a case-by-case basis, as funds were available; a comprehensive planning document would not be prepared to provide overall direction and to set priorities. This alternative would provide a base for comparing the other alternatives, which recommend specific management changes to resolve the issues and accomplish management objectives.

Under existing conditions the following actions would most likely occur over an extended period of time.

Visitor Use

The hours of operation for the visitor center and Mount Washington Tavern would be extended so both facilities would be open eight hours a day. Additional staff would be required.

A new exhibit plan would be prepared to replace existing exhibits both inside the visitor center and outside at all the park sites. New exhibits would be more informative and attractive and would better reflect the park's purpose and management objectives.

The park would work cooperatively with local agencies and organizations to increase the public's understanding of the significance of the National Road. This would most likely be done through special programs at the park or in the community.

Cultural Resource Management

The historical appearance of the fort and surrounding landscape would be re-established. After additional funding was secured, research would be continued in order to determine the original location of the woodland on the east-facing hillside overlooking the fort and the Great Meadows. Natural reforestation processes would be allowed so the forest would eventually resemble its historical appearance. Where natural reforestation efforts failed, vegetation would be planted.

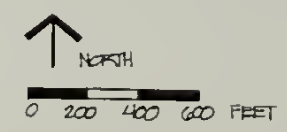
As funding became available, historic resources would be documented to help ensure their long-term protection. A history study would be needed to document the events affecting the park and associated resources from 1754 to the present. This would include oral histories taken from persons associated with activities, such as the CCC and artifact retrieval. A park archeological survey would be done, and the location, condition, and significance of the remaining CCC structures would be documented. A historic structures report and furnishings study would be prepared for the Mount Washington Tavern.

Maintenance Facility

To comply with federal health and safety regulations and guidelines, the park's maintenance building, which occupies the former state maintenance building, would eventually be removed or significantly upgraded because of its undersized bays and poor condition.



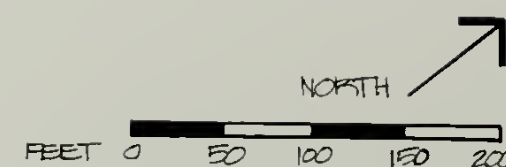
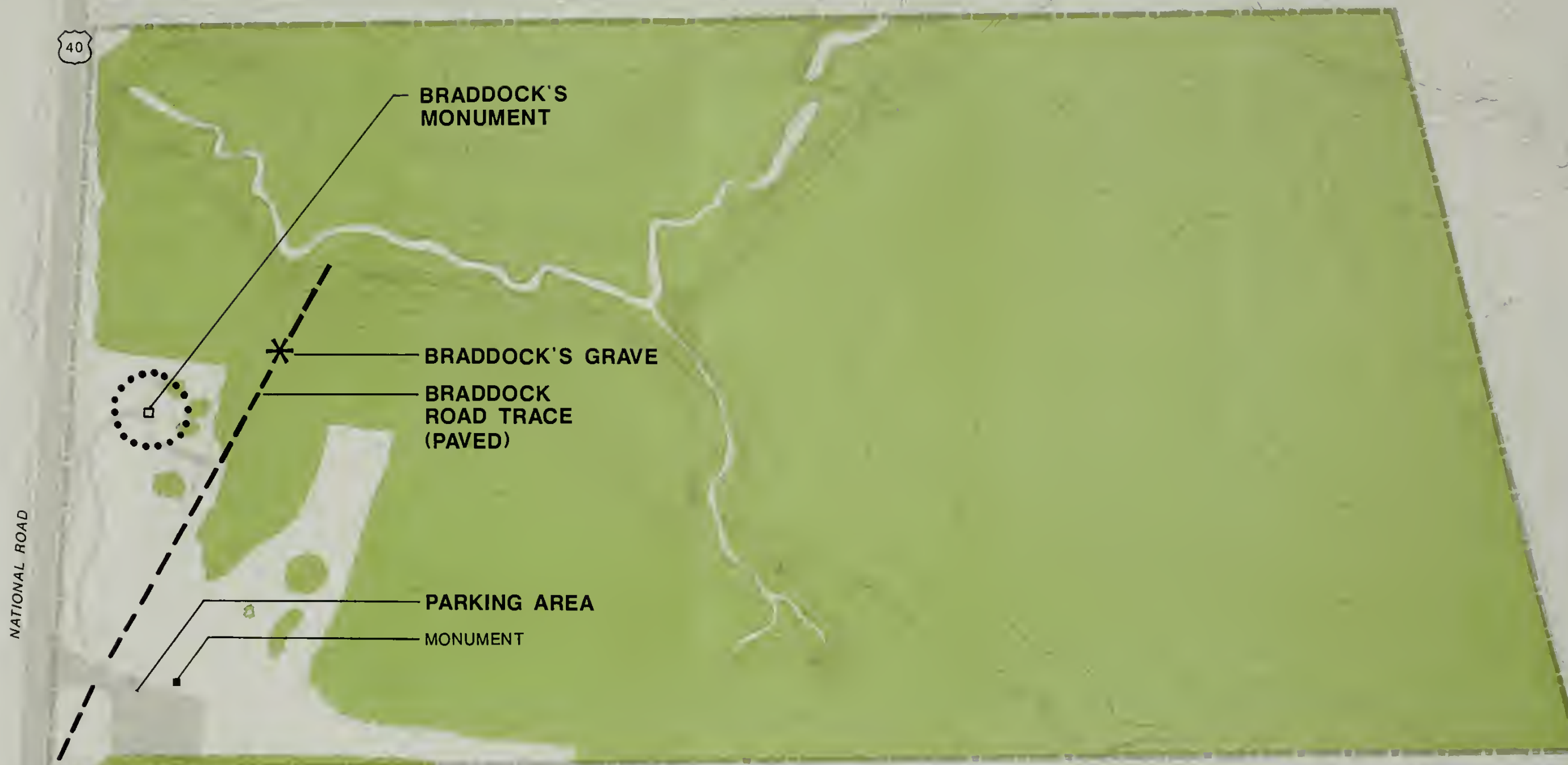
EXISTING FOREST



EXISTING CONDITIONS FORT NECESSITY

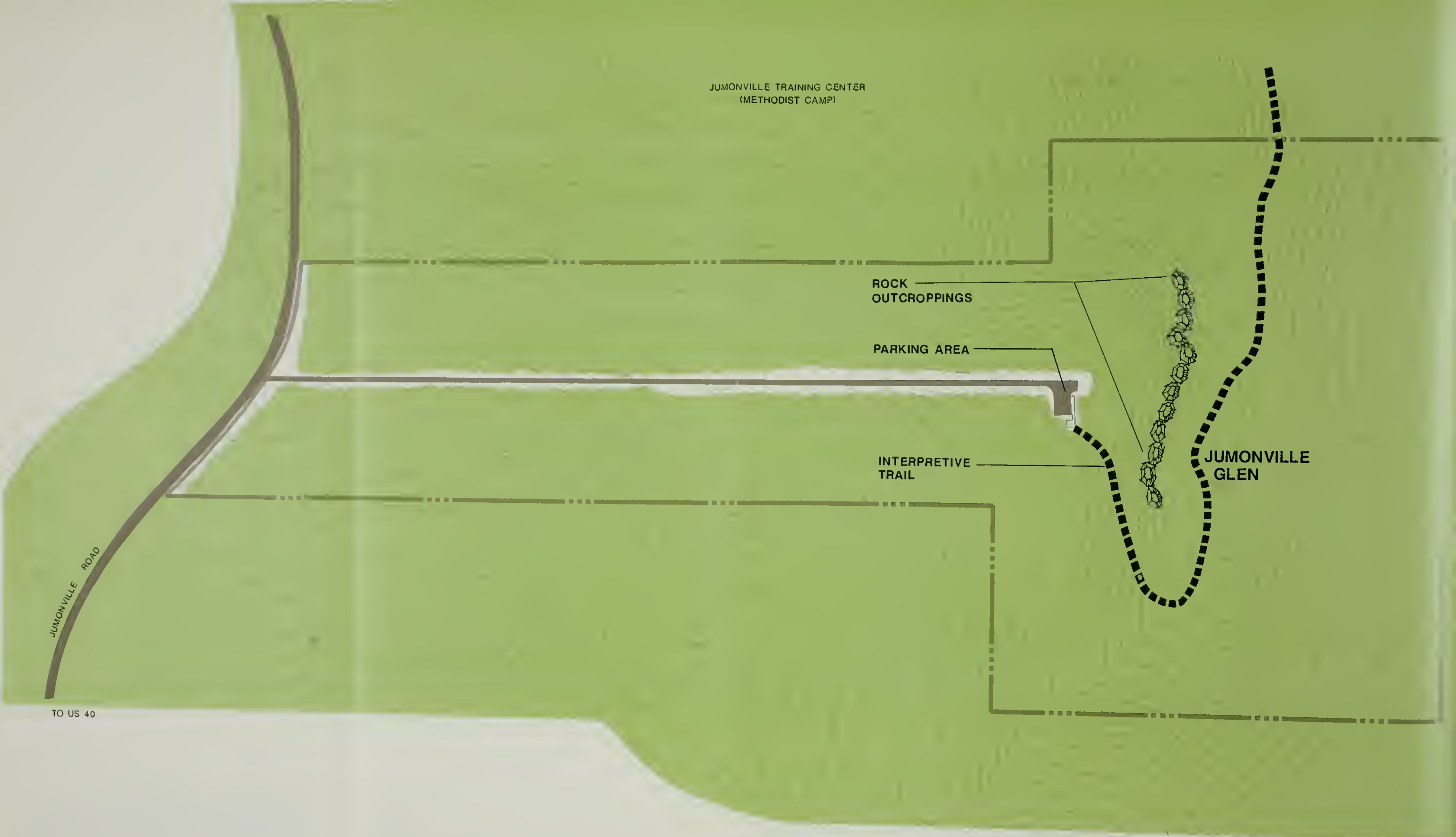
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TO UNIONTOWN



EXISTING CONDITIONS
BRADDOCK'S GRAVE
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JUMONVILLE TRAINING CENTER
(METHODIST CAMP)

ROCK
OUTCROPPINGS

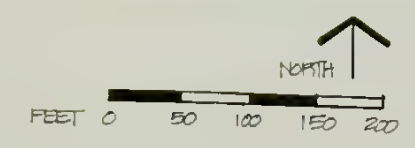
PARKING AREA

INTERPRETIVE
TRAIL

JUMONVILLE
GLEN

JUMONVILLE ROAD

TO US 40



EXISTING CONDITIONS
JUMONVILLE GLEN
FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

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ALTERNATIVE B

Alternative B would offer an intermediate approach between the proposed action and the status quo alternative. It would offer a narrower interpretive story and would restrict new development to the minimum necessary to respond to most of the park's management objectives and major issues.

Visitor Use

Fort Necessity, Braddock's Grave, Jumonville Glen. This alternative would tell the story of the French and Indian War that began to unfold between 1753 and 1755. This approach would focus on George Washington and his experiences in western Pennsylvania. The national and global impact of the war would be secondary and would be used to place events in context. Visitor hours would be extended at both the visitor center and Mount Washington Tavern.

The National Road. The story of the National Road would be interpreted as part of the AIHP theme dealing with transportation and westward expansion. Within the park the theme "Travel on the National Road" would be interpreted at Mount Washington Tavern. The broader historical relationships would be interpreted at the park visitor center.

Initially, a cooperative effort to protect and interpret the road and associated historic resources would be initiated under the direction of the America's Industrial Heritage Project and would be consistent with the AIHP theme of transportation and westward expansion. The subject area would encompass Fayette and Somerset counties, and possibly Washington County.

This effort would tie closely with a state-approved study to be undertaken by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, which would determine the feasibility of establishing the road and associated resources as a state heritage park. The study would also examine

preservation and promotion strategies for the corridor.

NPS staff at Fort Necessity would administer interpretive programs related to the National Road. The Park Service would work cooperatively with state and county agencies and private groups to protect and promote associated resources in Fayette, Somerset, and (potentially) Washington counties.

General Development

Priorities would be established for the following actions, and they would be implemented over the next several years. The actions described under alternative A for cultural resources and visitor use would also be implemented under this alternative.

Fort Necessity. The existing visitor center would be enlarged so that an upgraded interpretive program on the French and Indian War and the National Road could be presented, covering aspects of the story and associated resources not part of the original program. The addition would also solve current space inadequacies. Vegetation would be planted to screen the center from the fort, thus diminishing the sight of this modern intrusion during summer. Additional parking would provide space for 30 more cars and five buses.

The entrance to Mount Washington Tavern would be moved farther east on US 40, to a point with better sight distances. An access road would be built to the present parking area.

Maintenance operations would be consolidated at the former YCC site, and existing buildings would continue to be used for maintenance and resource management needs. Only enough additional space to replace facilities now used elsewhere (such as the former state maintenance facility, and the workshop and storage buildings near the Great Meadows Center) would be provided. Administrative offices would remain in the current headquarters building on US 40.

The existing picnic area would be retained, but the facilities would be redesigned to meet current use levels.

A walking trail would be established along the historic Braddock Road trace to link Fort Necessity, Braddock's grave site, and Jumonville Glen. Where possible, the trail would follow the original trace, giving visitors opportunities to experience a "wilderness" setting and one more reminiscent of what the area looked like in 1755. Historic sites along the way, such as the Braddock campaign encampment sites, would also be interpreted.

Braddock's Grave. The parking area and access to Braddock's grave would be redesigned to enhance the site's setting and improve circulation. Visitor services, such as an information kiosk and summer ranger programs, would be provided.

Jumonville Glen. To preserve Jumonville Glen's wilderness-like character and to protect the historic resources and scene, a boundary adjustment could be necessary, depending on the land protection measures selected. Based on historical and archeological resource data and on a computer enhanced visual analysis of the site, approximately 150 additional acres have been identified for protection. This includes two privately owned properties adjacent to the park boundary.

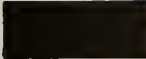

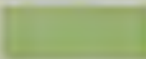
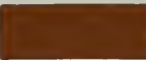
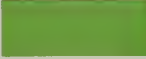
The park's *Land Protection Plan* would be amended to address these land protection issues. Plan amendments would explore the various land protection options that are available to the National Park Service. This would include options for land management and recommendations as to what interest in the land would be needed to protect historic resources and to allow for visitor use.

Included in the additional 150 acres is a portion of the historic Dunbar camp, which directly relates to the Braddock campaign. Including a portion of the camp would allow for the remaining archeological resources at the site to be protected, and it would provide an opportunity for the park to better interpret this part of the Braddock campaign.

Access to and parking at the glen would be improved to reduce the visual and audible intrusion of vehicles and to make circulation easier.

An information kiosk, comfort station, and summer ranger programs would be provided at the glen.

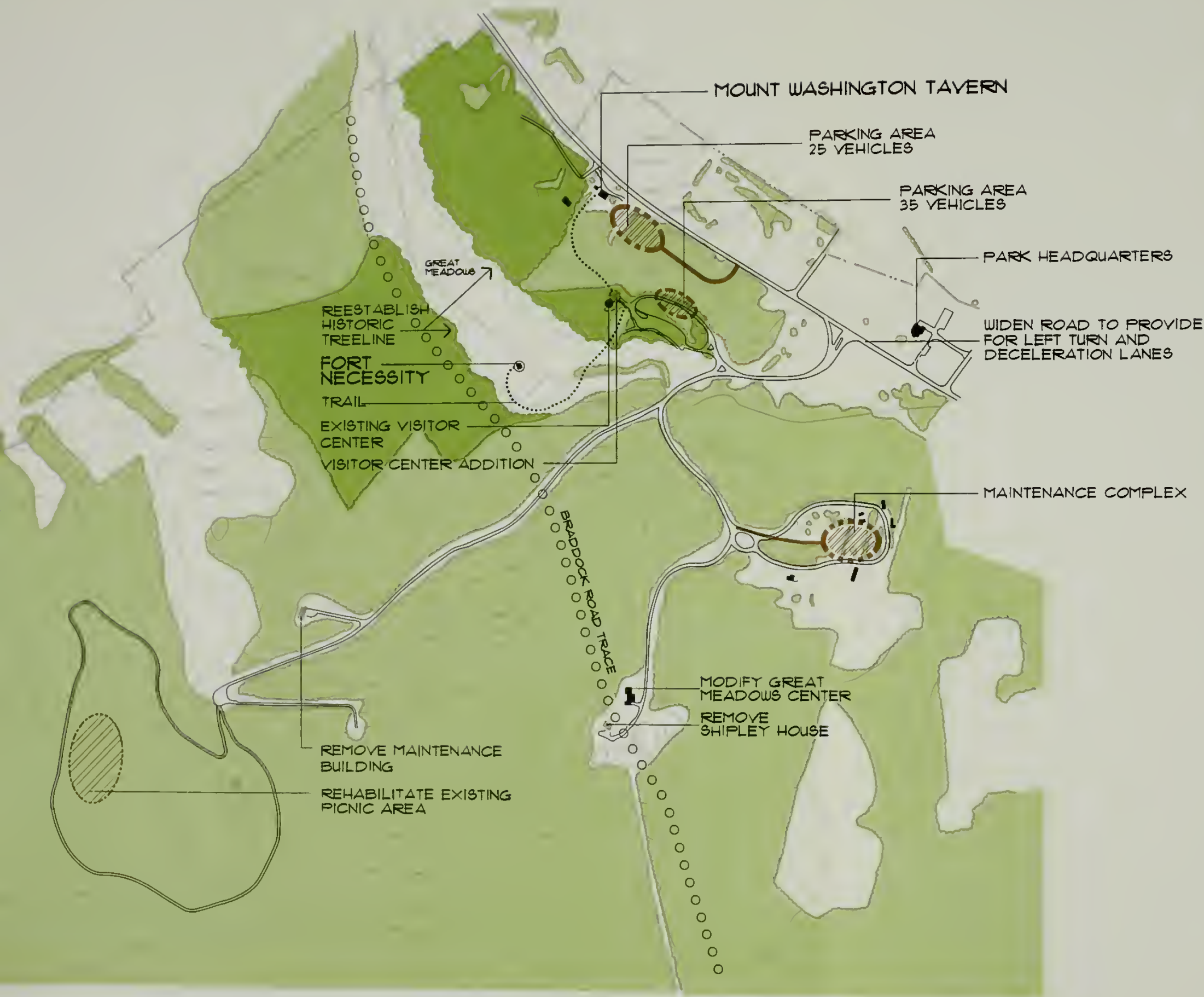


-  EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
-  EXISTING DEVELOPMENT (TO BE REMOVED)
-  EXISTING VEGETATION
-  PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
-  PROPOSED VEGETATION



ALTERNATIVE B DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT FORT NECESSITY

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NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD**
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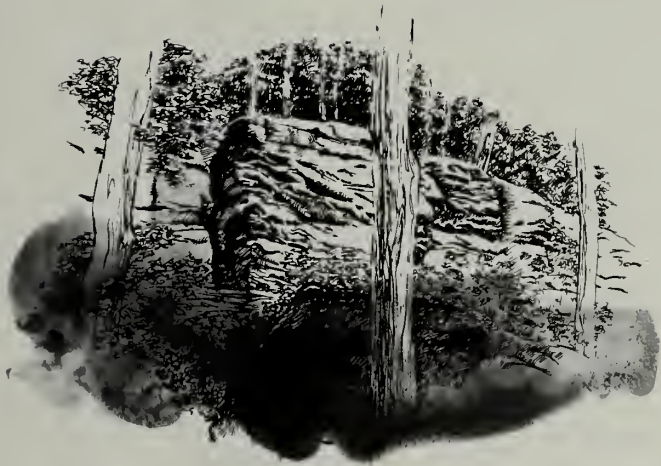


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- EXISTING VEGETATION
- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
- PROPOSED VEGETATION



ALTERNATIVE B DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT FORT NECESSITY

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AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

CULTURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC SITES

Fort Necessity's resource complex consists of several historically related but physically separate sites whose primary significance is to illustrate important events in the early development of our nation.

Fort Necessity/Great Meadows

The historic scene includes the meadow, the reconstructed stockade, cabin, and earthworks in the center, and the surrounding forest. A fort reconstructed in 1932 was proved to be inaccurate by archeological excavations in the early 1950s, and a second fort was reconstructed in 1954. The fort's white oak logs were replaced in 1981 and 1989. The meadow is crossed by two streams, which have been channeled. The historic tree line around the meadow is approximate on the south and northeast, but open fields north and west of the meadow make it harder for visitors to understand the battle. Modern structures can be seen from the fort, including an NPS residence along US 40.

Braddock's Road. Traces of the road built during General Edward Braddock's 1755 campaign against Fort Duquesne exist within Fort Necessity National Battlefield. One half mile of the trace through the battlefield is managed for interpretive and recreational purposes, and another section is maintained at Braddock's grave. Foundations of two Braddock Road era taverns are also included on park property. The trace cuts through wooded tracts, developed areas, and open meadows within the main unit. In places it is recognizable, in others it is not.

Traces of the road are also found outside the park on Chestnut Ridge, on the east and west faces and along the top of the ridge, past the sites of three army encampments – Orchard camp, Rock Fort camp, and the Gist Plantation site. The Dunbar camp, a linear site associated with Braddock's 1755 campaign, is also on top

of Chestnut Ridge. Half Kings Rock is a site on the ridge associated with the Jumonville Glen incident. The Gist Plantation site is associated with George Washington's 1753 trip through the region, as well as with the 1754 Fort Necessity episode.

Mount Washington Tavern. The two-story brick tavern, with a basement and attic, was built in 1827 and 1828 by Judge Nathaniel Ewing of Uniontown on property once owned by George Washington. There were stables west of the tavern, and a spring and stone watering trough across the road. The tavern served stagecoach passengers traveling the National Road on the Good Intent Stage Line.

The tavern stands at its original location on a hilltop along US 40. The National Road was realigned, and the abandoned remnant is along the tavern, although archeological studies would be needed to determine the extent and integrity of the remnant. The high-speed traffic along US 40 today, including many trucks, is considerably different from the original lumbering Conestogas, and it creates a very different scene and sound from what the tavern once witnessed.

Braddock's Grave

The grave is on a 23.56-acre parcel 1 mile west of the main park unit. The general's soldiers buried him in the Braddock Road during the retreat from the Battle of the Monongahela. A 12-foot-high granite monument commemorates the general. Nearby are a section of the Braddock Road trace and the site believed to be Braddock's original grave, from which his bones were relocated to their present location.

Jumonville Glen

This secluded glen on top of Chestnut Ridge is the site of George Washington's first military

combat, as well as one of the first major actions of the French and Indian War. The area is wooded, contains a rocky glen, and conveys a sense of Pennsylvania wilderness because of its insulation from modern intrusions and noise.

National Road

The National Road was the first road in America that was planned, built, and maintained by the federal government. The road ran from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois, with a substantial section in southwestern Pennsylvania. It was the primary road from the east coast to the western frontier from the late 1810s until the 1850s. The road followed the general route of the Braddock Road. Near Fort Necessity, at Mount Washington Tavern, the National Road paralleled the Braddock Road, and the two roads crossed at Braddock's grave, with the National Road heading west to Wheeling and Braddock's Road heading north to Pittsburgh.

Even though US 40 has been realigned in places and resurfaced, it follows the same route as the National Road. But the landscape has been changed by towns, small rural communities, and agriculture. High-speed traffic has replaced the comparatively slow traffic of the early 1800s.

HISTORIC OBJECT COLLECTION

Fort Necessity National Battlefield has a museum collection with approximately 3,000 objects. The park's "Scope of Collection Guideline" authorizes a cultural collection of archeological and historic objects, as well as a natural history collection. The archeological collection has been generated by research in response to cultural resource management needs, and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. All records generated from archeological research are to be retained as part of the museum collection; however, the location of many of the records associated with the 1952-53 excavation at Fort Necessity are not known.

The history collection includes objects and archival materials representing and supporting the park's history and its interpretive themes. The collection categories are native American objects, military objects, camp and personal objects, archival materials, Mount Washington Tavern furnishings, and commemorative objects. Currently, the museum collection contains very few items relating to military objects or camp and personal objects, and little material has been collected from the French and Indian War activities at Fort Necessity, from the Braddock Road, or from the Dunbar camp.

Most original artifacts are fragments of the 1754 log stockade from the 1952-53 archeological excavation at Fort Necessity. The rest include a small number of colonial weapons, ceramic fragments, musketballs, and cannonballs. An original Conestoga wagon is displayed next to the Mount Washington Tavern.

The park's archives and library contain very little documentary material on the Mount Washington Tavern. Because no historic structure report has been done, it is not known how many primary source materials exist for the tavern. The collection of tavern furnishings has not been evaluated for authenticity or appropriateness, and inappropriate items have not been deaccessioned. No active collecting is being done for the natural history collection.

A collection of historic documents and books, including several rare first editions, is kept at the park. These items are related to the park's interpretive themes. Documents include an inventory of property, deeds, wills, and photographs once belonging to Rebecca Sampey, a hostess and landlady of the Mount Washington Tavern in the 1840s.

RELATED SITES

Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh

The Fort Pitt Museum is a reproduction of a bastion of Fort Pitt, a huge star fort built by the British at the forks of the Ohio after the French abandoned Fort Duquesne in November 1758. The interpretive material focuses on events occurring at the forks of the Ohio; the events at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity are treated as part of the larger story of the war.

The museum features exhibits, murals, artwork, and several important artifacts of the French and Indian War and the early history of Pittsburgh. It is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Also at the Fort Pitt site is the blockhouse that was built in 1764 after Pontiac's Rebellion. It is administered by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Fort Ligonier, Westmoreland County

This fort was built near the site of Loyalhanning Indian Town, and it served as a staging area for the Forbes campaign of 1758. It was attacked by the French and Indians before the fall of Fort Duquesne. During Pontiac's Rebellion in 1763 the fort withstood a siege. The site has been archeologically excavated, and the fort was reconstructed in 1954. Operated by the Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation, the site contains a museum with artifacts from the excavations.

Fort Bedford, Bedford County

Fort Bedford was built during the Forbes campaign of 1758. It served as a supply base for Forbes's army during the march to Fort Duquesne. The fort also withstood a siege during Pontiac's Rebellion in 1763. The present-day fort museum was built on the same site in 1958 for the fort's bicentennial celebration. It contains exhibits and artifacts.

The Fort Bedford Park and Museum were developed by the city of Bedford and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Bushy Run Battlefield, Westmoreland County

This battlefield site is where Henry Bouquet's army defeated the Indians in a two-day battle on August 5-6, 1763. This victory ended a siege on Fort Pitt and marked the end of Pontiac's Rebellion. Bushy Run Battlefield State Park was established in 1930, and a monument was erected to mark the site of a "flour bag" fort built by Bouquet's troops for defense. A monument on another hill marks the approximate location of 50 soldiers' graves. A museum on the property is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

National Road – Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia

Many resources remain along the National Road. Approximately 80 miles of the road have been surveyed in Pennsylvania, and 205 individual resources have been identified – 95 in Fayette County, 94 in Washington County, and 16 in Somerset County. Many small sections of the original road are adjacent to present-day US 40, having been abandoned when the new highway route was realigned. Original sections of the road can be found in lawns and fields, as well as through wooded areas. Extant resources abound for the 1818-53 peak period of National Road use, as well as for the 1900-39 period of revitalization. The most poorly represented era is from 1854 to 1899. Resources include 19th century bridges, culverts, mileposts, public houses (taverns, inns, hotels), tollhouse complexes, and cottage industries. From the 1930s are overnight accommodations, cabins, hotels, diners and restaurants, and automobile facilities such as a general store, gasoline service stations, auto repair garages, and automobile sales/service garages.

National Park System Areas and National Historic Landmarks

The only other area that is managed by the National Park Service and that relates to the period of the French and Indian War is Fort Stanwix National Monument in New York.

The National Park Service also administers the national historic landmarks program to identify, designate, recognize, and encourage the preservation of buildings, structures, sites, and objects of national importance. The following sites, which are associated with the French and Indian War, have been designated as national landmarks:

Forks of the Ohio, Pennsylvania
Fort Crown Point, New York
Fort Frederick, Maryland
Fort Halifax, Maine
Fort Loudoun, Tennessee
Fort Ticonderoga, New York
Mackinac Island, Michigan
Mount Vernon, Virginia
Old Deerfield Village, Massachusetts
Old Fort Niagara, New York
Shirley-Eustis House, Massachusetts

NATURAL RESOURCES

Fort Necessity National Battlefield lies within an upland valley between parallel ridges known as Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill. This upland valley is a part of the Allegheny Mountain subregion of the Appalachian Plateau and is known as the southern Laurel Highlands. Chestnut Ridge channels regional urban growth along its western base, thus separating the rural undeveloped "highlands" where the park is from the Uniontown and Connellsville urban corridor.

The area is characterized by a mixture of narrow, steep-sided valleys, interspersed with small open meadows and rolling hillsides. Within the park the land is rolling and well drained except for the relatively wet historic meadow area, known as the Great Meadows. Elevations range from 1,760 feet to 2,325 feet.

The climate is moderate continental, with sharp differences in temperature and precipitation occurring in the mountainous areas and in the valleys and lowlands. The average annual temperature is 49° Fahrenheit, with mean winter and summer temperatures of 27° and 71° respectively. Average annual precipitation is 47 inches; annual snowfall exceeds 100 inches.

SOILS

In Fayette County soils developed in residiums derived from folded sedimentary rocks, including sandstones, siltstones, shale, and limestone.

The soil associations, including Philo series soils, are deep, poor to moderately drained, medium textured, level to sloping soils on stream terraces and floodplains. These soils formed in acidic sediments derived from sandstone and shale in upland areas and deposited in stream drainages. At the Fort Necessity site, Philo silt loams maintain deciduous woodlands in riparian areas, and grasses, herbs, and shrubs in the Great

Meadows. These soils have some limitations for the development of structures and parking areas due to wet conditions.

The soil association containing Wharton series soils includes moderately deep, moderately to well drained, medium-textured soils underlain by acidic shale and sandstone bedrock; they occur in upland sites. Wharton series soils formed in material weathered from shale and sandstone, and they are strongly influenced by limestone strata. Wharton silt loam, located in the area of Braddock's grave site, supports a diverse deciduous forest. These soils have slight to moderate limitations for the development of parking areas and trails.

The soil association containing Hazleton series soils includes moderate to deep, moderately to well drained, medium to moderately coarse textured soils formed in material weathered from sandstone and shale, and they contain coarse fragments of sandstone and conglomerate. Hazleton channery loam occurs on the broad tops of hills and mountains, and on upland benches. At the Jumonville site these soils support a diverse deciduous forest. These soils have slight to moderate limitations for the development of structures and parking areas.

MINERALS

Approximately two-thirds of the bituminous coal produced in the United States comes from this region. This area also has producing sources of petroleum, natural gas, zinc, iron, and lead. Within the park outstanding gas rights exist on one life estate, although one owner has agreed to angle drill from outside park boundaries if exploration is desired. The gas rights for one tract that has been acquired are outstanding, and their present status is undetermined. The acquisition of another tract did not include coal rights, and at one time a coal lease existed; today the status of this lease is undetermined.

SURFACE WATER

Many intermittent streams run through the lower drainages in the park. The perennial streams are Indian Run and Great Meadow Run, which flow through the core historic subzone of the battlefield; Braddock Run at the grave site; and Jumonville Glen stream. Both of the battlefield site streams were channelized in the late 19th century to facilitate drainage of the meadow area; later, the drainage system was improved by installing trenches and drainage tiles, which remain. This action changed the appearance of the meandering streams, interfered with the hydrology of the area, and most likely resulted in an eventual change in species composition in the meadow.

Five landscaped, man-made ponds have been established in the vicinity of the Great Meadows Center and provide water for fire suppression. These ponds are classified as wetlands by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and development in or adjacent to them must be in accordance with the guidelines of the Department of the Interior for Executive Order 11990.

VEGETATION

Of the 856 acres in the main park area, approximately 263 acres are fallow pasture, meadow, or developed zones. The remaining 603 acres (or 69 percent) are forested: 517 acres (59 percent) are deciduous forest, and 86 acres (10 percent) are coniferous.

The Braddock grave unit contains approximately 21 acres of deciduous forest and 2 acres of landscaped lawn and developed land.

The Jumonville Glen unit contains approximately 24.5 acres of deciduous forest and 1.5 acres of developed land.

At the time of the battle the eastern deciduous forest in this region had reached one of its densest developments in the Alleghenies. The present forest encompasses a large variety of species, but historic records indicate that

climax communities of oak, chestnut, hickory, and tulip poplar were predominant in this area, with the battlefield area probably also containing ashes and pines. Also present were stands of hemlock, maple, beech, birch, elm, and walnut, with white pine on northern slopes and in coves. Openings in the forest cover were limited to wetlands and poorly drained marsh areas.

Fort Necessity

Contemporary accounts describe the Great Meadows as one of the largest naturally occurring open spaces in this part of the Laurel Highlands. It was this feature that drew early explorers to the area. The availability of food for livestock and the strategic location prompted Washington to erect his fort here. The physical setting of this natural opening and the surrounding wooded hillsides influenced the dynamics of the battle in 1754 and continued to attract human use.

A study completed in 1970 by Ricardo Torres-Reyes provided information on the appearance of the historic zone at the time of the battle (NPS 1970). He determined that the wet, open meadow was surrounded by a climax eastern deciduous forest. The forest most likely consisted of large and well-spaced trees, which provided a dense canopy that darkened the forest floor. The lack of light also limited the growth of the underbrush, causing little impediment to travel.

The core historic subzone today is a mixed hardwood/conifer forest covering gently sloping hillsides and delineating the open grassy meadow. This area is characterized by deep, well-drained loamy soils, with the lowest points (the meadow area) becoming saturated during periods of heavy rainfall. Over time the forest surrounding the meadow was cut or cleared for settlements, early industrial use, or farming and pasture. Only a few large hardwoods remain on the park lands, perhaps resembling trees present at the time of the battle. With a few exceptions (primarily the pine plantations, which were a commercial venture), most of the

trees now in the park are a result of regeneration and plantings by the CCC in the 1930s. Records from the National Archives indicate that the hardwoods planted by the CCC were young trees transplanted from the surrounding woods. The source of the red and scotch pine, the Norway spruce, and the few scattered apple trees which the CCC planted are uncertain; all appear to be roughly 50 to 60 years old, and the even age of these stands suggests a future management concern as they begin to die off.

Today the forest is represented by a patchwork mixture of second- and third-growth deciduous forest, nonnative pine plantations (red pine, Scotch pine, and Norway spruce), and fallow pasturelands. The pasturelands are rapidly being dominated by Morrow honeysuckle, teasel, thistle, and other exotic weeds; hardwood growth is extremely limited. Black cherry is present in all forest stands and has begun to invade parts of the wet meadow. Without a vegetative census of park species, the extent of disruption of native species by exotics cannot be determined. Exotic forbs, including teasel, have invaded the core historic subzone at the Great Meadows. None of the pines in the scattered plantations are native to this region.

Portions of the park that were used as pasture in the 1950s and 1960s and that are not now mowed exhibit signs of early succession to forest cover. Areas that were privately owned and used for pasture until the mid 1970s do not show any significant tree growth, making it difficult to interpret the historical scene. Deer are browsing seedling trees, which may be preventing their reestablishment. In the open areas there is extensive invasion by hawthorn, and on the fringes and wetter areas there is a healthy generation of dogwood.

The 80 or so acres of the Great Meadows are kept open by a program of individual sapling removal, supplemented by infrequent mowing. The reconstructed fort is at the center of Great Meadows, and the surrounding 2 acres have been raised by fill dirt and landscaped, producing a drier surface, maintained as lawn.

A shallow pond west of the fort was drained in 1982, and meadow grasses have begun to obscure the dry bed. Narrow stretches of hawthorn and young cherry trees are evidence of three fence rows that ran through the meadow. Along these rows and in one large patch are alder, which records indicate once grew throughout the meadow area.

Over the past years the park staff has been developing a vegetation barrier to screen modern visual intrusions from the core historic subzone. This barrier will also help lower the noise impacts in the vicinity of US 40. This vegetative barrier will require regular attention to ensure maximum growth in minimum time.

Braddock's Grave

The forest at Braddock's grave is also a mixture of second- and third-growth deciduous trees. In recent years it was disturbed by a state park picnic area, and portions of the old picnic road are still evident.

Jumonville Glen

Jumonville Glen is approximately 7 miles west of Fort Necessity. A dominant rock outcropping and the associated glen are the primary features of this area. The area is covered by a secondary growth of deciduous forest with a gravel road. In 1754 the forest was presumably a climax great eastern deciduous forest. Today, the age of the stands at Jumonville Glen is mixed, but generally appears to be older than that of the CCC plantations.

WILDLIFE

The rich wildlife population, based on diverse habitat and confirmed sightings, is characteristic of that found on farms and woodlands in the eastern United States. Bobcat and black bear have been sighted, and the park supports resident populations of white-tailed deer, ruffed grouse, turkey, gray fox, red and gray squirrels, raccoon, groundhog, skunk, and muskrat.

Common songbird populations include cardinals, juncos, nuthatches, chickadees, doves, blue jays, downy woodpeckers, chimney swifts, robins, and eastern bluebirds. Raptors include broad-winged hawks, and common crows are abundant.

Use of the ponds by migratory waterfowl is insignificant, but green herons, mallards, and wood ducks have been sighted.

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

Table 1 indicates plant and animal species that have been identified as threatened or endangered by the federal government and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and that live or could live within the park. The U.S. Fish and

Wildlife Service indicates that except for occasional transient species, no species that is federally listed as threatened or endangered, or that is proposed for such listing, is known to exist in the park. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry, the Game Commission, and the Fish Commission have provided information about state-listed endangered or threatened species, as well as species of special concern.

The bushy St. John's wort and purple bluet both occur within the main unit. Both are state species of concern and their status is tentatively undetermined.

Areas proposed for development will be surveyed for the presence of federal- and state-listed species, or their critical habitat, before any development occurs.

TABLE 1: ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES,
AND STATE SPECIES OF CONCERN

COMMON NAME (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CLASSIFICATION	
	FEDERAL	STATE
PLANTS GROWING WITHIN THE PARK		
Bushy St. John's wort (<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>)		C
Purple bluet (<i>Hedyotis purpurea</i>)		C
ANIMALS POSSIBLY OCCURRING WITHIN THE PARK		
<u>Mammals</u>		
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	E	E
Eastern cougar (<i>Felis concolor cougar</i>)*	E	E
Eastern wood rat (<i>Neotoma floridana</i>)		C
<u>Birds</u>		
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	E	E
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	E	E
American bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>)		T
Bewick's wren (<i>Thyromanes bewickii</i>)		E
Henslow's sparrow (<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>)		T
Least bittern (<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>)		T
Sedge wren (<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>)		C
Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)		E
Upland sandpiper (<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>)		T
<u>Amphibians</u>		
Green salamander (<i>Aneides aeneus</i>)		C

Note: C – species of concern; E – endangered species; T – threatened species.

* Probably extinct.

SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND VISITOR USE

REGIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Fort Necessity National Battlefield is in Wharton Township, which is predominantly rural. The urban centers of Uniontown and Connellsville have developed in the more rolling hill and plateau country to the west.

The Pittsburgh coal seam, which runs through the region, supported a thriving coal and coke industry for many decades. By the 1970s, however, most of the coal had been mined, and in the early 1980s unemployment rates jumped to over 20 percent. This change in economic conditions also affected park visitation. When coal mining was still viable in the 1960s, there was greater disposable income for families and school districts, and school groups were able to afford more field trips to the park.

Two factors that will influence future economic conditions are additional east-west transportation routes and the recreational tourist industry. At one time US 40 was the major east-west highway, but the opening of the Pennsylvania Turnpike funneled much of the traffic away. The construction of a southwestern extension of the turnpike (from US 48 just east of Morgantown, West Virginia, to connect with I-70 near Washington, Pennsylvania) and a bypass around Uniontown will likely increase traffic on US 40 through Wharton Township.

As a prime recreation area, the Allegheny Mountains will likely attract more and more vacationers from the fast-growing piedmont and coastal areas of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The Cheat and Youghiogheny rivers, along with the Laurel Highlands, Ohiopyle State Park, and Fallingwater (the home built by Frank Lloyd Wright), are all near Fort Necessity National Battlefield. Efforts at protecting, interpreting, and promoting the region's industry-related history through America's Industrial Heritage Project will also play a role in future regional visitation.

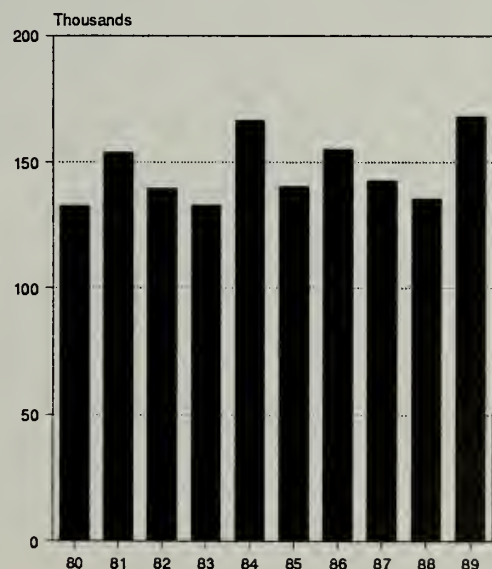
Local and regional communities are focusing on these attributes to help diversify their economies. Today local chambers of commerce and economic and tourist promotion agencies are actively encouraging new business and recreation-based development.

PARK VISITATION

Annual visitor use at Fort Necessity National Battlefield has declined from a high of about 310,000 in 1969 to an average of about 150,000 in the 1980s. Several reasons account for this reduction. The opening of Ohiopyle State Park in the 1960s shifted much of the purely recreational visitation away from the battlefield, and the completion of US 48 during the mid 1970s reduced traffic along US 40.

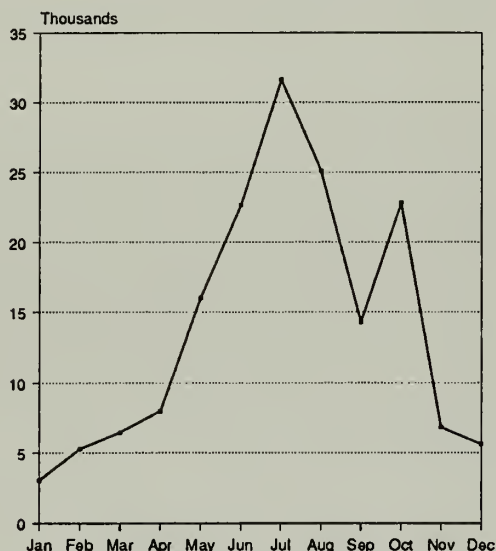
Visitation is now increasing slightly, up from 142,600 in 1988 to 168,000 in 1989 (see figure 1). This trend is expected to continue as a result of more east-west traffic on the new Pennsylvania Turnpike extension and the US 40 bypass around Uniontown.

FIGURE 1: VISITATION, 1980-1989



Visitation is seasonal, with most visitors coming from May through October (see figure 2). About half of the annual visitation occurs during June, July, and August. On a peak summer day the park may receive as many as 1,200 visitors, although 800 is more typical.

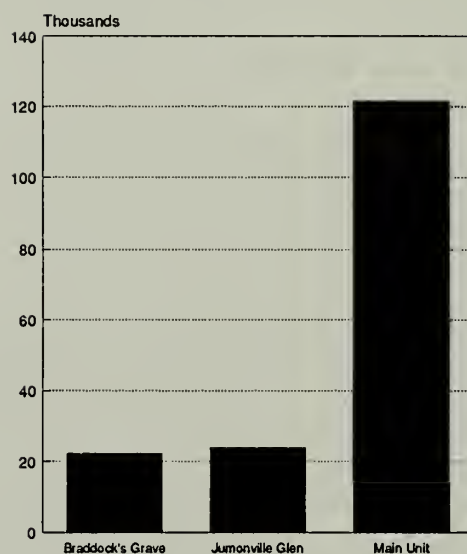
FIGURE 2: ANNUAL VISITATION – 1989



Summer visitors are primarily families, including regional residents on weekend trips and out-of-state tourists on extended trips. More retired persons come during the fall, especially on weekends. October weekends are very busy due to fall color viewing. Winter visitation is light, with an average of about 80 visitors a day, but during bad weather the park may get no visitors. Visitation increases substantially for the candlelight tours of Mount Washington Tavern during the Christmas holidays and when there is snow for cross-country skiing. Spring visitation depends on the weather until May, when most school groups arrive.

About 50 percent of the visitors are from the local region (within 100 miles), about 48 percent are from other parts of the country, and about 2 percent are from foreign countries. About 40 percent of the visitors use nonpersonal interpretive services, and about 30 percent attend ranger-led activities. Most visitors go to the main park unit; only about 20 percent go to Braddock's grave or Jumonville Glen (see figure 3).

FIGURE 3: VISITATION BY SITE – 1989



Less than 1 percent of the visitors are physically disabled, and a similar percentage are non-English speaking. Approximately 5 percent are minorities. Organized group tours, senior citizens, and school groups make up about 10 percent of the area's visitation.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Recreational activities at Fort Necessity are secondary to the purpose of the park. Camping was phased out in the mid-1970s, when new facilities were available at Ohiopyle State Park and nearby private campgrounds. Organized groups are still permitted to camp if they participate in a four-hour conservation work project. The picnic area has modest but steady use throughout the summer, primarily by local residents. One section has been modified to be completely usable by visitors in wheelchairs.

About 5 miles of trail are maintained in the main park unit. One trail segment uses part of the old Braddock Road trace, and other segments pass through forested areas and open fields, offering a sense of the wilderness setting as well as views of the Great Meadows and nearby ridges. During winter trails are used for cross-country skiing, but they are not mechanically groomed.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

IMPACTS ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

PROPOSED ACTION

The net effect of the proposed action would be a long-term benefit to cultural resources related to Fort Necessity. The proposed action would result in moderate soil disturbance at a few locations, potentially affecting prehistoric or historic archeological resources. Following the selection of a specific design plan, and at least one year prior to construction, an archeological evaluation would be made of all areas to be developed to ensure, in accordance with NPS policy, that currently unknown significant resources would not be overlooked and inadvertently destroyed. Adverse impacts on significant archeological resources that could not be avoided by redesign would be mitigated through archeological excavation. During construction activities, archeological monitoring would occur where needed, based on the preconstruction evaluation.

Fort Necessity

The historic vegetation pattern at Great Meadows would be restored as the result of extensive research and planting efforts. This would recreate the ambience of the historical scene at the time of the battle and help improve visitor understanding.

Additional research through history, archeology, and historic structure studies would greatly increase the knowledge base by which the park can make informed management decisions and the protection of key resources, such as Mount Washington Tavern. The removal of nonhistoric structures such as the visitor center and ranger residence from the historic battleground area would increase the integrity of the cultural landscape and improve interpretation and visitor understanding.

Providing specially designed curatorial storage space in the visitor center would better protect the historic object collection.

Constructing an access road to the Mount Washington Tavern from the park entrance road to reduce highway hazards along US 40 could be a moderate, long-term intrusion on the historical setting and visitor experience at the Great Meadows area, primarily during winter when the leaves are off the trees. This intrusion would be substantially mitigated through sensitive road design and planting vegetation in strategic areas. Eliminating the existing tavern parking area along US 40 and landscaping would substantially enhance the visual quality of the tavern's surroundings, as viewed from US 40.

Creating a Braddock Road corridor would ensure the long-term protection of many of the more remote remaining segments of this historic resource, and it would provide a long-term interpretive opportunity for visitors who are particularly interested in exploring the early history of the French and Indian War. Linking the three existing park units by means of this corridor would unify the park physically and provide visitors a better understanding of the interrelatedness of the park's resources.

Braddock's Grave

Relocating and enlarging the parking area at Braddock's grave and developing a trail would require an archeological evaluation at least one year before construction. Archeological monitoring would be conducted during construction. An archeological survey could also lead to the protection of artifacts related to Braddock's Orchard camp.

Jumonville Glen

Moving the road and parking area away from the immediate Jumonville Glen area would significantly improve the historical integrity of the glen setting over the long term.

Relocating part of the entrance road and parking area could disturb remains of the Braddock Road. The exact location of the road in this area is not known, and preliminary archeological testing would ensure minimal disturbance during construction.

The protection of adjacent land at Jumonville Glen through a boundary expansion would protect the glen's wilderness character and significant resources. Such protection would ensure that no major development or lumbering would occur to significantly alter the historic wilderness character of the site.

National Road

The reconnaissance study of the National Road would identify important resources related to the National Road, thus documenting the significance of this corridor to our national development. The study would also recommend levels of protection.

ALTERNATIVE A

The continuation of existing trends under the status quo alternative would most likely adversely affect cultural resources over the long run. Alternative A would result in no ground disturbance, so it is unlikely that any remaining archeological resources would be affected.

Fort Necessity

Modern structures would remain within the cultural landscape at Fort Necessity, detracting from the integrity of the historical setting and the interpretive experience. Cultural landscape research and revegetation would occur at a much slower pace. The lack of funding for history, archeology, and historic structure reports would mean limited information for the park on which to base protection strategies.

Braddock's Grave

There would be no additional impacts on the Braddock's grave unit.

Jumonville Glen

The Jumonville Glen setting and sections of the Braddock Road trace would continue to experience impacts from encroaching development and timbering operations.

National Road

The National Road within Fayette and Somerset counties would be protected as a potential state heritage park, but remnants of the road between Cumberland, Maryland, and Wheeling, West Virginia, as a whole, would not be studied or protected unless these actions were initiated by local or state agencies.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under alternative B much of the park's cultural resources would benefit in the long term because of less development than under the proposed action. Where disturbance did occur, the mitigating measures would be similar to those described for the proposed action.

Fort Necessity

The Great Meadows would receive the necessary research and landscape revegetation to help restore the historical vegetation pattern. The recommended cultural resource studies would substantially improve the knowledge base for the park staff to make informed decisions.

A significant adverse impact to the integrity of the cultural landscape would be the expansion of the existing visitor center and parking area, resulting in more of a modern structural intrusion on the battlefield setting. This would be partially mitigated over the long term by

planting trees between the Great Meadows and the structures to visually diminish the intrusion during the peak visitor season.

Relocating the entrance to the Mount Washington Tavern could result in some visual intrusion during winter months, but the design and location would have minimal impacts and could be mitigated with vegetation.

Braddock's Grave

As described for the proposed action, an archeological evaluation would be conducted at least one year before relocating and enlarging the parking area and constructing a trail. Archeological monitoring would be conducted during construction.

Jumonville Glen

The glen setting and the Braddock Road would be protected. The protection of adjacent land at Jumonville Glen, possibly through a boundary expansion, would ensure that no development or timber cutting would significantly alter the site's historic wilderness character.

National Road

The National Road would receive some protection within Fayette and Somerset counties as a potential state heritage park, but remnants of the road in Maryland and West Virginia would not be studied or protected unless such actions were initiated by local or state entities.

IMPACTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES

PROPOSED ACTION

Impacts related to ground disturbance would occur during construction and would have a short-term impact. However, during construction mitigating measures, such as sediment fences, would prevent sediment and silt pollution of Great Meadow Run. Increased runoff from road and parking areas would be contained in detention basins to prevent concentrations of petroleum residues from affecting water quality in the stream.

Reforesting the area around Great Meadows by using native species would have the positive effect of eventually returning that site to environmental conditions similar to those existing before the colonists arrived. Approximately 52 acres would be forested, providing additional habitat and forage for animals and generally contributing to the area's biodiversity.

If the original stream configuration of Great Meadow Run could be determined and re-established (without significantly affecting the historic resource or the visitor experience), the appearance of the Great Meadows would be more historically accurate. However, it would probably not be possible to fully restore the original wetland conditions and meadow plant species because additional drainage structures were installed, and these cannot be easily removed.

By implementing a forest management plan, the park's forest plantations would be managed primarily to ensure that those areas develop into and are maintained as healthy, diverse ecosystems. Some of the long-range positive effects of actively managing this acreage would include reducing susceptibility to widespread disease, reducing hazard trees, reducing the likelihood of large openings in the forest landscape, increasing the diversity in species and age structure, and providing more productive habitat for animals.

Protecting approximately 150 additional acres of forest around Jumonville Glen would over the long term provide a larger acreage base for maintaining the health and viability of the forest system. Without this protection, encroaching development and logging activities over the next 50 years could eliminate large tracts of forest, thereby reducing the chances for the remaining acreage to be self-sustaining.

No known threatened or endangered plant or animal species listed by the federal government or the state, or critical habitat for such species, would be affected by the proposed action. Habitats for two plant species listed by Pennsylvania as species of concern have been mapped. Purple bluet occurs in the vicinity of the wooded slope between the existing visitor center and the tavern, near where a new access road to the tavern would be developed. Bushy St. John's wort occurs along the stream in the northeast corner of the park, where the state is planning to widen a bridge, which could affect this plant's habitat. During the design phase the National Park Service would conduct a site-specific survey to determine whether either species occurs in park areas that would be directly affected by development.

Retaining any of the five landscaped man-made ponds that have been identified as wetlands by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would provide over the long run some food and habitat for waterfowl and muskrat. They would also provide a source of draft water for fire suppression. Draining some of the ponds would allow the park to restore part of the original stream conditions and possibly reconnect the Braddock Road alignment. Any filling of ponds would require a section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Under the proposed action in the main unit, approximately 6.25 acres of development would take place, including roads, parking areas, structures, and trails. Most of this development would affect areas that are already disturbed, were previously disturbed, or

are covered by meadow grass. The site of the new maintenance/headquarters building was previously the site of CCC and YCC camps. Also, most of the road to the tavern would be constructed along an abandoned utility right-of-way. Altogether about 3 acres of existing development would be removed from the Great Meadows area, and the area would be rehabilitated as a mitigating action.

In Jumonville Glen 0.8 acre of land would be disturbed for constructing a road, parking area, and trail. Most of this development would occur on land that is currently disturbed and is partly forested. Approximately 0.25 acre of development would be removed.

At Braddock's grave unit 0.7 acre would be developed for an access road, parking area, and trail. Most of this development would occur in a forest edge area comprised primarily of shrub and sapling growth. A corresponding 0.2 acre of development would be removed.

Maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency identify no base floodplains of Great Meadow Run within the national battlefield. The park is within the upper portion of stream drainage, and records indicate no flood hazards. While the potential for flooding is low, the design of the visitor center would take into consideration the potential for flooding. Further, three small earthen dams are upstream outside the park boundary. One is eroding and is in questionable condition. The National Park Service recommends that the dams be regularly inspected.

ALTERNATIVE A

Under the status quo alternative there would be less likelihood of timely revegetation of the Great Meadows area, the development of a forest management plan and resource studies, or the protection of Jumonville Glen from encroaching development. This would have the long-term effect of limiting the park's ability to reestablish and maintain healthy natural systems and to monitor local environmental trends.

ALTERNATIVE B

The impacts of implementing alternative B would be similar to those described for the proposed action; however, they would be less extensive since there would be less development. Roads, trails, parking areas, and new structures would affect an additional 1.4 acres. The maintenance center would be moved to the former CCC/YCC camp; existing buildings in addition to new structures would be used.

IMPACTS ON THE VISITOR EXPERIENCE

PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action would beneficially affect the visitor experience at Fort Necessity as a result of the expanded and upgraded interpretive program and facilities; more sensitive treatment of the historical setting as a result of removing modern structures and restoring historical vegetation patterns; easier and safer access to sites; and expanded opportunities for hiking along the Braddock Road corridor and at Jumonville Glen and Braddock's grave.

Relocating the entrance to the parking area at Mount Washington Tavern would reduce hazards to visitors entering and leaving the area, thereby improving the visitor experience and safety. Relocating the entrance would have a short-term, negative impact on visitors used to having access directly from US 40. This situation would be partially mitigated by providing directional signs on US 40.

ALTERNATIVE A

The present visitor experience would be improved by extending visitor hours. Otherwise, space would remain inadequate for interpretive programs, and year-round operations would be hampered by inadequate facilities. Replacing existing interpretive exhibits both inside the visitor center and at outdoor waysides would somewhat improve the visitor experience. The visitor center would continue to intrude on the integrity of the historical setting of the fort and detract from visitor understanding of the events of the battle. The long-term reestablishment of the forest around the Great Meadows would aid in interpreting the historic events.

Access to the Mount Washington Tavern would remain unchanged, and turning conditions for visitors trying to enter or leave the parking lot would remain difficult.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under alternative B the visitor experience would be improved moderately as a result of an enhanced wayside program, expanded visitor center facilities and hours, protection of the historic landscape through vegetation restoration, and expanded hiking and interpretive opportunities along the Braddock Road corridor and at Jumonville Glen and Braddock's grave site.

Expanding the existing visitor center and parking area would emphasize the intrusion of this facility on the historical setting. Also, the ranger's residence adjacent to Mount Washington Tavern and within view from the Great Meadows would continue to intrude on the historical setting. To help mitigate these effects, trees and shrubs would be planted between the fort and the expanded visitor center and residence.

Moving the entrance to the Mount Washington Tavern downslope on US 40 would improve sight distances for visitors turning into and out of the parking area, thus improving visitor safety. Visitors used to the existing access would be temporarily confused by the relocated access.

IMPACTS ON NONFEDERAL LANDOWNERS

PROPOSED ACTION

Under the proposed action local landowners adjacent to Jumonville Glen could be affected by actions to protect the historical scene. These actions could range from fee purchase to cooperative agreements, and the full impacts would be assessed during the revision of the park's *Land Protection Plan*.

The development of a continuous Braddock Road corridor would affect adjacent landowners. Landowner concerns about privacy invasion and trespass by trail users would be mitigated through sensitive trail routing, trail design, and patrol by law enforcement rangers. The impacts on landowners as a result of establishing a Braddock Road trail would be fully assessed in a revision to the park's *Land Protection Plan*.

The impacts on landowners of establishing a National Road heritage corridor would be assessed if further federal action was taken after the completion of the reconnaissance study.

ALTERNATIVE A

There would be no additional effect on nonfederal landowners under the status quo alternative.

ALTERNATIVE B

The effects of alternative B would be the same as those described for the proposed action.

IMPACTS ON THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

PROPOSED ACTION

The construction of a new visitor center would initially increase visitation, which would probably level off within two to three years. Visitation would then likely increase gradually as a result of greater capacity at the visitor center, a higher quality program, more diverse recreational opportunities, and changes in regional traffic patterns (for example, due to a new US 40 bypass). Increased visitation would generate additional tourist revenue for the local economy.

An improved interpretive program and up-graded facilities would allow more school groups to visit the park, giving them a better understanding of the French and Indian War and of local historic events. This would be a long-term benefit to the community.

Visitors would be encouraged to explore other French and Indian War sites in the region. This would have a minor positive impact on visits to these sites, as well as nearby businesses.

Increased traffic due to changes in program and development would not be significant enough to substantially impact current traffic conditions. US 40 is being improved by the state highway department, and these improvements, in combination with new turning and deceleration lanes at the park entrance and a relocated tavern entrance, would result in safer traffic conditions and less overall congestion.

ALTERNATIVE A

Under the status quo alternative there would be little change in the park's current effect on the local community. Ongoing efforts of the park staff to inform visitors of other local French and Indian War sites would have some positive impact on these sites, as well as adjacent businesses.

ALTERNATIVE B

As described under the proposed action, visitors would be encouraged to visit other French and Indian War sites in southwestern Pennsylvania, resulting in a positive impact on visitors to these sites and benefiting nearby businesses.

IMPACTS ON PARK OPERATIONS

PROPOSED ACTION

An expanded interpretive program, longer visitor hours, and additional resources would increase the park's operations budget and need for additional staff. (See table D-4 in appendix D.)

Centralizing park administrative and maintenance offices would significantly improve park management and operations because of better communications and space utilization. Because all major operations would be concentrated south of US 40, fewer vehicular trips would have to be made between park sites, and the proximity of the visitor center to the headquarters would allow more employees to walk between sites. Also, moving headquarters to the main park area south of US 40, and changing access to the Mount Washington Tavern, would reduce crossings of US 40 for employee access to park sites. This would be a major, long-term improvement to park safety, efficiency, and management.

Consolidating all park residential activities would increase the quality of life for residents by reducing isolation of families, providing added security, and providing a better community atmosphere overall.

Having library and curatorial functions in the visitor center would allow interpreters to use their time more efficiently during the slow winter season.

Establishing a trail to link the three park units would require park operations to be revised in terms of interpretive activities, maintenance operations, and patrols. Operational adjustments would continue to be made as visitor use patterns developed. This could eventually result in an increase in maintenance and personnel levels, as well as a long-term increase in funding.

ALTERNATIVE A

The park's operations budget and staff would increase due to longer visitor hours.

ALTERNATIVE B

Centralizing park maintenance operations and expanding the visitor center would help improve efficiency by locating employees where they were most needed. Park headquarters would continue to be functionally separate from maintenance operations, thus contributing to inefficient operations, and NPS employees would continue to use time to travel between sites. Impacts related to consolidating park housing, the location of library and curatorial functions, and establishing a trail to link the three park units would be similar to those described for the proposed action.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

FEDERAL AGENCIES

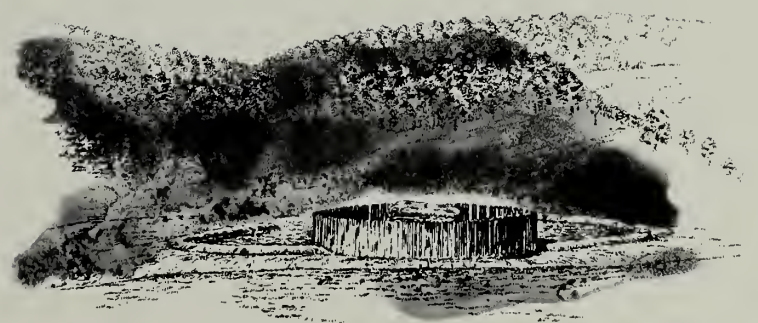
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
U.S. Department of Defense
 Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers
U.S. Department of the Interior
 Fish and Wildlife Service
 National Park Service, America's Industrial
 Heritage Project Office
Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage
 Preservation Commission

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCIES

Bureau of Forestry
Fish Commission
Game Commission
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
 Commission

LOCAL AGENCIES

Fayette County Planning Commission



APPENDIXES
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

An Act To provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania, approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1522)

Battle of Fort Necessity, Pa. Monument commemorating, authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of commemorating the Battle of Fort Necessity, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, 1757, the Secretary of War is authorized to accept title to not less than one acre of land, which will include the site of said fort, free of cost to the United States and to erect a monument thereon.

Sum authorized.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this Act.

Jurisdiction and maintenance of land acquired.

SEC. 3. The land acquired under section 1 of this Act shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of War, and there is authorized to be appropriated for the maintenance of such monument and its site a sum not to exceed \$250 per annum.

An Act To provide additional lands at, and change the name of, the Fort Necessity National Battlefield site, Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, approved August 10, 1961 (75 Stat. 336)

Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in furtherance of the purposes of the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1522), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase, exchange, donation, with donated funds or otherwise by such means as he may deem to be in the public interest, lands and interests in lands adjoining or near the Fort Necessity National Battlefield site which in his discretion are necessary to preserve the historic battleground, together with not to exceed 25 acres at the detached Braddock Monument: *Provided*, That the total area acquired pursuant to this Act shall not exceed 500 acres, except that in order to avoid the undesirable severance of parcels in private

	ownership such parcels may be purchased in the entirety. (16 U.S.C. § 430pp.)
Exchange of lands.	SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement the purposes of section 1 of this Act, is authorized to exchange lands which may be acquired pursuant to this Act for other lands or interests therein of approximately equal value lying within the original George Washington land patent at Fort Necessity. (16 U.S.C. § 430qq.)
Redesignation.	SEC. 3. The Fort Necessity National Battlefield site is hereby redesignated as the Fort Necessity National Battlefield and any remaining balance of funds appropriated for the purposes of the site shall be available for the purposes of the Fort Necessity National Battlefield. (16 U.S.C. § 430rr.)
16 U.S.C. 1-4.	SEC. 4. The administration, protection, and development of the Fort Necessity National Battlefield shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended and supplemented. (16 U.S.C. § 430ss.)
Appropriation.	SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$115,000, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 430tt.)

An Act to provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the National Park System, to authorize appropriations for additional costs of land acquisition for the National Park System, and for other purposes. (88 Stat. 1445) (P.L. 93-477)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 101. The limitations on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

* * * * *

(4) Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pennsylvania: Section 5 of the Act of August 10, 1961, (75 Stat. 336), is amended by changing "\$115,000" to "\$722,000".

* * * * *

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

SEC. 301. The Secretary of Interior shall revise the boundaries of the following units of the National Park System:

* * * * *

(3) Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pennsylvania: To add approximately 411 acres;

* * * * *

Approved October 26, 1974.

APPENDIX B: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following management objectives were developed for the park's 1988 *Statement for Management*.

Tell the stories of the French and Indian War and how that war relates to American and world history; explain George Washington's activities in the wilderness of western Pennsylvania, and the subsequent impacts on his life and career.

Manage the cultural landscape in and around the Great Meadows to evoke the 1754 frontier setting and to set the stage for visitor interpretation. (The cultural landscape includes the reproduction stockade, earthworks, the Great Meadows, the forest edge, the Braddock Road trace, and surrounding woodlands.)

Manage the landscape at Jumonville Glen to evoke a feeling of the secluded, undeveloped setting at the time of the encounter that triggered the French and Indian War.

Maintain the grave site of General Braddock in a memorial setting, and protect the existing integrity of the Braddock Road remnant.

Preserve the architectural integrity of Mount Washington Tavern, and use the tavern to tell the story of the National Road and its importance in the westward expansion of the United States.

Establish a historic Braddock Road trail to link Fort Necessity, Braddock's grave site, and Jumonville Glen; wherever possible, incorporate remaining segments of the historic trace.

APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENT

Public involvement for the Fort Necessity general management planning effort was conducted by means of newsletters and local public meetings. Each mailing of approximately 800 newsletters allowed for a broad dispersal of information about the park and the planning process, while the two public meetings allowed interested individuals to express their ideas and concerns directly with park staff and planners.

NEWSLETTERS

The first newsletter was mailed in September 1989 and contained basic information about the NPS planning process, the historical background of significant events commemorated at the park, planning issues and concerns, and park management objectives. The newsletter asked people for their thoughts regarding several areas of concern: park use and recreation, establishing a trail along the Braddock Road, the role of the National Road in the park story, historic landscaping of the Great Meadows and reconstructed fort, and the park's interpretive program.

A total of 124 people sent written responses to the first newsletter, with the following range of responses.

Support for telling the National Road story at Fort Necessity ran high: 83 percent of the responders thought the National Road story was very important to the park's interpretive programs, and 59 percent believed the Mount Washington Tavern should be used as a restored tavern museum.

Support was overwhelming for establishing a trail on the Braddock Trace from Fort Necessity to Jumonville Glen: 98 percent favored the idea, and 94 percent believed the trail should be used for hiking and biking.

People thought several different things should be done to manage the historical landscape of Great Meadows: 43 percent believed that modern development inside and outside the park boundaries should not

be visible, and 43 percent favored reestablishing the original pattern of forest and meadow.

Responses to building a new visitor center at a less intrusive site were mixed: 55 percent were in favor, 45 percent were not.

People supported various types of interpretive media at the visitor center and at the fort: 23 percent of the responses favored a film, 22 percent favored exhibits, 22 percent favored increased ranger programs focusing on historical clothing styles and period activities, 19 percent favored art work depicting the battle, while 12 percent favored the display of commemorative plaques.

People indicated that they participated in a wide array of activities at the park, including visiting the various historical sites, attending ranger programs, and engaging in recreational activities such as hiking, picnicking, walking, and group camping.

The second newsletter was mailed in February 1990 and summarized the public responses to the first newsletter. It also presented a range of planning alternatives developed by the planning team. People were asked to respond to the three preliminary alternatives, indicating which alternative or combination of alternatives they preferred and why.

Thirty-five people responded to the second newsletter, and support was divided among preferences for alternative B, alternative C (the proposed action presented in this plan), and a combination of alternatives B and C. Several people favored alternative C if enough money was available to carry out the proposed plans. Much of the support for alternatives B and C was based on the desire to expand the park's interpretation of the French and Indian War. For example,

"It was more than just a battle; it was an event that had world-wide repercussions. The story of the park needs to be

broaden[ed] and this plan meets those needs.”

”The complete interpretation of the French & Indian War period is usually ignored. It was a vital part of our history and needs to be treated as such.”

”[Alternative C] would enlarge the historical mandate to Fort Necessity and move it from the ‘first battle’ of the French and Indian War to a place [of] real importance in American History.”

Public Meetings

Public meetings were held March 6 and 7, 1990, at Markleysburg and Uniontown, respectively. At each meeting the NPS planning process was explained and the three preliminary alternatives were explained. At Markleysburg, the audience broke into four small discussion groups to exchange and record ideas and concerns, which were then shared with the whole audience; while at Uniontown a general discussion and question/answer period followed the presentations.

Many of the 30 attendees at Markleysburg appeared to be local residents of the mountain region east of Laurel Hill. Responses to the range of alternatives were favorable, with concerns focusing specifically on the proposed Braddock Road trail and on the proposed picnic area at Braddock’s grave. Several property owners near the Braddock grave site and road were concerned about limitations on their use of the land if it was crossed by the trail, possible noise and trash generated by trail users, incompatible uses of the trail by ORV riders or snowmobilers, possible property damage, and the effect on property values. General feelings about the proposal to build a small picnic area at the grave site was the same; most people believed the site would invite vandalism, noise, and trash, and that the site would compete with a commercial food establishment adjacent to the grave.

Concerns about Jumonville Glen focused on preserving the area’s wilderness setting. People generally supported protecting additional lands around Jumonville Glen to ensure the absence of visual and noise intrusions. They supported moving the existing parking area away from the glen and closer to Jumonville Road. Responses to other issues were mixed (build a new visitor center vs. enlarging the present one) or generally favorable (support for interpreting the National Road).

Many of the approximately 40 people who attended the public meeting in Uniontown appeared to be residents of that community. This audience asked general questions about the alternatives and had some general concerns about the Braddock Road trail proposal, but not to the same degree that people at Markleysburg did. Questions were asked about ownership and easements on the proposed trail, policing the trail, and how the trail would be used. Other discussions focused on moving the visitor center, the safety issues concerning US 40, and general development.

The planning team has responded to the public concerns expressed at the meetings. The proposal to introduce picnicking at Braddock’s grave under the proposed action and alternative B has been dropped. The strong support for protecting the wilderness character at Jumonville Glen has validated the proposal under the proposed action and alternative B to improve access, to move the parking area, and to take steps to prevent visual and noise intrusions in the glen. Planning for a Braddock Road trail would be continued, with emphasis on working with individual landowners to ensure privacy, protection, and control of use. A variety of land protection options would be considered with landowners, including easements, fee-title purchase, or a combination of protection strategies. Wherever possible the trail route would avoid existing development in offering visitors an experience in a “wilderness” setting.

APPENDIX D: COST ESTIMATES

Costs for the proposed action are shown in table D-1. The proposed action would be implemented in three phases, which would be scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1991 and end in 1995.

Phase 1 would include the two highest priorities – constructing a new maintenance complex and comprehensively upgrading an obsolete wayside exhibit system.

Under phase 2 visitor facilities and activities would be improved at all three units, and development would be removed from the core historic zone. Design for this phase would begin in 1992.

Phase 3 would be timed to allow for preliminary research needs, such as landscape restoration. Implementation is scheduled for 1993.

Some actions are not included in the cost estimates because they cannot be accurately

projected at this time. These include land protection at Jumonville Glen, establishing a Braddock Road corridor, and protecting and interpreting the National Road and associated resources. Costs are given for the major actions at each developed area; costs for incidental items such as utilities, landscaping, and signs are included in the total. Cost estimates for alternatives A and B are shown in tables D-2 and D-3, respectively. All cost are in 1990 dollars.

Research and studies that would be required under all alternatives are listed in priority order. The studies would be conducted by either the park, the regional office, the NPS service centers, or private contractors. Park administrative costs associated with these studies are also noted.

Table D-4 gives operations and maintenance costs.

TABLE D-1: COST ESTIMATE, PROPOSED ACTION

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GROSS COST</u>	<u>ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING COST</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
Phase 1			
<u>Development</u>			
Construct maintenance complex/park headquarters	2,301,900	439,300	2,741,200
Maintenance building (4,300 sq ft)			
Vehicle and equipment storage (6,600 sq ft)			
Exterior work and storage space; parking and vehicle circulation (1.5 ac asphalt paved surface)			
0.2 mi of asphalt paved two-lane road			
Park headquarters (2,400 sq ft)			
Parking area (15 vehicles)			
Demolition of former maintenance structures (7,300 sq ft)	48,000	9,200	57,200
Demolition of former park headquarters (2,319 sq ft) and road/parking area (10,600 sq ft)	27,500	5,200	32,700
Construct and install wayside exhibits	<u>90,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>
Development Subtotal	2,467,400	483,700	2,951,100
<u>Research/Studies</u>			
Historic resource study			60,000
Archeological overview and assessment			125,000
Great Meadows landscape – pollen research			65,000
Historic stream channel study			3,500
Administrative costs			<u>10,000</u>
Research/Studies Subtotal			263,500
Subtotal – Phase 1	2,467,400	483,700	3,214,600

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GROSS COST</u>	<u>ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING COST</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
Phase 2			
<u>Development</u>			
Construct visitor center	3,846,100	729,500	4,575,600
Exhibits (6,700 sq ft) and furnishings			
0.3 mi asphalt-paved entrance road			
Paved parking area (72 cars, 5 buses/RVs)			
0.25 mile asphalt-paved, two-lane road			
Removal of existing parking area (12,000 sq ft)	73,600	14,000	87,600
Rehabilitate Mount Washington Tavern	1,046,300	199,700	1,246,000
Interior restoration, including period furnishings			
Paved parking area (24 cars, 2 buses/RVs)			
0.25 mi asphalt-paved, two-lane road			
Removal of existing parking area (12,000 sq ft)	14,000	2,700	16,700
Improve facilities at Jumonville Glen	214,700	41,000	255,700
0.15 mi paved, two-lane road			
Paved parking area (10 cars, 2 buses/RVs)			
Interpretive kiosk building with unisex toilet (200 sq ft)			
1,200-ft trail (4' wide)			
Removal of 0.27 mi of one-lane gravel road and parking area (5-7 cars)	20,000	3,800	23,800
Improve facilities at Braddock's grave site	134,400	25,700	160,100
0.15 mi asphalt-paved, two-lane road			
Paved parking area (10 cars, 2 buses/RVs)			
Information kiosk building (150 sq ft)			
350-ft paved trail (4' wide)			
Removal of existing gravel parking area (10 cars)	8,400	1,600	10,000
Remodel the Great Meadows Center – new kitchen, rear entrance	<u>23,600</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>28,100</u>
Development Subtotal	5,381,100	1,022,500	6,403,600
<u>Research/Studies</u>			
Cultural landscape report			35,000
Historic structures report (history section)			55,000
Historic structures report (architecture/engineering sections)			96,000
Archeological identification study			125,000
Forestry management plan			15,000
Administrative costs			<u>10,000</u>
Research/Studies Subtotal			336,000
Subtotal – Phase 2	5,381,100	1,022,500	6,739,600

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GROSS COST</u>	<u>ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING COST</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
Phase 3			
<u>Development</u>			
Construct park housing (2 residences)	333,000	65,500	398,500
Remove existing ranger residence	13,300	2,500	15,800
Consolidate and improve picnic area facilities	100,900	19,300	120,200
Reforest hillside adjacent to Great Meadows	<u>201,000</u>	<u>38,400</u>	<u>239,400</u>
Development Subtotal	648,200	125,700	773,900
<u>Research/Studies</u>			
Historic preservation guide			35,000
Historic furnishings study			<u>30,000</u>
Research/Studies Subtotal			65,000
Subtotal – Phase 3	648,200	125,700	838,900
Total – Proposed Action	8,496,700	1,631,900	10,793,100

TABLE D-2: COST ESTIMATES, ALTERNATIVE A

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GROSS COST</u>	<u>ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING COST</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
<u>Development</u>			
Reforest hillside adjacent to Great Meadows	190,700	36,400	227,100
Construct and install wayside exhibits	90,000	30,000	120,000
Construct maintenance building (1,620 sq ft)	233,400	44,500	277,900
Remove existing maintenance building (1,620 sq ft)	<u>10,600</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>12,600</u>
Development Subtotal	524,700	112,900	637,600
<u>Research/Studies</u>			
Same as proposed action			664,500
Total – Alternative A	524,700	112,900	1,302,100

TABLE D-3: COST ESTIMATES, ALTERNATIVE B

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GROSS COST</u>	<u>ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING COST</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
<u>Development</u>			
Construct maintenance complex	1,434,200	269,800	1,704,000
Maintenance building (3,075 sq ft)			
Vehicle and equipment storage (5,100 sq ft)			
Exterior work and storage space; parking and vehicle circulation space (1.5 ac asphalt paved surface)			
0.2 mi asphalt-paved, two-lane road			
Removal of existing maintenance structures (4,764 sq ft)	31,200	6,000	37,200
Rehabilitate and expand visitor center	2,335,100	441,100	2,776,200
Rehabilitation (2,380 sq ft)			
Addition (4,320 sq ft)			
Parking area expansion for 30 cars, 5 buses/RVs			
Exhibits and furnishings			
Rehabilitate Mount Washington Tavern	1,154,100	220,200	1,374,300
Same as proposed action except for 0.15 mile of asphalt paved, two-lane road			
Improve facilities at Jumonville Glen	234,700	44,800	279,500
Same as proposed action			
Improve facilities at Braddock's grave	142,800	27,300	170,100
Same as proposed action			
Reforest hillside adjacent to Great Meadows	201,000	38,400	239,400
Construct and install wayside exhibits	90,000	30,000	120,000
Remodel the Great Meadows Center	23,600	4,500	28,100
Development Subtotal	5,646,700	1,082,100	6,728,800
<u>Research/Studies</u>			
Same as proposed action			664,500
Total – Alternative B	5,646,700	1,082,100	7,393,300

TABLE D-4: OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

	<u>STAFFING*</u>	<u>COST</u>
Proposed Action	22.3 FTE	\$619,000**
Alternative A	20.9 FTE	\$598,000
Alternative B	21.3 FTE	\$601,000

* Number of full-time equivalencies (FTE) or full-time positions.

** Reflects a \$12,000 annual savings due to consolidated ranger/
maintenance activities and more efficient heating and air
conditioning systems

APPENDIX E: CLASSIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCE ACTIONS

Each of the cultural resource actions proposed in this document is classified below with regard to section 106 and the August 1990 programmatic memorandum of agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Actions requiring further review by the Pennsylvania state historic preservation officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):

1. Remove existing visitor center and replace with new facilities in a new location
2. Remove current headquarters building and return site to a natural appearance
3. Construct new headquarters facilities at the YCC camp site
4. Remove old state maintenance facility and return site to a natural appearance
5. Remove structures at the YCC camp site and construct park maintenance facilities
6. Remove the Shipley house from the Great Meadows Center
7. Construct two new residences at the Great Meadows Center
8. Breach earthen dams at the Great Meadows Center
9. Remove ranger trailer in the maintenance area
10. Modify picnic area by reducing the number of tables and upgrading comfort facilities
11. Straighten out a steep curve on the picnic area loop road to ease bus use

12. Redesign park entrance road and road to tavern
13. Remove trails no longer necessary after the new visitor center is constructed; design a new trail system for visitor and park use
14. Utilize plantings to buffer road traffic on US 40 from the Mount Washington Tavern and either create a berm or landscape the existing parking area for the tavern to discourage access from US 40
15. Remove 20th century ranger residence next to the Mount Washington tavern
16. Re-establish the Braddock trace through the site if its location can be identified
17. Re-establish the historic vegetation line around the Great Meadows if pollen analysis provides adequate data

Action programmatically excluded from further review:

18. Install new wayside exhibits at Fort Necessity

Braddock's Grave

Actions requiring further review by the SHPO and ACHP:

19. Remove the existing parking area and replace with a new parking loop; landscape
20. Redesign the trail system at the site
21. Design a trail from this site to Jumonville Glen

Action programmatically excluded from further review:

22. Install new wayside exhibits

Jumonville Glen

Actions requiring further review by the SHPO and ACHP:

23. Remove the present parking area and construct a new parking facility closer to the site entrance and away from the glen
24. Install a new interpretive kiosk, with a restroom
25. Design a new trail system, remove old trails and stairs
26. Re-establish Braddock Trace through the site, if feasible
27. Redesign site entrance from Jumonville Road to enhance safety

APPENDIX F: SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER AND MAINTENANCE/PARK HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX

GROSS SPACE ESTIMATE SUMMARY

Visitor center - 6,700 sq ft

Park headquarters/administration building - 2,400 sq ft

Maintenance building - 4,300 sq ft

Vehicle service and storage - 6,600 sq ft

Exterior work and storage space - 89,120 sq ft or 2+ acres

SPACE ESTIMATE DETAILS

The following detailed space estimates show how the gross figures above were developed and will provide design guidance during subsequent implementation efforts. The estimates are based on park requirements presented to the planning team in January 1990. They have been modified to comply with "Federal Property Management Temporary Regulation D-73," which requires newly constructed government-owned space not to exceed an average net usable square footage of 125 square feet per person (excluding support space, which cannot exceed 22% of the net usable and special spaces having unique features or requiring special equipment). The number of people is based on existing employee levels.

Visitor Center (6,700 square feet, 16 people)

The visitor center would be the main contact point for visitors to the battlefield and would contain a lobby, an information desk, exhibits, an audiovisual room, a book sales area, and toilets. In addition to visitor facilities, the center would contain the operating portions of the Division of Interpretation and Resource Management.

Special Space:

Exhibits – 900 sq ft

Audiovisual – 500 sq ft, for approximately 60 people

Projection room – 80 sq ft, adjacent to the audiovisual room

Lobby – 700 sq ft

Information desk – 150 sq ft, within the lobby

Book sales area – 200 sq ft, adjacent to the lobby

Cooperating association storage and workroom – 150 sq ft

Curatorial storage and workroom – 350 sq ft, constant temperature and humidity controls, plus security alarm for artifact storage; counter required in adjacent workroom

Security room – 100 sq ft, for storage of sensitive equipment, such as weapons, radios, first-aid equipment, film, and evidence, with alarm system and secure door and walls

Library – 400 sq ft, convenient to the lobby so as to be convenient for limited use by visitors; provide for heavy floor loads

Office Space:

Supervisory ranger, cultural resources – 100 sq ft

Supervisory ranger, natural resources – 100 sq ft

Ranger work rooms – desks for 14 rangers (5 permanent and 9 seasonal) plus work space (14 people @ 90 sq ft, for a total of 1,260 sq ft)

Support Space:

Computer and copier room – 100 sq ft

Lunch room – 150 sq ft, adjacent to staff toilet and multipurpose room

Multipurpose room – 550 sq ft, for meetings of special groups of visitors

Circulation – 180 sq ft

Service Space:

Visitor toilets – 335 sq ft, handicapped accessible

Staff toilet – 36 sq ft, handicapped accessible

Janitorial – 50 sq ft

Mechanical – 309 sq ft

Park Headquarters/Administration Building (2,400 sq ft, 9 people)

Administrative offices would include the chief of interpretation and resource management, the chief of maintenance, and the administrative technician, as well as the site manager for Friendship Hill National Historic Site. Secretarial staff would be composed of one administrative clerk, one secretary, one clerk-typist, and one seasonal clerk.

Office Space:

Superintendent – 200 sq ft

Site manager, Friendship Hill – 100 sq ft

Chief, interpretation and resource management – 100 sq ft

Chief, maintenance – 100 sq ft

Administrative technician – 100 sq ft

Administrative clerk – 80 sq ft

Secretary – 80 sq ft

Clerk-typist – 70 sq ft

Seasonal clerk-typist – 70 sq ft

Support Space:

Superintendent's conference room – 272 sq ft, adjacent to superintendent's office

Public reception area – 100 sq ft

Circulation – 100 sq ft

Special Space:

Central files – 150 sq ft, central files for both Fort Necessity National Battlefield and Friendship Hill National Historic Site; provide for heavy floor loads.

Laboratory – 100 sq ft, with counter (30 sq ft) and sink; should be adjacent to the toilets and conference room

Conference room – 350 sq ft, for meetings and park staff training, adjacent to laboratory; should have additional HVAC for large groups of people

Security room – 100 sq ft, for storage of sensitive equipment, such as weapons, radios, first-aid equipment, film, and evidence, with secure door and walls

Computer room/mail and supplies – 100 sq ft, with environmental controls for computers

Service Space:

Toilets – 72 sq ft

Janitorial – 50 sq ft

Mechanical – 106 sq ft

Maintenance Building (4,300 sq ft, 10 people)

The maintenance building would contain the park maintenance operations, including an office, workshops, and enclosed storage. It would accommodate a staff of about 10 full-time and seasonal employees. It would share a paved yard with the vehicle storage building adjacent to the exterior work and storage space. Controls for the fuel dispensing pumps would be in the office space. The base bay size is 15' x 40' (600 sq ft total).

Office Space:

Office and common spaces, 1 bay, heated and cooled):

Chief of maintenance – 100 sq ft

Clerk – 70 sq ft

Support Space:

Training/conference/lunch room – 135 sq ft, with a kitchenette

Service Space:

Lockers, toilets, and showers – 195 sq ft, to accommodate about 10 employees

Janitorial – 30 sq ft

Mechanical – 70 sq ft

Special Space:

Electrical shop – 200 sq ft, 1/3 bay, heated

Plumbing shop – 200 sq ft, 1/3 bay, heated

Painting shop – 200 sq ft, 1/3 bay, heated

Carpentry shop – 600 sq ft, 1 bay, heated

Vehicle service and repair – 600 sq ft, 1 bay with extra height, heated

Storage Space:

General storage – 600 sq ft, 1 bay, heated

Storage for bulk materials – 600 sq ft, for storage of loose bulk materials, such as sand and ice-melt materials, 1 enclosed bay with minimum heat

Covered storage – 600 sq ft, for storage of materials, including lumber needing cover but not enclosure, 1 open bay adjacent to maintenance building

Hazardous materials storage – 100 sq ft, separate building

Vehicle Storage (6,600 sq ft)

The vehicle storage building would contain a wash rack, storage, and repair space for lawn mowers, and all enclosed vehicle storage for the park. It would be adjacent to and share a paved yard with the maintenance building. It would also be adjacent to the exterior work and storage space. The bays are 15' x 40' (600 sq ft total).

Special Space:

Wash rack – 1 bay, heated

Storage Space:

Lawn mower storage and repair – 1 bay, heated

Vehicle and equipment storage – 8 bays, minimum heat

Fire cache – 1 bay, heated

Outdoor Work and Storage Space (89,120 sq ft or 2+ acres)

Yard area – 43,560 sq ft (1 acre), paved, fuel dispensing island (2 pumps with concrete pad for vehicles) adjacent to vehicle service

Loading/unloading ramp – for large trucks

Open material storage – 43,560 sq ft (1 acre)

Parking – 2,000 sq ft, paved parking for employee vehicles

Fence – perimeter fence for maintenance and exterior work and storage areas

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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