VLR - 9/15/99
NRHP - 2/1/2000

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Fort C.F. Smith Park
Arlington, Virginia

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort C.F. Smith Historic District
other names/site number Fort C.F. Smith Park DHR File # 0005079 Archeology # AR31

2. Location

street & number 2411 24th Street not for publication ____
city or town ____ vicinity ____
state Virginia code VA county Arlington code 013 Zip 22201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _X_ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

12/8/99

Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register

___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

_____
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
_X_ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
__0__	__5__	buildings
__1__	__0__	sites
__0__	__0__	structures
__0__	__0__	objects
__1__	__5__	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _ N/A__

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _DEFENSE_____ Sub: ___Fortification_____

__DOMESTIC_____ _____Single dwelling_____
__AGRICULTURE _____ _____Horticultural facility ___

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: __LANDSCAPE_____ Sub: __Park_____
___ RECREATION_____ ___Park_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
____Mixed_____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation __STONE_____
roof _____METAL_____
walls _____WOOD/Shingle_____
_____
other _____

7. Narrative Description
See attached continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

__X__ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
_____ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents

the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

__X__ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ B removed from its original location.
____ C a birthplace or a grave.
____ D a cemetery.
____ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
____ F a commemorative property.
____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
_____MILITARY_____
_____ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic non-aboriginal_
_____

Period of Significance _ 1863-1865_____
_____

Significant Dates __1863_
___1865_
_____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
_____

Cultural Affiliation ___N/A_____
_____
_____

Architect/Builder _____
_____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See attached continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___19_____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting/ Northing	Zone	Easting /Northing	Zone	Easting /Northing
1. 18	4307620/318560	2. 18	4307840/318540	3. 18	4307880/318640
4. 18	4307750/318960	5. 18	4307640/318980		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kerri Culhane/Project Architectural Historian, edited by DHR Staff

Organization: ___John Milner Associates, Inc._____ date__5/19/1999_

street & number: _5250 Cherokee Avenue_____ telephone_703/354.9737___

city or town___Alexandria_____ state_VA_ zip code _22312____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name __Arlington County (Contact: William Dale Waters, Historic Preservation Coordinator)
1 Courthouse Plaza, Suite 701

street & number__2100 Clarendon Boulevard_____ telephone_703-228-3830____

city or town____Arlington_____ state_VA_ zip code _22201____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

7. Summary Description:

Fort C.F. Smith Park is located at 2411 24th Street North, Arlington, Virginia. The 19-acre county park is located on a bluff overlooking both the Potomac River and Spout Run. The remains of Fort C.F. Smith, a Civil War circle fort (occupied 1863-1865) and associated archaeological deposits are encompassed within the park boundaries. The National Register boundaries correspond to the park boundaries and include the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century estate into which the Civil War-era ruins are embedded. The estate, developed between the ca. 1870 and the 1930s, is comprised five non-contributing resources including an eclectic main house (ca. 1877-1930s), a 1920s cottage, two outbuildings and a modern tractor barn . Archaeological deposits associated with the estate's development from the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century are also found within the park.

The following narrative description includes a discussion of the construction techniques employed at the fort, the fort's historical appearance prior to its dismantling; existing above-ground resources, including extant earthworks; the estate-related resources; and the results of recent (1995) archaeological investigations which uncovered artifacts dating from the Woodland period to the late twentieth century.

Narrative Description

Civil War Occupation (1863-1865)

For three years (1863-1865) during and immediately after the Civil War the park was the location of Fort C. F. Smith, a United States Army military installation (Photo A). This fort is a second generation fort, built mid-war to bolster the existing defenses of the nation's capital.

Most of the perimeter of Fort C.F. Smith possessed the typical Civil War fort profile of a flat central section, the *terreplein,* surrounded by raised-earth rampart (Photo 1; Figures 1, 2 and 3). The *rampart* was encircled by a ditch, or dry moat, which was surrounded in turn by an outer, sloped embankment, or *glacis* (Photos 2, 3, 4 and 5). The rampart elevated defenders of the fort above the level of the surrounding countryside and enhanced their views of the enemy. The exterior face of the rampart was called the *exterior slope.* The top of the exterior slope was termed *exterior crest*, above which was the *parapet.*

The east, unprotected face of the fort was comprised of a ditch with a stockade and included the fort's entrance (Photo 4). Inside of Fort C.F. Smith, three major structures were constructed: two *magazines*, in which were stored the fort's ammunition; and a *bombproof* where the soldiers were to be housed during the course of a siege (Photo A; Photos 6, 7 and 8). Additional construction within the fort included 22

gun platforms along the top of the rampart (Photos 6 and 9); a well dug during the spring of 1864 (Photos 10 and 11); and observation platform near the south flank (Photo B).

Fort C.F. Smith is described as a *lunette,* a work consisting of two faces and two flanks (Figures 1, 2 and 3).[1] According to Brevet Major General J.G. Barnard, in *A Report on the Defenses of Washington,* and as is evident through examination of the original topography in the vicinity of the fort, the *trace*, or plan, of Fort C.F. Smith "is mainly governed by the form of the ground and the required direction of fire" (Figure 4).[2] At Fort Smith, the two faces are oriented west and are intended for long-range artillery fire. The northwest face included gun platforms 7 through 11. The southwest face included gun platforms 12 through 15 (Photo C).

The north flank of the fort incorporated two *bastions* into its design (Figure 3; Photos 7 and 8). The north bastion includes gun platforms 1, 2, and 3 (Photo 7). The northwest bastion includes gun platforms 4, 5 and 6 (Photo 8). Bastions are an unusual feature in a lunette and are a distinguishing feature of Fort C.F. Smith. The north flank was designed for short-range protection from flanking infantry assault up the slope between the fort and the Potomac River. The shape of the bastions provides increased protection from such assault by providing additional lines of fire along the projecting faces of the bastion. The northwest bastion faces a short, north/south trending ridge, with gun number 5 facing straight down the ridge. The north bastion provides additional fire power along the side of the northwest bastion, with gun number 3 also facing down the ridge.

The rear portion of the north flank is comprised of two segments creating a reentrant angle of approximately 138 degrees on the fort's exterior. These segments incorporated a *banquette* for infantry but no gun platforms. As indicated on Drawing 170-172 (Figure 2) and confirmed with contemporary topographic maps and field observation, this angle was located at the head of a ravine. It was designed to accommodate the topography of the ravine as well as to provide increased coverage of its sides.

The south flank of the fort includes gun platforms 16 through 22 (Figure 3). The purpose of the south flank was to provide mid-range flanking protection of the plateau in front of forts Strong, Morton, and Woodbury, and particularly of the ravine directly in front of Fort Strong (Figure 5).[3] It is comprised of three segments. As indicated on Drawing 170-72 (Figure 2) and obscured today by the construction of 23rd Road, the short central segment of the south flank was positioned at the head of a steeply sloped ravine. This short segment was designed for a seacoast siege howitzer mounted on a center-pivoting seacoast carriage. The howitzer was mounted *en barbette,* that is without an *embrasure,* so that the barrel of the howitzer was positioned above the top of the parapet. This position enabled the howitzer maximum flexibility in direction of fire, but provided minimal protection for the gunners. The half-circle of the gun platform can be seen in the plans of the fort (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4) and directly behind the shaft of the observation platform in Photo B.

The shape of the rear, or eastern face, of Fort C.F. Smith is termed the *gorge* (Photo 4). The reentrant angle of the two longer segments of the gorge provided some protection of personnel from flanking fire. The indentation of the entrance, or *sally port*, provided additional protection of groups attempting to pass through the restricted width of the gate. Unlike the faces and flanks of Fort Smith, the gorge had no rampart but was constructed of a stockade mounted on a small banquette with a small ditch in front.

The magazines and bombproof were located in the center of Fort Smith in a north/south orientation. In addition to their uses for ammunition stores and as quarters for troops, both structures served as a *traverse*. A traverse is a mound of earth placed between sections of a work to localize the effects of shell bursts. It also served as a second line of defense. Outside of the ramparts were structures associated with daily life at the fort. East of the eastern face and sally port were probably three barracks, four officer's quarters, and fort headquarters (Photo D; Figures 4 and 8). Northeast of the fort was a mess house, cook houses, and the Ordnance Sergeant's house.

Fort C.F. Smith was abandoned and dismantled in the fall of 1865. Wooden structures and revetments were removed, and the magazines and bombproof were destroyed in order to salvage their wooden structural remains. Used lumber, timber, hardware, and tools were sold at public auctions. The earthen remains of the fort survive largely intact. The development of the property into a private estate provided a measure of protection to the remains of the fort north of present-day 24th Street. The southern-most features of the fort were destroyed by residential development on the south side of 24th Street. The remaining portion of the fort includes the northwest face, beginning with gun platform 11; the entire north flank; and the gorge to a point intersecting the south side for the indentation for the entrance to the fort. It includes mounded earthen remains of the north magazine and the bombproof as well as the collapsed depression of the well (Figure 9; Photos 1-11).

The earthen forms of the entire northwest face of Fort C.F. Smith, including gun platforms 8 through 11, are intact today and in very good condition. The contours of the fort's earthworks—the glacis, the ditch, rampart, parapet, and earthen base and ramps of the gun platforms—are clearly evident and identifiable. Erosion has been limited by volunteer growth and successive vegetation. The only disturbance in the terreplein was a the small man-made pond at the base of the ramp to gun platform 8 which has since been filled (Photos 1-11).

After the war Thomas Jewell family members filed a petition to reclaim their land (Figure 10). The post-Civil War occupation of the site includes numerous owners and at least four discernible time periods which were most likely related to the subsequent architectural development at the site: the Jewell family occupation of the site after the Civil War, the Deming/Yates period of ownership from 1888 to 1924, the period of ownership by Charles Lindsay from 1924 to 1926, and the Hendry family from 1927 to 1993.

The current main house is a large rambling frame structure on an uncoursed stone rubble foundation located outside the northeast end of the north flank of the former fort. Evidence indicates that there was a building somewhere on the property when the Jewell family reoccupied the land after the war (Figure 10). This alleged building was not the house in which the Jewells lived before the war, the "Red House" which was destroyed in the construction of Fort C.F. Smith. There is no clear indication of a structure in the vicinity of the present main house prior to 1901. Ernest Hendry, a later owner relates that the original post-Civil War house was built around 1870. Mr. Hendry's description of a two-room house fits the probable proportions of the Gothic Revival cottage which appears to be embedded in the evolved house (Photo 13).

The current house appears to have undergone numerous changes over time (Photos 12, 13, 14 and 15; Figure 11). The Gothic Revival, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, Craftsman, Neo-Colonial and Colonial Revival styles are all in evidence in the main house. The portion of the house believed to be the earliest retains the elements and form of a Gothic Revival cottage (Photo 13). Simple one-inch-by-four-inch trim at the windows and corner boards, as well as varied horizontal siding, is related to the Stick style. Both the Gothic Revival and related Stick style were popular in the 1860s and 1870s, a feasible estimate of the date of initial construction of the house by the Jewell family.

The 8/1, 9/9, and 12/1 windows are derivative of the Queen Anne style popular in the 1870s and 1880s, but exist alongside classical cornice moldings, columns, and pilasters associated with the Neo-Colonial and Colonial Revival movements of the turn of the century. The combination of the cove-detailed novelty siding (or German siding) and wood shakes on the exterior is derivative of the Shingle style and is a common vernacular combination which is also associated with the turn-of-the-century Bungalow or Craftsman style. The mixture of stylistic elements associated with the Shingle style, the Bungalow style, the Italianate Villa (the tower and low pitched roof), and the Neo-Colonial and Colonial Revival styles is not unusual in vernacular architecture in America in that period, though it is seldom present to the degree that all are evident and unified at the main house.

The main house faces east. From the front porch one is granted a sweeping vista across an open meadow framed by a circulation and mature plantings. The towers of Georgetown University and the National Cathedral are visible in winter, and most of Georgetown would have been visible year-round before the maturation of the successional woodlands (Photos 18 and 19). It has been suggested that the house's orientation was designed to accommodate the proposed street development of the Ivanwold Syndicate (Figure 13), however the vista appears also to have been carefully calculated and cultivated to address Georgetown.

After acquiring the property from the Jewells in 1887, the Deming and Yates families occupied the property until 1924. During the course of their occupation, the Demings improved the main house, and in 1901, $1000 worth of improvements were taxed. The small wood-frame, gable-roofed shed located on the glacis

of the fort was probably built during the Deming/Yates period (Photos 5, 16, and 17; Figure 11). The shed rests on brick piers and was enlarged with a later addition on concrete footings. The small barn built into the bank just west of the main house also appears to date to the Deming/Yates period (Photo 16 and 17). The timber-frame structure rests atop a stone rubble and brick masonry foundation built into the bank. The barn is sheathed in vertical one-inch-wide planks. The gable-roofed structure is in an advanced state of dilapidation.

Built around 1925, the cottage was the last substantial building built on the estate, with the exception of a tractor barn built in 1989 (Photos 11 and 17; Figure 11). The barn was designed in a manner sympathetic to the architectural context of the site and provides a modern facility and offices for the park manager.

The Hendry family, whose tenure was the longest, occupied the property from 1927-1993. During their occupation of the estate, the Hendrys intensively developed the landscape and modified the interior of the main house Figure 15). The Hendrys built the tractor barn in 1989 on the site of a former carriage house.

The architectural resources and earthworks survive within the context of an early-twentieth-century estate landscape (Figures 11 and 14). Historically, the fort existed within the clear-cut landscape of Civil War-era northern Virginia. Historic photos illustrate the vast openness of the landscape which was cleared to remove any visual impediments and to aid signaling between forts (Photos B-D). The ruins of the fort are integrated into the landscape scheme, rather than having been recontoured.

The advantageous use of the fort ruin contributes to the picturesque ideals articulated in the landscape, which includes a vista toward Georgetown (Photos 18 and 19); an open meadow (in the foreground of the vista) around which is a circulation (Photos 21 and 22); a rock garden built into the steep slope north east of the main house; and the "Peace Garden," consisting of an open lawn framed by a variety of ornamentals and specimen trees (Photos 23 and 24). An allee of ornamental evergreen and deciduous trees extends east from the north side of the Peace Garden to a boxwood garden framing the remains of an early twentieth-century well structure (Photos 25 and 26). The landscape echoes the rambling organic house in its midst (Figure 15).

Around the main house Arlington County Notable Trees include an American holly, sugar maple, European linden, and European larch. Within the "Peace Garden," or south lawn, there are five Arlington County Notable Trees: ginkgo, southern magnolia, Japanese cryptomeria, threadleaf maple, and hardy orange. The allee contains a European larch and English walnut, also identified as notable trees. The landscape has matured significantly. The last campaign of tree planting appears to have ended around the end of World War II.

The population of the Washington metropolitan area grew and transportation networks were expanded during the post-World War II period. As a result, most of the large estates and farms that remained in

Arlington County were subdivided for suburban development. In contrast, the Hendry estate remained intact, and its landscaped gardens preserved the Civil War earthworks from substantial erosion. Consequently, Fort C.F. Smith is the best preserved Civil War fort in Arlington County, and the property is one of the county's few remaining undeveloped estates.

Recent Archaeological Investigations

Archeological investigations within the park resulted in the discovery of archaeological resources and features dating from the Woodland period to the mid-twentieth century (Figures 6-8,12,14-15). The most significant archaeological resources are concentrated around the fort ruin, barracks site, and in the vicinity of the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century estate buildings.

Three temporally diagnostic artifacts (a Potomac Creek potsherd, a Piscataway projectile point, and a Levanna projectile point) indicate that the park area was used by prehistoric people during the Woodland period (Figure 7). The remainder of recovered prehistoric artifacts were lithic debitage. The Woodland period exploitation of the project area was limited to short-term visits which most likely related to hunting and gathering. The relatively steep terrain characterizing the majority of the landscape would have severely limited prehistoric occupation, relegating the park area to a minor role in Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns.

Refuse dumps associated with the Civil War occupation were located during the course of archaeological investigations (Figure 8). No features documenting the position of the fort's ancillary support buildings were definitely identified. Historic photographs and a quartermaster's property map show several large buildings east of the fort (Figure 4; Photo D). It is believed that several factors (i.e., the temporary nature of the buildings, construction methods, salvage after the war, and post-war activities) influenced the archeological record and limited the preservation of architectural elements from this three-year occupation. However, the stone and brick paving is tentatively associated with a Civil War barn. Neither artifact information nor the physical characteristics of the feature could firmly associate it with any period of occupation. Because no other known structures were positioned at this location, it is tentatively attributed to the Civil War; alternatively it may also represent a later landscaping feature.

The position of a cellar hole suggests that it may date to the Civil War. The feature is approximately in the location of the fort's headquarters building (Figure 8; Photo D). However, the footprint of the cellar does not appear to match that of the building and no Civil War artifacts were recovered from this location. This does not rule out this feature dating to the Civil War however, because activities within the headquarters may not have resulted in the discard of many objects, and the cellar may not have extended beneath the entire building.

Refuse dumps containing primarily Civil War period artifacts were identified in two areas northeast of the fort ruin (Figure 8). The area between the two discrete deposits contained many Civil War artifacts but has been disturbed by the construction of the rock garden. A buried soil horizon containing Civil War artifacts was identified west of the two main deposits. In general, the north slope of the east/west tending ridge within the project area is littered with Civil War occupation refuse. This refuse documents and provides insight into the lives of the soldiers stationed at the fort. Artifacts include ammunition, uniform parts, accouterments, food containers, food waste (bone), kitchen ceramics, tobacco pipes, medicine containers, and a variety of personal items. Fort C. F. Smith may be one of the few remaining circle fort locations where intact archeological resources pertaining to the daily lives of the soldiers who manned the forts have survived. The artifacts contained within the deposits offer the potential to examine any number of research questions pertaining to the defenses of Washington, D. C., lifeways of Civil War soldiers, and military sites. As such these deposits are an invaluable repository of information on the life and times of the garrison.

Another possible Civil War feature comprises two sandstone rocks exposed by an erosion channel on the north side of the asphalt road to the main house (Figure 8). They are located approximately in the center of the projected location of the easternmost of the paired barracks buildings and may have been support piers for the barracks.

An existing road was built through the fort's terreplein in the twentieth century. Because the roadbed seems to be below the grade of the terreplein, past construction may have resulted in the destruction of archeological resources.

It is unclear what portion of the existing main house may be the remnant of the post-war Jewell house, but other features of the property, including archaeological deposits, are clearly associated with the reconstruction-era Thomas Jewell occupation (1865-1887) (Figure 12). These features include a filled cellar hole, and landscape features such as planting beds and terracing, indicating the location of a former building. Artifacts consist primarily of destruction debris, suggesting the fill dates of this occupation. It is possible that when Jewell reclaimed the property after the Civil War the fort's headquarters was retained as a residence. The cellar hole is in approximately the same location as the fort's headquarters building. A more likely interpretation is that the cellar hole is related to the Jewell occupation during this period. An 1879 and an 1898 map depict a building at this approximate location. The archeological investigations uncovered evidence that the structure may have burned. No additional evidence, in the form of piers or foundations was encountered The building may be associated with the Jewells' florist business because a relatively large number of terra-cotta flowerpot sherds were recovered from this location.

Just west of the main house, a trench feature, filled with refuse from the Jewell occupation, was identified. The portion of the feature excavated did not contain any intact pipe, although several pieces of

ceramic sewer pipe were present in the fill. The trench most likely held a sewer pipe for the residence. The fill within the trench contained a large amount of artifacts, primarily destruction debris. However, all of the artifacts appear to have been deposited within the trench during this occupation. This indicates that the trench was filled at some point in the 1890s. The archeological resources dating to the Jewell occupation exhibit stratigraphic integrity and do not appear to have been disturbed by post-Jewell activities.

Archeological deposits dating to the Deming/Yates occupation (1893-1924) consist of a discreet artifact- rich trash midden located northwest of the main house (Figure 14). Artifacts contained within the midden reflect turn-of-the-century household activities and may even represent the transfer of the property between Deming and his daughter, Elizabeth Deming Yates, upon his death. The archeological resources contribute to the understanding of the Deming/Yates tenure on the property specifically, and to turn-of-the-century lifeways on the outskirts of Washington, D.C., in general.

Archaeological investigations identified two areas where additional resources were present, but their temporal affiliation could not be ascertained. Oral histories relate to the location of a former barn structure. The location has been landscaped and archeological testing recovered some architectural materials, but no structural features were encountered. Testing neither confirmed nor discounted the possibility that a structure previously occupied this locus. The paucity of artifacts and absence of architectural features indicates that this location has little potential for containing preserved archeological resources.

A historic road trace may post-date the Civil War but no clear association for this feature could be determined.

ENDNOTES FOR SECTION 7

[1] D. H. Mahan, *A Complete Treatise on Field Fortification.* (New York: Wiley and Long, 1836), 12.
[2] John Gross Barnard, *A Report on the Defenses of Washington, to the Chief Engineers.* U.S. Army Professional Papers of the Corps of Engineers, Number 20. (Washington, D.C: Government Printing Office, 1871), 43.
[3] Ibid.

8. Statement of Significance

Fort C.F. Smith is significant as an archeological resource dating to 1863-1865 and as a Civil War defensive fortification included in the federal system of forts that encircled Washington, D.C., during the war. Fort C.F. Smith is the best-preserved fort in Arlington County, and one of the best preserved forts of the defenses of Washington. The property was selected as the site for a fort because of its setting on the Potomac Palisades, and it was designed and oriented to capitalize on the advantages of the existing topography. The topographical and landscape features that remain undisturbed since the Civil War are integral to the understanding of the fort's technological and strategic significance. The significance of the earthworks has regional relevance in terms of the history of Arlington and the defense of Washington, and national relevance in terms of the Civil War and history of fortifications.

The existing landscape at Fort C.F. Smith Park has developed out of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century estate of the Jewell, Yates, Lindsay, and Hendry families. The primary building in the existing domestic complex is an evolved structure with components dating to as early as ca. 1870. Other outbuildings, such as the barn, cottage, shed, and the landscape associated with the dwelling contribute to the integrity of the estate setting (Photos 11-17). The estate is locally significant for its association with a sequence of themes and stories of significance to Arlington County. Among these are the settlement and development of an agriculturally-based nineteenth-century community, the Civil War, late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century suburbanization, and contemporary urbanization. Though the national significance of Fort C.F. Smith may overshadow the local significance of the estate, the survival of the fort is intimately and irrevocably intertwined with the estate's history.

Narrative History

The land on which Fort C.F. Smith Park is located was encompassed in lands owned by George Mason III, who purchased about 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity during the 1700s. Neither he, nor his son, George Mason IV, builder of Gunston Hall and author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, made any significant developments on the land. In 1791, the area now known as Arlington County was included within the 100-square mile diamond set aside for the new capital city. A year after the new city was planned, George Mason died, and the land transferred to his son, General John Mason.[4]

John Mason invested heavily in the new capital. He founded the Bank of Columbia in 1793 in Georgetown, and served as president of the Potowmack Company, the predecessor of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Mason was bankrupted when the Bank of Columbia collapsed in 1833. His land in the project vicinity, which encompassed about 672 acres, was acquired by the Bank of the United States.[5]

In 1835 Louis Carberry surveyed Mason's tract and subdivided it into 26 lots and 43 quarry lots along the river. Seven years after the Carberry survey, Judson Mitchell bought three lots: Lot 16, 20 and 21. The 38.2-acre Lot 20 and the 111-acre Lot 21 encompassed the 149.2 acres that would remain intact as the Jewell tract until 1887, when it was subdivided as the Ivanwold development.[6]

William Jewell period (1848-1862)

In 1847, the portion of Washington, D.C. west of the Potomac River was retroceded to Virginia, and the new Virginia territory was called Alexandria County. A year after the retrocession, William Jewell purchased lots 20, 21, and 16, now located within the new Virginia county, from Judson Mitchell. Jewell was resident of Georgetown and used the property as a farm retreat. According to an 1877 testimony by Jewell's sons, William Jewell planted trees on the tract between 1840 and 1845, and was "very particular as to what type trees to plant." This statement seems to suggest that Jewell used the property prior to purchasing it. The farm was located about 1¼ miles from the Aqueduct Bridge, which had been constructed between Georgetown and Rosslyn between 1833 and 1843 and would have provided the Jewells with easy access from their home in Georgetown to the farm.[7]

William Jewell wrote his will six years after he bought the property. In it he directed that Lot 16 be sold as soon as possible after his death and that lots 20 and 21, which he called "Robin Hood," be for the sole use and benefit of his wife, Elizabeth. The following year, in 1856, William Jewell died.[8]

The 1860 census appears to indicate that Jewell's wishes were at least partially fulfilled, since his wife, Elizabeth, resided in Alexandria County, most likely on the farm. She lived in a household headed by her son, Henry Clay Jewell, who was listed as a farmer with real estate worth $10,000. Henry Clay and his wife, also named Elizabeth, did not have any children at the time. George (40) and Annie (35) Jewell, also listed in the household, were most likely Henry's brother and sister or sister-in-law. The family probably resided in the 2½-story, 40-by-16-foot frame dwelling that Thomas Jewell claimed was built on the farm around 1858. The dwelling was frame with a stone foundation and had a back building that measured 38 by 14 feet. The property also included a 70-by-40-foot frame barn with a stone foundation.[9]

Before the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Thomas Jewell moved to the farm and Henry Clay Jewell moved to Georgetown. According to his 1877 testimony, Henry Clay lived in Georgetown during the war. When the federal government took over the property to build Fort C.F. Smith on the premises, Thomas was ordered to leave, and during the commotion, his house was robbed and one of his children or grandchildren died. Thomas Jewell's 1877 map of the farm shows the main house and several outbuildings and fence lines (Figure 10). The army left the barn standing until 1864 at which time it was taken down and moved to Fort Albany. During the war, Thomas Jewell worked in the Quartermasters Department and at least one of his sons, Theodore, joined the

Navy in 1861 at the age of about 16.

Thomas Jewell's sister Elizabeth Dawson and her husband remained on the adjacent farm throughout the war.[10]

Civil War (1861-1865)

On April 15, 1861, just one day after the surrender of Fort Sumter, General-in-Chief Winfield Scott told an apprehensive and concerned President Abraham Lincoln that Washington, D.C., was "not a defensible city." Many observers thought the city was accessible to an enemy from any side. Unlike other national capitals, Washington never contained large numbers of troops for garrison or parade forces. Sprawling along the low lying banks of the dark muddy Potomac River, the city had no natural defenses. The only troops located near the capital were 300 or 400 marines at the marine barracks, and three officers and fifty-three men working in the ordnance department at the Washington Arsenal. [11]

When Virginia voted to secede from the Union on April 17, 1861, the nation's capital was suddenly vulnerable to attack. A large portion of the city and nearly all the buildings occupied by the executive branches of the government could be shelled or reached by artillery fire from the heights of Arlington only two miles away. President Lincoln and his advisors quickly realized that Arlington Heights and the city of Alexandria would have to be occupied to ensure the safety of the capital.[12]

At 2:00 a.m. on May 24, 1861, eight Federal regiments crossed the river and took up positions in Virginia. Federal troops occupied Arlington Heights and the city of Alexandria and began erecting fortifications to defend Washington. Among the earliest earthworks were Fort Corcoran, Fort Haggerty, and Fort Bennett, which guarded the Georgetown Aqueduct. Fort Runyon and Fort Albany covered the Long Bridge and Fort Ellsworth established a point of strength over the city of Alexandria.[13]

During the next few months, all efforts were directed towards completing these defensive points. Little thought was given to more general studies or reconnaissance for planning a larger defensive network.[14] In July of 1861, the Union disaster at the Battle of Bull Run created awareness that the capital was still inadequately protected. It became obvious to military authorities that a more elaborate system of formal protection would have to be constructed for Washington. Concentration upon fort construction was pushed rapidly after General George B. McClellan assumed command. He immediately noted the pressing need to protect the government and to free his field army for active campaigning. Undaunted by the great circumference of the city, he endorsed proposals for a system of forts, lunettes, redoubts, and batteries mounting nearly 300 guns.

In August 1861, General McClellan placed Colonel (later Major General) John G. Barnard in charge of the construction project for the fortifications. Barnard was 46 years old, slightly deaf, but had graduated second in his class from the United States Military Academy in 1833. He was to become the "Father of

the Defenses of Washington."[15] Barnard immediately pursued the task of completing and perfecting the forts along Arlington Heights. The initial works were placed to guard major roads or bridges, and later, when time permitted, additional forts strengthened weak or exposed areas of the line. Lines of rifle trenches, massive earthworks, and military roads were located with little regard for cultivated fields, orchards, or homes. Despite injustices to local property owners, military authorities felt that such drastic action was dictated in the interest of national security.

Low water in the Potomac River during the late summer and fall of 1861, caused engineer officers to reevaluate the urgency of fortifying northern approaches to Washington. Again, the citizen soldier went to work with pick and shovel building earthen embankments to protect to the capital. By early 1862, a total of 48 works encircled the city. [16]

The engineers based their work on D. H. Mahan's, *A Complete Treatise on Field Fortification* (1836). Generally, the main forts were placed nearly one half-mile apart and were constructed with parapets twelve to eighteen feet thick on exposed fronts. Surrounding each work was an *abattis* of cut trees entwined and placed with branches sharpened and pointing away from the fort. The forts existed in a great variety of shapes and sizes. Forts south of the Potomac River were usually larger because they guarded the supposedly more dangerous front. Artillery in the works was designed to fire through embrasures or *en barbette*. Armament consisted chiefly of 24 and 32 pounder cannons mounted on cumbersome seacoast carriages. There were, however, limited numbers of 24 pounder siege guns, parrott rifles, and field guns of a lighter caliber. Magazines for 100 rounds of ammunition were provided in each fort. Most forts also contained support buildings such as barracks, mess houses, guard houses, officers quarters, and a well for water.[17]

In the spring of 1862, General McClellan sought to move the army southward to the Virginia Peninsula to attack Richmond, Virginia. President Lincoln agreed to the Peninsula Campaign stipulating that Washington should be left secure against Confederate attack. A council of McClellan's corps commanders stated that fifty-five thousand men were to defend the city. Before General McClellan's departure on April 1, he reported 73,000 men available to protect the capital. Included were 35,000 soldiers in the Shenandoah Valley. Lincoln became alarmed, when he learned the next day that only 19,000 "new and imperfectly disciplined" men were on duty in Washington's defenses. In the President's mind, the men in the Shenandoah Valley could hardly constitute a reliable guard for the city. Much to McClellan's consternation, two Federal corps scheduled for the Peninsula were withheld by President Lincoln and ordered to remain in front of Washington.[18]

President Lincoln's conservative decision was based on sound judgment. Washington's defenses appeared strong, but they were hardly impregnable without troops to defend them. News of recent victories at Forts Henry and Donelson in the West, and promises of victory by General McClellan in Virginia affected public opinion. Reflecting this mood, Congress appropriated $150,000 for completing

the existing defenses, but added the provision that no part of the sum could be used for new construction.[19]

Stonewall Jackson's movements in the Shenandoah Valley during the summer heightened concern about the inadequacy of Washington's existing defenses. By August and September 1862, General McClellan's campaign against Richmond had floundered on the Virginia Peninsula. Washington's situation approached crisis proportions as the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia moved to within one day's march of the hills that overlooked the capital. The Federal defeat at the Second Battle of Bull Run and Lee's invasion of Maryland seemed to imperil the city. However, Lee recognized that 73,000 Federal soldiers, in addition to the fortifications, posed a formidable obstacle standing before Washington. After the Battle of Antietam, Federal leaders once again called for reevaluation of the defenses of Washington. Unmanageable artillery in the forts, wide gaps between individual works, and the need for adequate river defenses were among the more obvious concerns.[20]

On October 25, 1862, a commission was created by Secretary of War Stanton to study the defenses. Its members included the following brigadier generals: Joseph G. Totten, Chief of Engineers; W.F. Barry, Chief of Artillery; J.G. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Washington defenses; Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster General; and G.W. Cullum, Chief of Staff to the General-in-Chief.[21]

After two months of study, the commission reported that the defenses required: 25,000 infantry for garrisons, 9,000 artillerymen, and 3,000 cavalry. An additional force of 25,000 men could be maintained to maneuver outside the defenses against enemy attack. Additional recommendations were made concerning new construction which was vigorously pursued during 1863, while the Army of the Potomac went through the ill fated campaigns near Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. The Potomac River remained a gap in the defense system until 1863, when Battery Rodgers and Fort Foote across the river were constructed. A threat of attack from water existed as long as European powers showed a willingness to aid the Confederate cause.[22]

As a result of the commission's report, two new fortifications were constructed along the Arlington line. Fort Whipple was built northwest of Arlington House, and Fort C.F. Smith was built near "Red House" located near Spout Run (Figure 5; Photo A). Barnard described these forts as, "the most perfect and beautiful specimens of what may be called 'semi-permanent' field works" during the time period.[23]

Fort C.F. Smith was constructed to extend the line of forts to the Potomac River and to command a Spout Run tributary ravine not covered by the guns of Fort Strong (DeKalb) that ran south from Spout Run almost in front of Fort Strong. Along with Forts Strong, Morton, and Woodbury, Fort Smith functioned as part of the outer perimeter defenses that protected the Aqueduct Bridge of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (Figure 5).[24] In the winter of 1861-1862, the water in the aqueduct canal was drained and its trough converted into a double track wagon road with a covering of four-inch-wide planks. Barnard noted

in his report that, "C.F. Smith was carefully planned and constructed after our latest models."[25] The fort was unflanked and the design of the trace was governed by the topography and required directions of fire.

The fort was first called the "fort at Red House" or "Fort McDowell," but in June 1863, it was named to honor Major General Charles Ferguson Smith. Charles Ferguson Smith, was born in Philadelphia on April 24, 1807. The son of an army surgeon, he graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1825. He graduated nineteenth in a class of 37 and was commissioned an artillery officer. Four years later, he returned to West Point and served for the next 13 years as an instructor, adjutant, and commandant of cadets. It was during this period that young cadets like Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman began to view Smith as an ideal example of a career soldier.

During the war with Mexico (1846-1848) Charles F. Smith achieved an outstanding reputation for bravery and leadership in both Zachary Taylor's and Winfield Scott's armies. He was brevetted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterrey, Contreras and Churubusco. After the city of Mexico was taken on September 14, 1847, he commanded the military police guard in the city until 1848.

After a career commanding armies in the West, Smith returned to Washington, D.C., at the outbreak of the Civil War. Embroiled in politics, Smith's views angered some influential politicians and he was soon relegated to recruiting duties in New York after briefly commanding the Department of Washington for two weeks in April 1861.

Major General John C. Fremont used his political influence to have Smith promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers and transferred to his western command. Saved from oblivion, Charles F. Smith joined Major General Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Mississippi in January 1862 for the historic campaign to capture Forts Henry and Donelson. In the course of operations, Smith came under the command of his former students, Grant and Sherman.

On February 15, 1862, during the siege of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, Smith led a charge at the head of his 3rd Division that breached the Confederate defenses and was largely responsible for the Confederate surrender. When Confederate forces asked for terms of surrender, Smith counseled Grant to offer no terms except "unconditional and immediate surrender." Grant's famous dispatch made "Unconditional Surrender Grant" a household name throughout the North.

Charles F. Smith was promoted to major general on March 21, 1862, and was temporary placed in charge of the army when Grant was accused of drunkenness. During this period, Smith supervised the movement of the army to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. While jumping into a small boat, he slipped and badly scraped his shin. The wound became septic and the general was bedridden. He was taken to Grant's Headquarters in Savannah,

leg infection aggravated by dysentery. His body was taken back to Philadelphia where he was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. [26]

On May 30, 1863, Brigadier General John G. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Defenses, wrote to Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman, commanding the Department of Washington. Barnard's simple correspondence recommended the names of new fortifications around Washington that would memorialize distinguished Union officers who died during the war. Included in the list was the name "Fort C.F. Smith."

Construction on Fort C.F. Smith began early in 1863 on the land owned by the Jewell family. After the war, in 1877, 65-year-old Thomas Jewell testified that he lived on the property with his family until "the soldiers robbed my house and ordered me off."[27] His two-and-one-half story frame house was used as a headquarters until the structure was demolished because it was positioned within the boundaries of the fort ditch. During the war Jewell's outbuildings were destroyed, his farm tools taken, and the barn was taken down and moved to Fort Albany in 1864.

Considered a lunette, a work consisting of two faces and two parallel flanks, Fort C.F. Smith's perimeter was 368 yards and had gun emplacements for twenty-two cannons (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4). Quartermaster property listed at the fort on May 10, 1865, included three barracks, two mess houses, cook houses, Ordnance Sergeant's house, a guard house and officers quarters (Figure 4). From the top of the south magazine the distance to the Capitol was 7,887.2 yards. [28] The fort's armaments evolved and changed during the war, but in 1865 it included:

One 8-inch Sea Coast Howitzer
Three 12-Pounder Howitzers
Four 24-Pounders on Siege Guns
Two 10-Pound Parrott Rifles
Six 4 1/2-inch Rodman Guns
Three 8-inch Siege Mortars
Six vacant platforms[29]

The different types of ordnance in the fort served three major functions. The 24-pounder siege guns and the 4 1/2-inch rodman guns fired heavy projectiles at long range enemy targets. The 8-inch and 12-pounder howitzers were used for mid-range targets and fired projectiles at a higher trajectory over small hills in rolling terrain. When firing canister, the cannons functioned like huge shotguns which was highly effective against attacking troops. The 8-inch siege mortars used a high angle of fire to reach target behind obstructions or in deep ravines where troops might mass before an attack.

The work force for the defenses normally relied on troop details, contrabands, or as a last resort, hired laborers. The withdrawal of potential combat troops for the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863, produced some labor shortages. General Barnard was forced to employ 1000 hired civilians to

complete work recommended by Secretary Stanton's commission. Common laborers received from $1.00 to $1.25 per day. Foremen commanded $2.50 per day. [30]As late as May 22, 1863, Barnard complained to Mayor General Heintzelman, "My pay-rolls for hired labor were, for the month of April, over $30,000. . . Fort McDowell (or the fort at the red house) is defensible, and can receive its armament. I shall be obliged probably to defer the construction of bomb-proofs."[31] Entrenching tools listed in correspondence as of June 25, 1863, showed that Fort C.F. Smith had on hand:

91	Picks	6	Mattocks
20	Shovels	20	Long Handled Shovels
22	Spades	60	Axes
60	Crow Bars	60	Gabion Knives
60	Scythes and Sheathes	60	Bush Hooks
2	Tape Lines	2	Dirt Lines
6	Rammers	6	Templates
25	Wheel Barrows	25	Water Potts[32]
25	Garden Rakes		

Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania caused concern in the Defenses of Washington as the Confederate army passed west of the city in June 1863. Engineer officer, Lieutenant Colonel B.S. Alexander writing to General Barnard on July 2, stated: "Sir: The frequently recurring alarms on the south side of the river have created a nervous apprehension of danger in the minds of our hired laborers, and many of them have in consequence left work. I understand that a large number have determined to leave today."[33] When news of the Federal victory at Gettysburg reached Washington the threat of a serious attack on the capital diminished .

During the summer and fall 1863, work on Fort C.F. Smith and the other forts in the defenses continued. By October, General Barnard was able to report to Secretary of War Stanton:

> Fort C.F. Smith, commenced last winter, was in readiness early this spring. It is a powerful work, and is essentially complete. The various works on the line south of the Potomac, from Fort Lyon to Fort C.F. Smith, have with few exceptions, undergone important improvements.[34]

By the end of year, 60 forts, 93 batteries, and 837 guns encircled Washington. Twenty-three thousand men were in position to man the defenses. A connected system of fortifications now existed by which every important point, at 800- to 1000-yard intervals, was occupied by an enclosed fort. Rifle trenches for two ranks of men, connected the whole perimeter.[35]

The soldiers who served in the defenses of Washington and Fort C.F. Smith saw little, if any, actual fighting during the early years of the war. In his memoir, *In the Defenses of Washington, or Sunshine in a Soldier's Life*, enlisted man Stephen Blanding wrote, "With the exception of drilling, guard mounting, and inspection of knapsacks, we had but little to do, and the time passed pleasantly enough, each day shortening our term of service."[36] Heavy artillery regiments did receive infantry and bayonet exercise in addition to artillery drill. A typical day might include a wake-up call at 4:40 a.m., four to six drills per day in both heavy and light artillery, dress parade, meals and taps at 9:30 or 10:00 p.m. The soldier's biggest enemy was camp disease such as malaria and typhoid, and handling live ammunition. [37]

During the war, the commander of each post was required to complete a monthly return showing the number of men present and absent for each regiment, battalion, and company at the post and naming all the officers assigned to duty there. The post returns for Fort C.F. Smith have been lost. The following list of units stationed at the fort during the Civil War was extracted from a variety of sources. It should not be considered complete:

5th New York Heavy Artillery, Company M[38]	May - October 1863
2nd New York Heavy Artillery,	March 1864,
Cos. I, K, L[39]	August 1865-October 1865
164th Ohio Infantry[40]	May 11, 1864-August 1864
1st Battery Maine Light Artillery, "A"[41]	April 21, 1864-July 11, 1864
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, "H"[42]	July 10, 1864-October 16, 1864
6th Regiment Massachusetts Militia (100 Days)[43]	July 23, 1864-August 21, 1864
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery[44]	May 24, 1865-July 19, 1865
Battery "D" Maryland Light Artillery[45]	June 1865
2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery[46]	May 17-27, 1864

By 1864, the citizens of Washington felt the defenses were capable of meeting any threat. On March 9, officers garrisoned in fortifications were ordered to provide a written report on their commands. Major M.A. McKay commanding the 2nd Battalion, 2nd New York Artillery, described Fort C.F. Smith and noted:

> "The road leading to Fort C.F. Smith is outside the rifle pits fronting Forts Woodbury and Strong. . . In case of an attack there is no means of supplying this garrison with rations except by pack mules across two ravines. There is no well of water inside the fort, all the water being brought from the outside. The only supply being a small spring unequal to the wants of the garrison. . . Requisition in ordnance office for 4, 8-inch siege mortars, their equipment's and ammunition, and a complete set of implements for mechanical maneuvering since Feb. 1, 1864 and requisition has also been made for ten days commissary stores for the garrison.[47]

Within a week after the report was received, Lieutenant Colonel B.S. Alexander noted on a memorandum that the well in Fort C.F. Smith was "now being dug."[48] The well remains, a wide depression, are visible in Photos 10 and 11.

At the end of March 1864, Captain F.B. Munther oversaw the inspection of the forts south of the Potomac River. His report dated March 22, 1864, listed the following items for Fort C.F. Smith:

a. Abattis are not yet tied to each other in all places, but workmen of the garrison were found engaged in this work.
b. Exterior slopes of parapets want sodding; slopes of counterscarps and scarps to be regraded
c. Terreplein of Fort to be graveled
d. A well of 12 feet diameter; now about 26 feet deep, is in the course of construction; it is to be about 70 feet deep.
e. The bombproof has no defensive arrangements in its rearwalls.
f. The two powder magazines want better doors.[49]

During May, Captain and Chief Signal Officer William B. Roe commanded the signal detachment in the Defenses of Washington. Station No. 2 was located at Fort C.F. Smith under the direction of Lieutenant John C. Abbott. By May 14, communications were opened between Forts Lyon and Smith. The officers were required to practice at least three hours a day. During the month, 28 official messages were sent through the line.[50]

In April 1865, Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox ended the war. Washington's defense system at the time of Lee's surrender was impressive: 68 enclosed forts and batteries supported by 93 unarmed batteries for field guns. The total perimeter of fort walls approached 13 miles; 1,400 gun emplacements had been built in the system, of which 807 artillery emplacements were actually mounted, and 98 mortars. The system contained 20 miles of rifle trenches and 32 miles of military roads and seven blockhouses.[51] For a period of time in June 1865, the War Department directed that 25 of the forts should be maintained. Fort C.F. Smith was included in this list. The rest of the forts were abandoned and the land restored to the rightful owners.[52]

At the end of the war, members of the 9th New York Heavy Artillery that served with the VI Corps marched to Fort Totten in the defenses of Washington to muster out of service and return home. Soldiers from the regiment whose term of service with the government had not expired were transferred to Companies I, K, L, and M, 2nd New York Heavy Artillery under the command of Major Sullivan B. Lamoreaux. Companies I, K, and L were stationed at Fort C.F. Smith through September 1865, and continued to maintain the fort.

On July 29, a summer storm passed through the area with high winds, rain, and "robin-egg size hail." The winds blew down buildings at several forts including several barracks at Fort C.F. Smith. The soldier's put up their tents on the platform foundations of the barracks. [53]

Guarding Fort C.F. Smith in peacetime tested soldiers' patience. One soldier recalled:

> If there had been a thousand years of life before us and we had no definite plans in living, the stay in these forts might have been enjoyed. As it was there was a dull succession of inspections, parades of all sorts and the make-believe guard-duty that was hardly creditable to any one concerned. The constant query with us was, "What are we here for?"[54]

In August, companies I, K, and L posed in the fort for photographs (Photos A, B, C). Company officers also had their images recorded (Photo D). Finally, the regiment was dismissed by Special Order No. 220, dated September 8, 1865.[55]

The disposal work progressed through the fall of 1865. The Engineers sold used lumber, timber, and hardware as well as tools at public auctions. Listed in the November report for additional forts dismantled and material, per Special Order 555, was the name of Fort C.F. Smith.[56]

Post War Jewell Period (1866-1887)

In 1877, Thomas Jewell petitioned the Southern Claims Commission for $17,123.05 in damages made to "wood, dwellings, trees, buildings, forage, vegetables etc." on the property by the federal government during the war. Testimonial statements were given by Thomas and Henry Clay Jewell as well as Thomas Jewell's 32-year old son Theodore F. Jewell, who was a Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. Navy, and resided in Annapolis; George Beall, a Georgetown resident and friend of the Jewell family; and Alexander Jones, a former soldier who worked at the fort and witnessed the demolition of the Jewell farm. As a result of the claim, the Jewell's were awarded $4,887.34 as compensation for the damage.[57]

Thomas Jewell testified that he purchased five or six of the buildings that remained on the site after it was abandoned by the federal government, and Henry Clay Jewell stated that the family "paid $400 for Fort Smith."[58] By these statements, the brothers were likely explaining to the commission that they purchased the rights to salvage any of the remaining wood or structures that the federal government left on their property. In many cases, property owners who salvaged these materials did so in lieu of making later claims for damages. By paying for these materials, the Jewells retained the right to later sue the government for the damage done to their farm during the war. From 1865 to 1870, the Jewell property

was assessed for "improvements" or buildings with a total value of $500, which could have accounted for the fort buildings, or for other structures that remained on or were added to the farm.

Although Thomas Jewell told the Southern Claims Commission that he lived in Georgetown, the 1870 Census, as well as city directories throughout the 1870s and 1880s indicate that he resided in Alexandria County, probably on the fort property. The tax record supports the theory that the property was being developed during this period since between 1870 and 1873, the assessed improvements on the property doubled in value, from $500 to $1,000.[59]

The year after their testimony, Thomas and Henry Clay Jewell apparently embarked upon a new business venture, leaving their respective jobs as employees of the Patent Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In 1878, both were listed in Boyd's City Directory as florists. Called Jewell & Co., the company was comprised of Thomas and Henry Clay Jewell and Z.G. Wilson. A small advertisement in the directory stated that the business included "Florists, Landscape Gardeners, and Nurserymen etc," and that its nurseries and greenhouses were located at "Vancluse, (Brooks Station), and Alexandria Co. Va. near Washington." The company's store and offices were located at 1435 Pennsylvania Avenue in the new Corcoran Office Building, which had been completed in 1875 on the northeast corner of 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.[60]

By the next year, Jewell and Company appears to have dissolved, but Thomas Jewell remained in business by himself in an office and salesroom at 604 14th Street, just around the corner from the Corcoran Building. He placed a half-page advertisement in the 1879 city directory that announced "Orders for Boquets (sic), Wreaths, Plants, and Bulbous Roots of all descriptions promptly filled at lowest rates. Roses a specialty. Greenhouses, Alexandria County, Virginia."[61]

Thomas Jewell's business venture appears to have been short-lived, however, since he did not appear at all in the 1880 directory. The following year, the value of the improvements on his land fell in assessed value from $1,000 to $800. Tax records indicate that Thomas Jewell's son, Theodore, acquired six acres of the family tract in 1880. He was not taxed for any improvements on the parcel until 1884, although during this period the adjacent 140-acre tract was assessed for an improvement worth $800. In 1884, however, Theodore Jewell, was assessed for an $800 improvement on his six-acre tract, while no improvements were listed on the 140-acre tract.[62] Although this switch may have been the result of a clerical error, or the simultaneous demolition of one building and the construction of another, it might also indicate that a building on the 140-acre tract was moved in 1884 to Theodore Jewell's six-acre portion of the property.

Ivanwold Syndicate (1887-1897)

By 1887 William Jewell's surviving heirs, Anne J. Mitchell, Henry Clay Jewell, trustees of his estate, and Edith Jewell, sold all of the 149-acre Jewell estate, as well as the improvements on it, which were assessed at $800, to Abram F. Barker. Five months later, Barker, a carpenter who lived in southwest Washington, sold the property to two Washington lawyers, William A. Gordon and John C. Heald. In 1888, Barker, Heald, and Gordon as well as Charles S. Bradley, Oliver Thompson, and George Deming formed a voluntary association, known as the Ivanwold Syndicate. Deming, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, was the only member of the association who was not a Washingtonian.[63]

It is likely that the objective of the syndicate was to subdivide the 149-acre Jewell tract into a suburban housing development. Two hundred forty certificates of stock were sold at $250 each, and by 1891, roads had been platted on the property (Figure 13). James E. Clements published a map in 1891 that showed the gridded streets of Ivanwold as well as at least 18 other subdivisions in Alexandria and Fairfax counties. Investors throughout the Washington area were trying to capitalize on Washington's increased popularity and prosperity during this post-war period. The development of street cars and trains allowed people to reside farther from the inner city, which was increasingly seen as an unhealthy place to live. The text on Clement's map states "As the United States becomes more populous, just in proportion will the capital city of the nation expand and become greater in area, making the land near and around it more and more valuable for subdivision into villa sites, and building lots and for suburban residences, stock, dairy, fruit, poultry and gardening farms. These lands can be bought very cheap and on easy terms, especially on the west side of the Potomac River, west and northwest and in full view of Washington, in that section known as Alexandria County."[64]

Deming/Yates (1893-1924)

Between 1893 and 1897, the Jewell land owned by the Ivanwold Syndicate was sold and the syndicate effectively disbanded even though two purchases for the majority of the land were made by two members of the syndicate, George Deming and Charles Bradley. However, the first sale was to a non-syndicate member. In 1893, Robert Lamborn of New York purchased a 94,950 square-foot tract in Ivanwold for $15,000. The boundaries of this parcel, which was located slightly east of the present main dwelling, were defined by four of the roads planned for the subdivision. No evidence suggests that Lamborn, who died in 1895, ever occupied the property, but his estate was assessed for a $500 improvement on the property from 1897 until 1903.[65]

In 1894, George Deming purchased a 13.64-acre parcel that surrounded Lamborn's property on all sides but the south, which was defined by Malvern Avenue (present 24th Street). Deming increased the size of his tract in 1895 with the purchase of an additional parcel from Gordon and Heald. [66]

In 1897 Deming was assessed for an improvement worth $1,500 on his 15-acre parcel. The improvement on Lamborn's property appears to be located on one of the planned Ivanwold Streets, Orchard Street. The dotted tract running to the south of the building runs roughly on alignment with Malvern Avenue (present 24th Street). The improvement made to Deming's property is that shown to the west on the map, and was within the six-acre portion of Deming's property that was purchased by S. Louise Doubleday in 1898.[67] By 1900, Lamborn's heirs owned a 2.1-acre tract with and improvement assessed at $500, while neither Deming's 9.1-acre tract (reduced by the sale to Doubleday) nor Bradley's 122-acre tract appeared to have contained any improvements.

The tax record confirms Ernest Hendry's recollection of a major building campaign on the property around the turn of the century: In the 1902 land tax book, George Deming was assessed $1,000 for an improvement built on his 9.1-acre parcel the previous year. After the construction of the dwelling, the Deming property was expanded through several subsequent purchases. In 1902, Deming purchased the 94,950-square-foot tract and its $500 improvement from Lamborn's heirs for $3,000. The following year, he purchased 8.96 more acres to the west of his tract from Charles Bradley. By 1905 tax records indicate the improvement on the Lamborn tract was gone.[68]

When George Deming died intestate between 1904 and 1907, his sons, Paul and George, and his daughter, Elizabeth Deming Yates, inherited the property. During his lifetime, tax records listed George Deming variously as a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, Washington, D.C., and Alexandria County, indicating that if he lived on the property at all, it was not a primary residence. Elizabeth Yates, born in 1870 in Ohio, and her husband Alonzo, born in New York in 1869, appear to have been the members of the family who permanently resided in the Washington area during this period. It is possible that Elizabeth and Alonzo Yates occupied the dwelling on the Deming property, perhaps from the time it was improved in 1901. The fact that Alonzo Yates was listed in the 1920 census as a retired architect allows for speculation that he may have designed the original dwelling or additions to the earlier Jewell house. [69]

In 1907, the owners of the land in the project area agreed to abolish the planned Ivanwold development. After the annulment of the lot lines and roads platted by the Ivanwold Syndicate, the new group of parcels as was dedicated as Woodmont. [70] By this time, the 22.29-acre tract containing Fort C.F. Smith had taken, for the most part, its present form.

In 1909 Elizabeth's brothers and their wives sold her their claims to the property. Within the next five years, Elizabeth and Alonzo made additions to the property that raised the assessed value of its improvements to $1,200.[71]

By 1920, the Yates property was assessed with improvements valued at $1,500. In 1924, the Yates made considerable improvements to the property, raising the assessed value of the improvements to $2,500. The same year, they sold the 22.29-acre tract to Charles R. Lindsay, Jr.[72]

Charles R. Lindsay, Jr., Period (1924-1927)

Charles R. Lindsay, Jr., was president of the Lindsay Light Company in Chicago, and made his permanent residence in the elegant Chicago suburb of St. Charles.[73] Although Anne and Ernest Hendry both recall that Lindsay came to Washington during World War I to advise Herbert Hoover, who was Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of Commerce, no information in either the Hoover or Wilson papers indicates that he was formally employed by either man. Correspondence between the Lindsays and the Hoovers does suggest that the two families had a warm friendship that spanned from about 1917 until the 1940s.[74]

According to the Hendrys, the Lindsays made extensive alterations to the house soon after its purchase, and built the cottage to the west of the house as a place to live during the construction (Photo 20). Anne Hendry claims that they added porches and a suite of rooms to the first floor and modernized existing bathrooms and added new ones. One letter dated January 26, 1926, written on paper with the engraved letterhead "*Idlewild,* Rosslyn, Virginia," describes the Lindsay's gratitude to Mrs. Hoover for the use of her box at the opera. Later that year, Charles Lindsay wrote to Hoover, about the "demoralization" of American Industry due to the flood of cheaply produced German Incandescent Gas Mantles and Thorium Nitrate in the domestic market. In the letter, he asks for Hoover's reply stating, "I will be at home, Rosslyn, Virginia from July 1st to July 10th."[75]

The Hendrys also claimed that the Hoovers were the Lindsay's frequent guests at Idlewild, and that the property was the site of Girl Scout jamborees. These claims seem to be supported by the friendly correspondence between Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Lindsay and by their references to their active participation in the Girl Scouts of America. Also according to the Hendrys, the Lindsays held Scottish games on the property, a tradition perpetuated after Dr. Hendry bought the land. Ernest Hendry, Jr., owns a panoramic photograph taken of Scottish games held in 1928 on the property, which is identified on the picture as Idlewild.

Hendry Period (1927-1993)

In 1926, Charles R. Lindsay sold the 22.29-acre property to Robert F. Watson, who in turn sold it on February 2, 1927, to Dr. Ernest D. Hendry. At the time Hendry purchased the property, Woodmont was an unincorporated town with a population of 175 with its post office located at Cherrydale.[76]

Hendry, originally from Baltimore, graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical College and moved to Washington to begin his medical practice. At first, Hendry lived above his practice and patients called at all hours of the day. Seeking a residence separate from his office, but within short commuting distance, Hendry bough the then-twenty-two-acre tract at Fort C.F. Smith.[77]

Although Ernest Hendry made few changes to the buildings on the property during his occupancy, which began in 1927, he planted many exotic, ornamental, and specimen trees. Many of the trees planted by Hendry have been designated as notable trees in Arlington. Today, the Hendry landscape contains an impressive collection of unusual mature trees, and is a rare large tract of open space in a heavily suburbanized county. The existing property has survived the intensive development of the region and is an island-remnant of Arlington's early twentieth-century landscape. The estate is locally significant as an early twentieth-century estate without peer in Arlington and as physical evidence of the former suburban character of Arlington during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Hendrys began renovating the house in 1988 to create an inn. Lathe and plaster walls were removed, the interior spaces were reconfigured, and new sheetrock walls were installed. A two-story building (the tractor barn) with a garage in the first floor was erected in place of the former garage or carriage house near the rear of the cottage. The Hendry's eventually sold the property to the County of Arlington in 1994. The 19-acre parcel, including its remnant earthworks, buildings, and designed landscape, has been designated Fort C.F. Smith Park.

The recreational use of the estate during the 1920s as a site for gatherings and respite from the growing city of Washington is an additional aspect of the estate's history that may contribute to its local significance. All three occupants used the property as a residence as well as a recreational farm. During the Lindsay occupancy, the property was reportedly used periodically for large gatherings such as Girl Scouts jamborees and Scottish games. The Hendrys continued to hold Scottish games on the property and also invited friends from the city to tend small gardens on the land.

The earthworks of Fort C.F. Smith are seen today through the veil of the remnant, early twentieth-century landscape, and have survived because of it. At any point during the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the property could have been subdivided and developed, as adjacent properties were, and the remnants of Fort C.F. Smith could have been lost. During at least two periods in the past hundred years, the 1890s and 1980s, this almost occurred. Fort C.F. Smith was saved first by the property's consolidation into a single estate by Deming/Yates, second by its transformation and maintenance as a garden feature within the estate landscape, third by a continuity of ownership by only three families over a hundred-year-period, and finally by its public acquisition in 1994.

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Library, West Branch, Iowa; Mr. Charles R. Lindsay, Jr., letter to Herbert Hoover (January 5, 1926). On file at Herbert Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa..

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Arlington tax parcel map sheets 33-12/33-16:04026117 and 34-13:04026121

Verbal Boundary Justification

The recommended boundaries are based on current legal boundaries and historical considerations. All documented Civil War-era resources within Fort C.F. Smith Park are encompassed in the National Register boundaries. The boundaries correspond to the historic boundaries of the locally significant Hendry Estate and correspond with the present legal boundaries of the entire 19-acre Fort C.F. Smith Park parcel.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Map

Washington West 7.5' U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle map with Fort C.F. Smith Park boundaries indicated.

Figures

1. *Fort C.F. Smith,* Drawing 170-70, plan and section (Office of the Chief Engineer [1863]).
2. *Fort C.F. Smith,* Drawing 170-72, plan and sections (Office of the Chief Engineer [1863]).
3. *Fort C.F. Smith,* Drawing 170-71, plan and sections (Office of the Chief Engineer [1863]).
4. Quartermaster Property Map at Fort C.F. Smith (U.S. Quartermaster Department 1865).
5. Detail of topographic map showing the northwest portion of the Arlington Line (Barnard 1871).
6. Location of significant archaeological resources.
7. Location of Prehistoric Period resources.
8. Location of Civil War Period resources.
9. Existing remnant earthworks at Fort C.F. Smith Park.
10. Southern Claims Commission Map of the distribution of the buildings on the William Jewell property (Jewell 1877).
11. Location plan of architectural resources at Fort C.F. Smith Park.
12. Location of Thomas Jewell Period resources.
13. Location of proposed roads related to the Ivanwold subdivision.
14. Location of Deming/Yates Period resources.
15. Location of Hendry Period resources and existing site landscape resources.
16. Photo key for current and historical views.

Photographs

A. Historical view to the west toward the east elevation of the bomb proof. Photo taken August, 1865 (U.S. AMHI 1865a).

B. Historical view to the south toward the south magazine. Photo taken August, 1865, from the top of the north magazine (U.S. AMHI 1865b).

C. Historical view to the southwest toward gun platforms 8,9, and 10. Photo taken August, 1865, from the top of the north magazine (U.S. AMHI 1865 c).
D. Historical view of headquarters building, Fort C.F. Smith. Photo taken August, 1865 (U.S. AMHI 1865d).
1. Looking northwest from terreplein to ramps and magazine.
2. Looking west/southwest toward magazine and ditch.
3. Looking west from cottage terrace to ditch.
4. Ditch at gorge on left side, looking north.
5. Looking north/northwest from north bastion to glacis.
6. Looking south from cottage to (L-R): bombproof, terreplein, gun platforms and ramps.
7. Looking north (L-R): magazine, cottage on north bastion, bombproof.
8. Looking west across magazine to northwest bastion. From cottage on north bastion.
9. Looking west toward ramps.
10. Looking north across the well to east end of north flank and tower of main house.
11. Looking northwest across well toward cottage/north bastion and modern tractor barn.
12. Main house (ca. 1870;1901;post 1925), looking northwest.
13. Main house looking southwest, probably c. 1870 gable-roofed section on right-hand side.
14. Looking east toward west elevation, main house (ca. 1870;1901;post 1925).
15. Main house, looking southwest.
16. Looking west, bankbarn (L19/E20C) with glacis and shed in background.
17. Looking west from main house view to (L-R): north bastion, cottage (c. 1925), tractor barn. (1989), bank barn (L19/E20C), and shed (E20C) on glacis.
18. Looking east/northeast from well. Vista to Georgetown includes National Cathedral and Georgetown University.
19. Vista to Georgetown from main house porch.
20. Looking northwest to cottage (c. 1925) on north bastion.
21. Looking west across meadow toward main house.
22. Looking west across meadow toward main house.
23. Looking east across ditch toward "Peace Garden."
24. Looking east across ditch from fort entrance toward the "Peace Garden."
25. Looking east, toward boxwood garden and former well structure.
26. Looking east/northeast across well (location of 20C spring house) and boxwood hedge.

All current photos taken by K. Culhane in January 1999. Negatives filed with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

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42 Rhode Island Adjutant's General Office, *Annual Report of the Adjutant General's Office of the State of Rhode Island for the Year 1865,* Vol. III (Providence: E.L. Freeman & Son, 1895), 928-929.
43 Dyer 1909, 1250
44 Ibid., 1240
45 Ibid., 1231
46 U.S. War Department (1880-1901: Series I, Vol. XXXVII, Pt. 1), 484; George Ward, *History of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery.*(Philadelphia: George Ward, 1904), 42.
47 Records of Chief Engineers, Correspondence Files, 1864: Commanding Officer's Report Fort C.F. Smith, (Record Group 77, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.).
48 Ibid., Defenses of Washington Folder.
49 Ibid., Inspection Report, South of Potomac.
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52 U.S. War Department (1880-1901:Series I, Vol. XLVI, Pt. 3:1063-1064), 1130.
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54 Ibid., 268.
55 Ibid., 267-269.
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57 Jewell 1877.
58 Jewell 1877
59 USBC 1870; City Directories [CD]1875-76, 1878-81, 1883; Jewell 1877; ACLT 1873.
60 CD 1876, 1877, 1878; Goode 1979, 342.
61 CD 1879.
62 ACLT 1884.
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64 ACDB J4:35-38; James E. Clements, "Map of Washington City and Surrounding Country," in *The Cartography of Northern Virginia,* Edited by Richard W. Stephenson (Fairfax, VA: Office of Comprehensive Planning, [1891]).
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67 ACLT 1897; McCoy 1986, 26; ACLT 1898.

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68 Ernest Hendry, videotaped interview. (Arlington County: Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development, 1995); ACLT 1902; ACDB 107:176; 110:272; ACLT 1905.

69 USBC 1920; ACDB 107:176; 110:272.

70 ACDB 117:86; 120:218

71 ACDB 119:536; USBC 1920; ACLT 1913, 1915, 1920.

72 ACDB 210:352.

73 Mayer 1995

74 Mrs. Charles R. Lindsay, Jr., letter to Mrs. Herbert Hoover. (January 5, 1933). On file at Herbert Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa.

75 Anne Hendry, Interview by Helen Blackwell, February 20, 1987 (Arlington Commission on Women Oral History Project); Mrs. Charles R. Lindsay, Jr., letter to Mrs. Herbert Hoover, (January 26, 1926) On file at Herbert Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa; Mr. Charles R. Lindsay, Jr., letter to Herbert Hoover (January 5, 1926). On file at Herbert Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa..

76 Abbott 1990; ACDB 280:198; CD 1927.

77 Hendry 1987.

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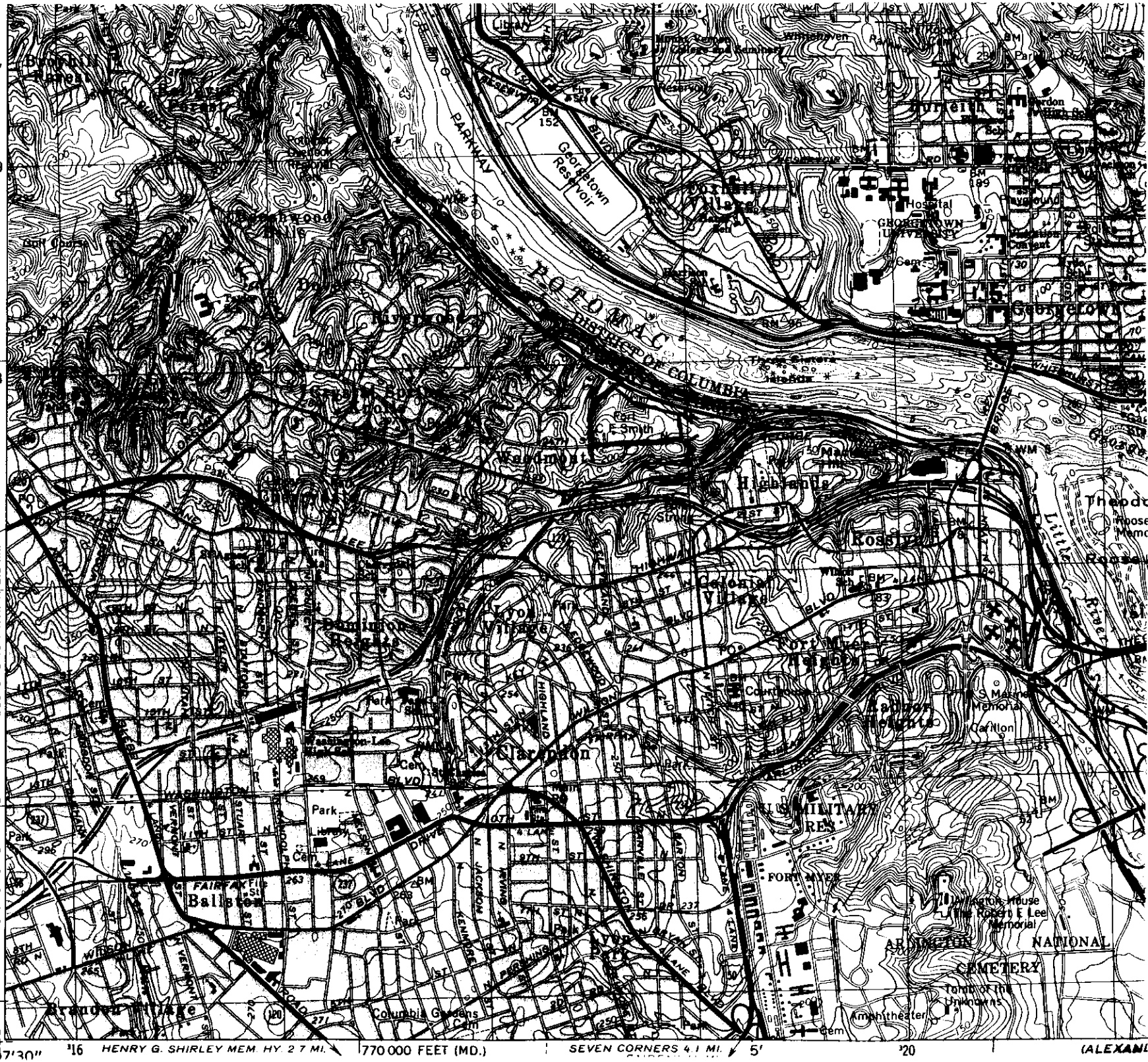
55'
4309
4308
4306
380 000 FEET
(MD.)
38°52'30"
77°07'30"
16
HENRY G. SHIRLEY MEM. HY 2.7 MI.
770 000 FEET (MD.)
SEVEN CORNERS 4.1 MI.
5'
20
(ALEXANDRIA)
WARRENTON 38 MI.
FALLS CHURCH (VA. 7) 2.8 MI.
E. FALLS CHURCH 2.1 MI.
POTOMAC
District of Columbia
Georgetown Reservoir
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
Hospital
Georgetown
Three Sisters Islands
Rosslyn
Highlands
Gelston Village
Lyon Village
Dominion Heights
Fort Myer Heights
Arlington Heights
Clarendon
Ballston
Lyon Park
Brandon Village
Columbia Gardens
U.S. MILITARY RES.
FORT MYER
Washington House
The Robert E. Lee Memorial
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY
Tomb of the Unknowns
Amphitheater
Carillon
Little Rosslyn
Theodore Roosevelt Memorial
Bridge
Parkway
Boulevard
Lee Highway
Wilson Blvd
Washington Blvd
Fairfax St
Glebe Rd
Jackson St
Kenmore St
Pershing Drive
Highland St
Lee Hwy
Park
Cem
Reservoir
Water Tower
Fire Tower
Lookout Tower
Radio Tower
Tank
Sch
Church
Hotel
Playground
Stadium
Golf Course
Bridge
Ferry
Wharf
Pier
Dam
Spillway
Weir
Ruins
Mine
Quarry
Pit
Cut
Fill
Levee
Dike
Jetty
Breakwater
Seawall
Pipeline
Power Line
Fence
Wall
Gate
Cattle Guard
Bridge
Culvert
Ford
Footbridge
Trail
Road
Highway
Railroad
Tunnel
Underpass
Overpass
Interchange
Intersection
Crossing
Junction
Terminal
Station
Stop
Shelter
Building
Ruins
Foundation
Cellar
Chimney
Tank
Silo
Barn
Shed
Garage
Factory
Mill
Warehouse
Office
Store
Shop
Restaurant
Hotel
Motel
Inn
Cabin
Camp
Lodge
Resort
Park
Recreation
Playground
Stadium
Golf Course
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Water Tower
Fire Tower
Lookout Tower
Radio Tower
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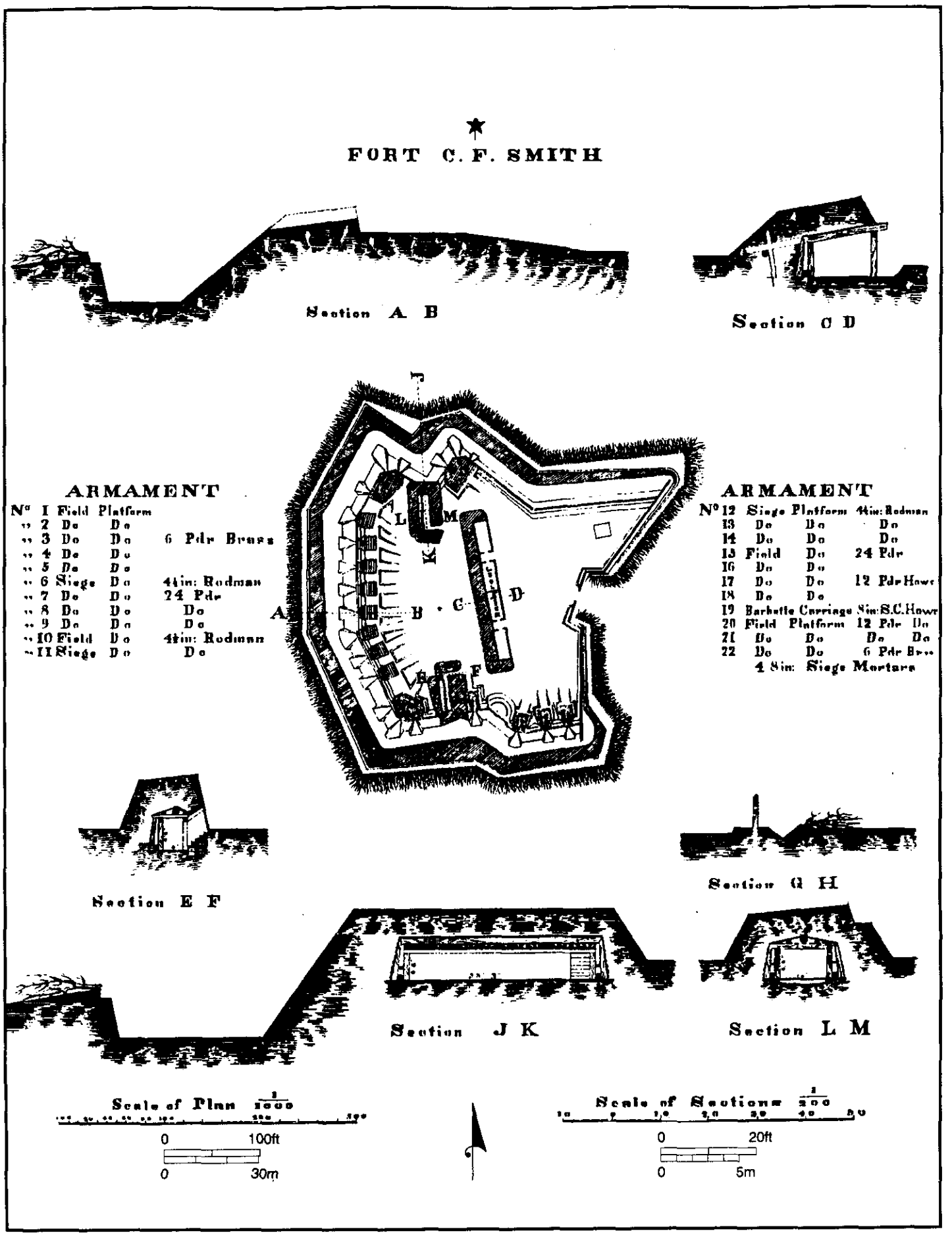

Figure 1. *Fort C. F. Smith*, Drawing 170-70, plan and sections (Office of the Chief Engineer 1863).

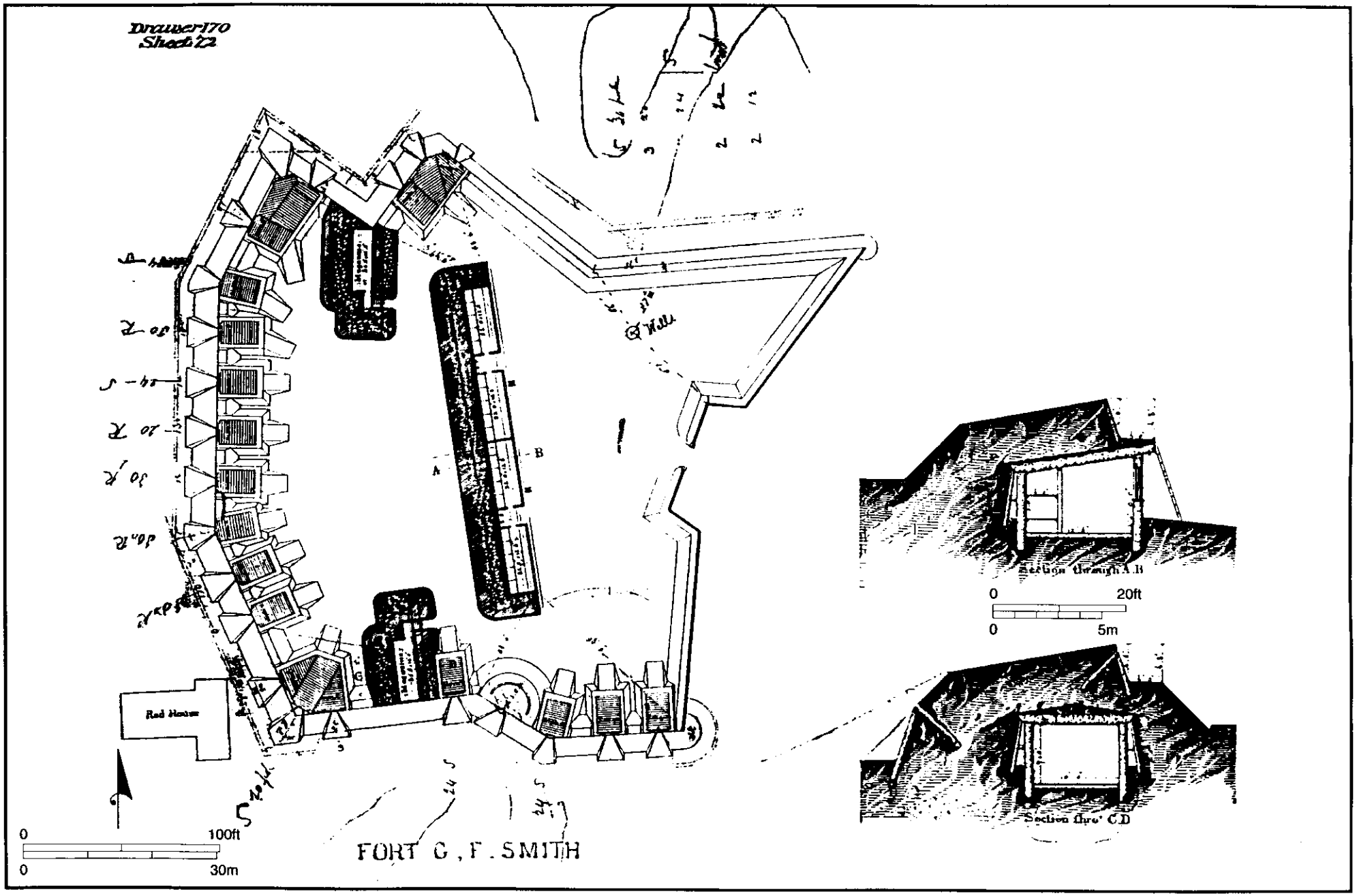

Figure 2. *Fort C. F. Smith*, Drawing 170-72, plan and sections (Office of the Chief Engineer 1863).

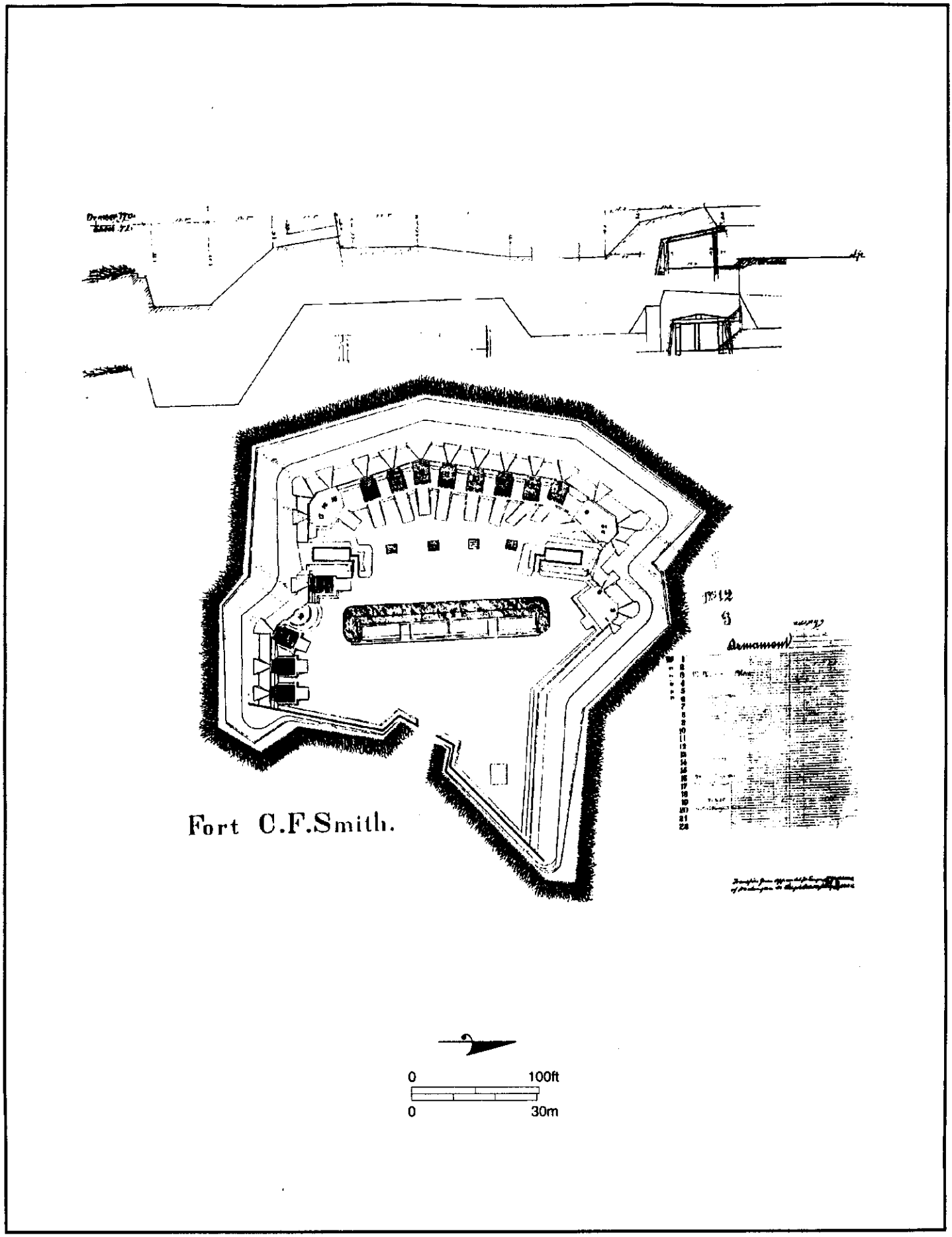

Figure 3. *Fort C. F. Smith*, Drawing 170-71, plan and sections (Office of the Chief Engineer 1863).

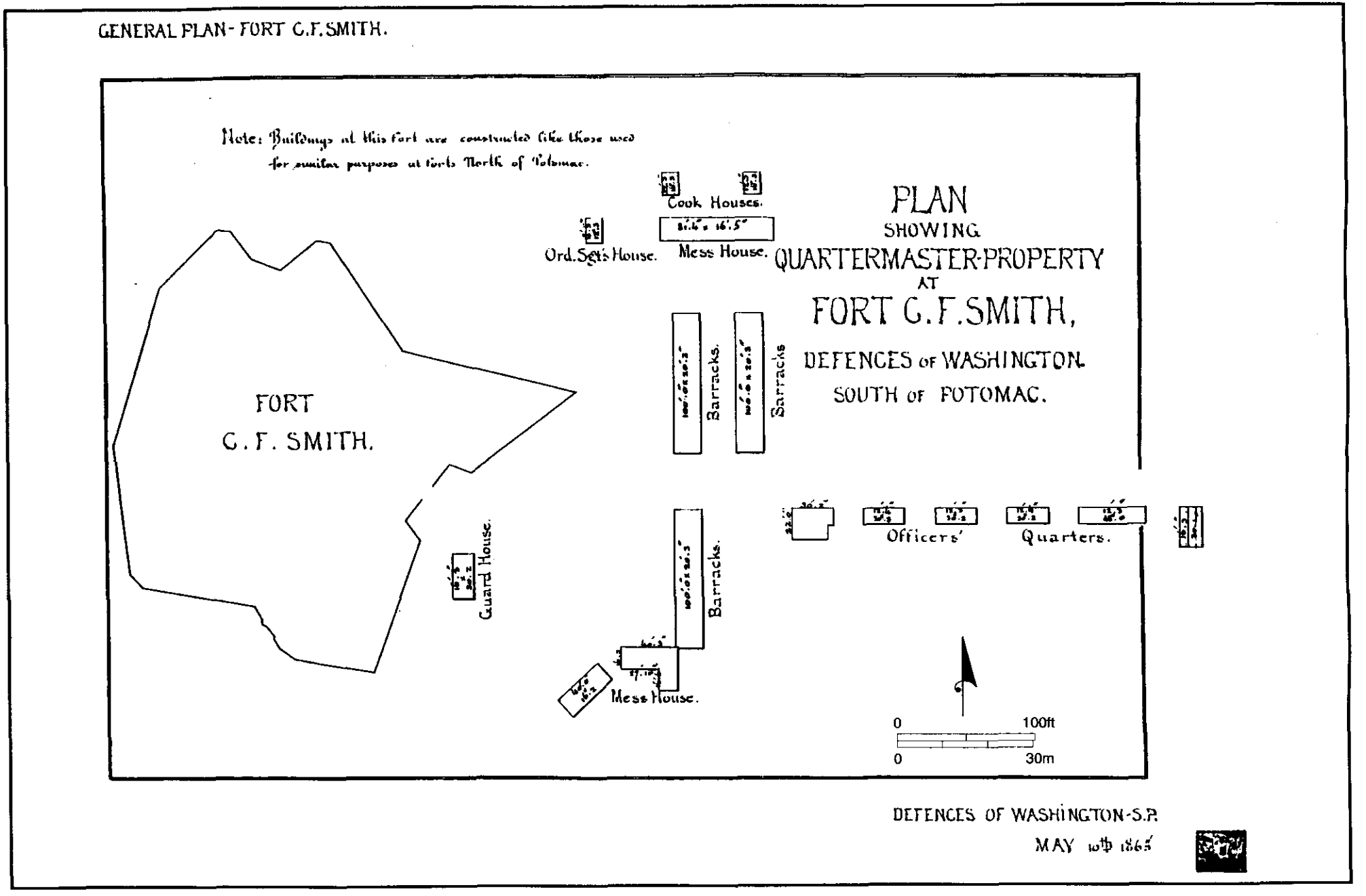

Figure 4. Quartermaster Property Map at Fort C. F. Smith (U.S. Quartermaster Department 1865).

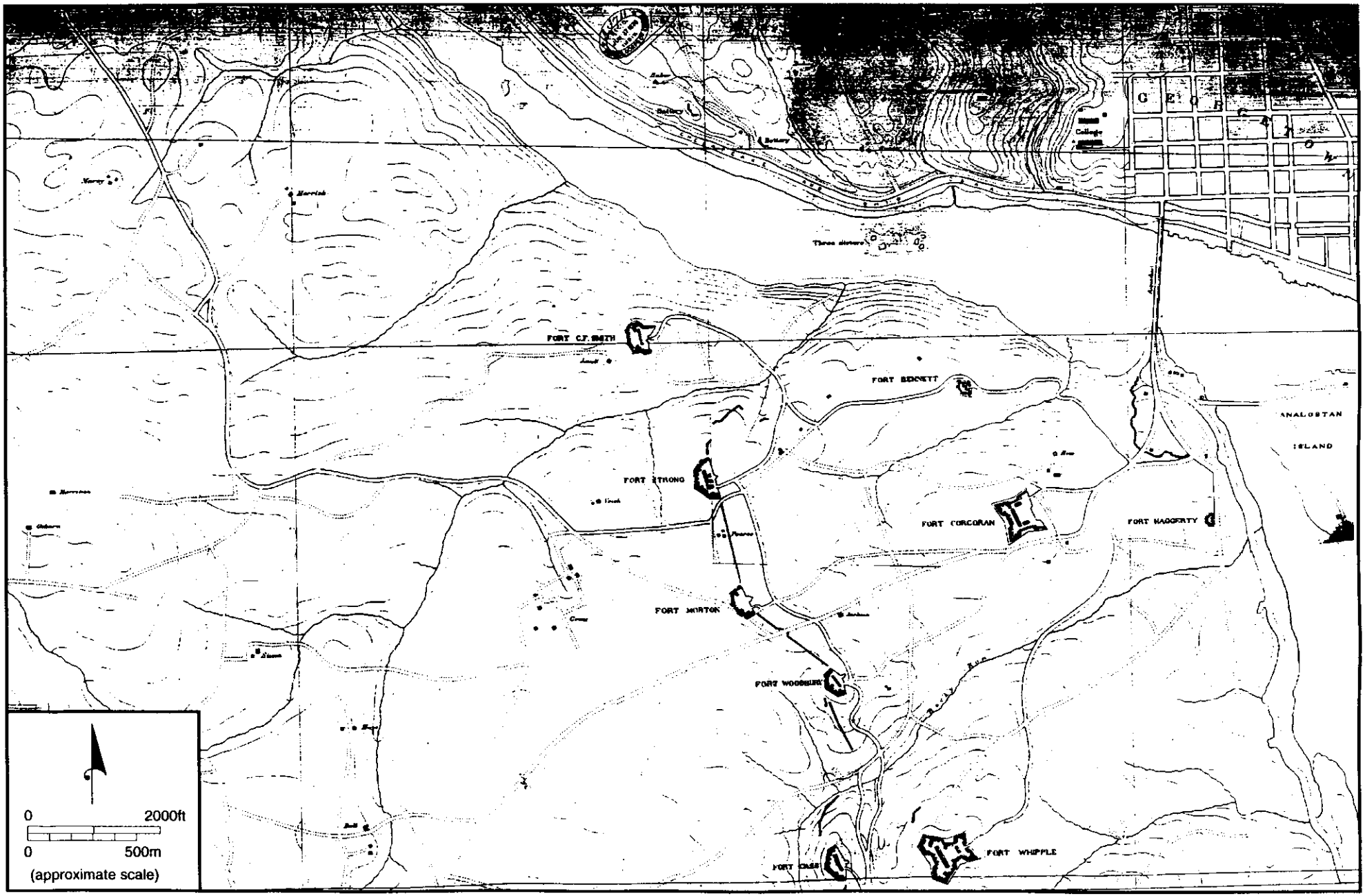

Figure 5. Detail of topographic map showing the northwest portion of the Arlington Line (Barnard, 1871).

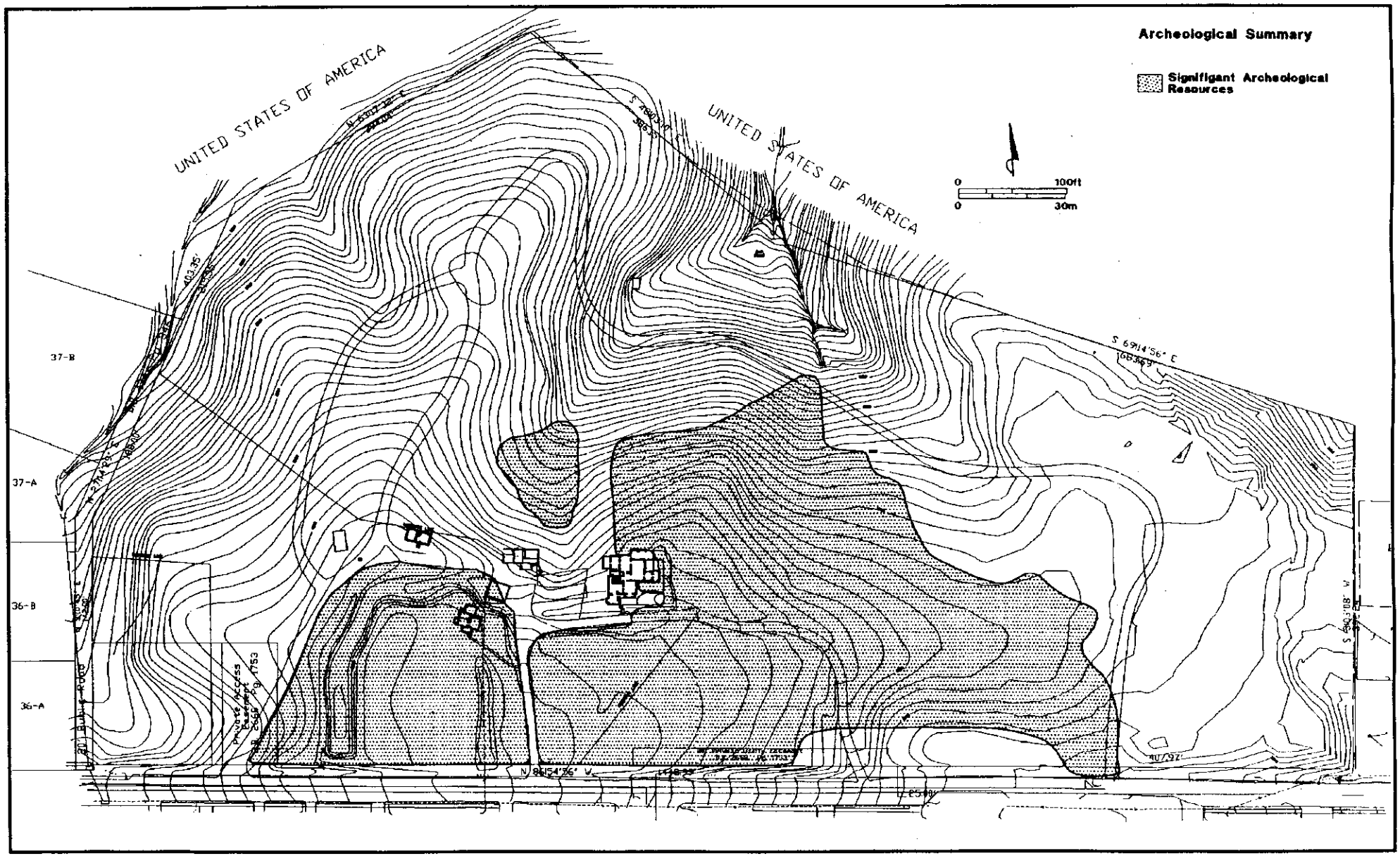

Figure 6. Location of significant archeological resources.

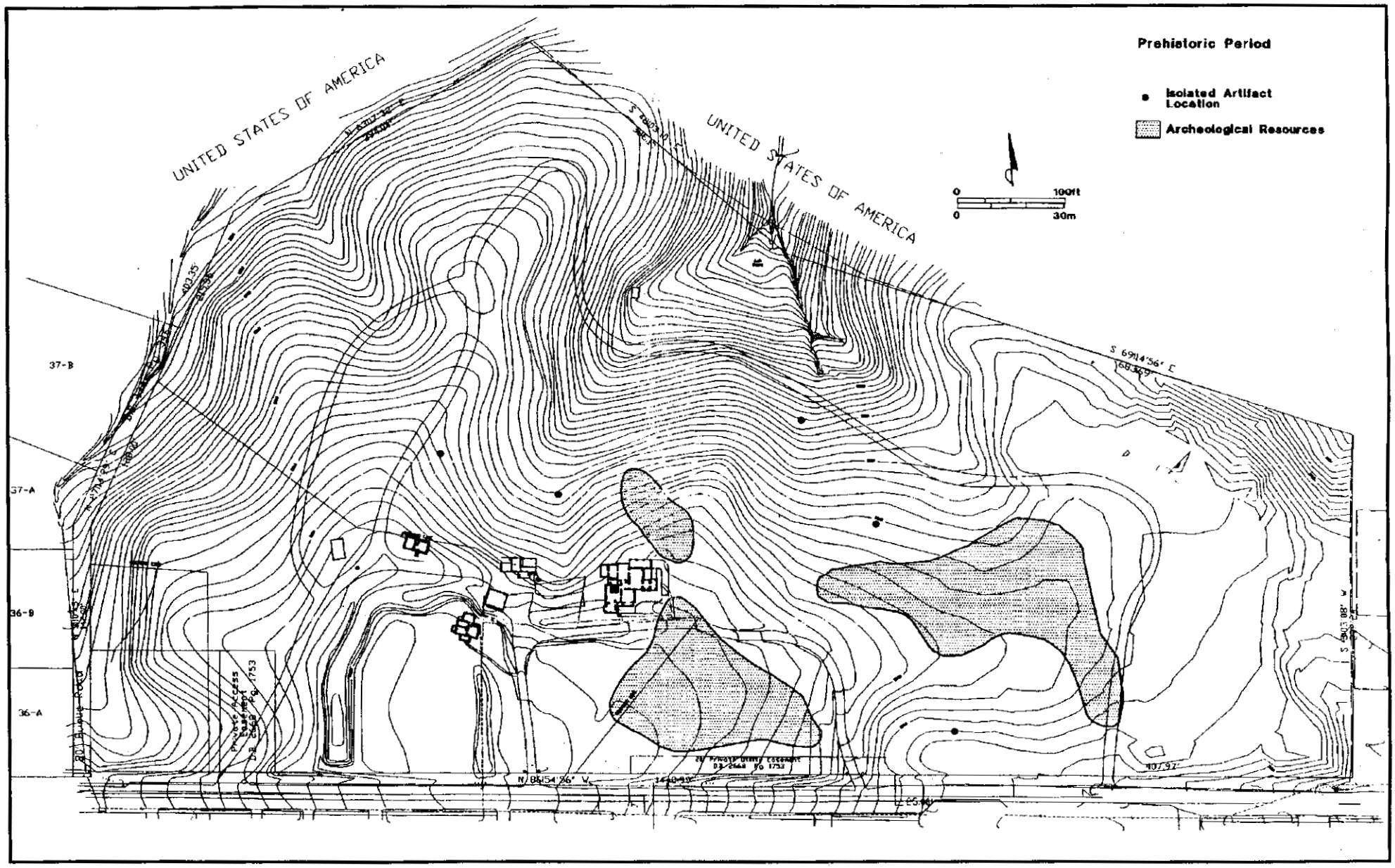

Figure 7. Location of Prehistoric Period resources.

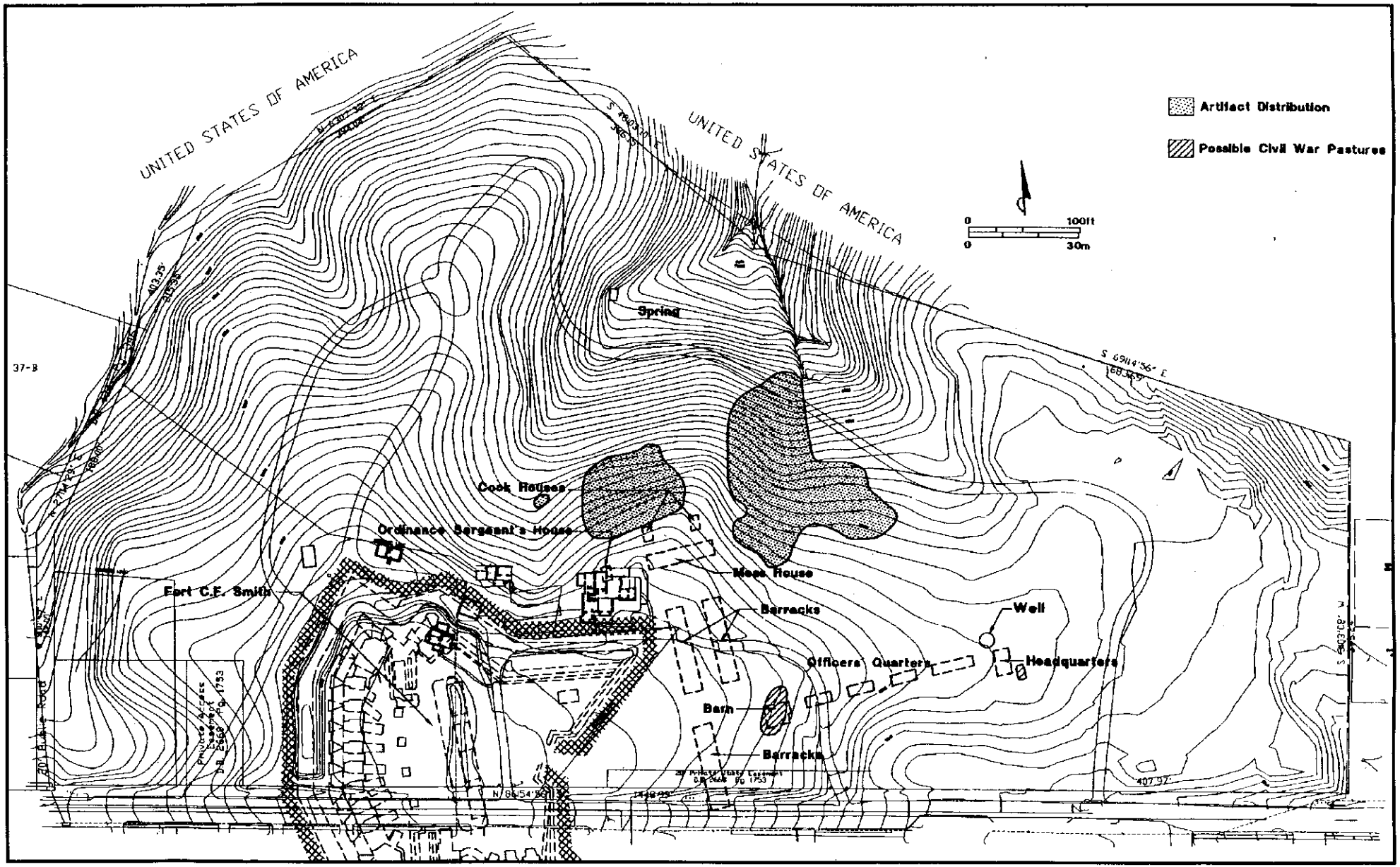

Figure 8. Location of Civil War Period resources.

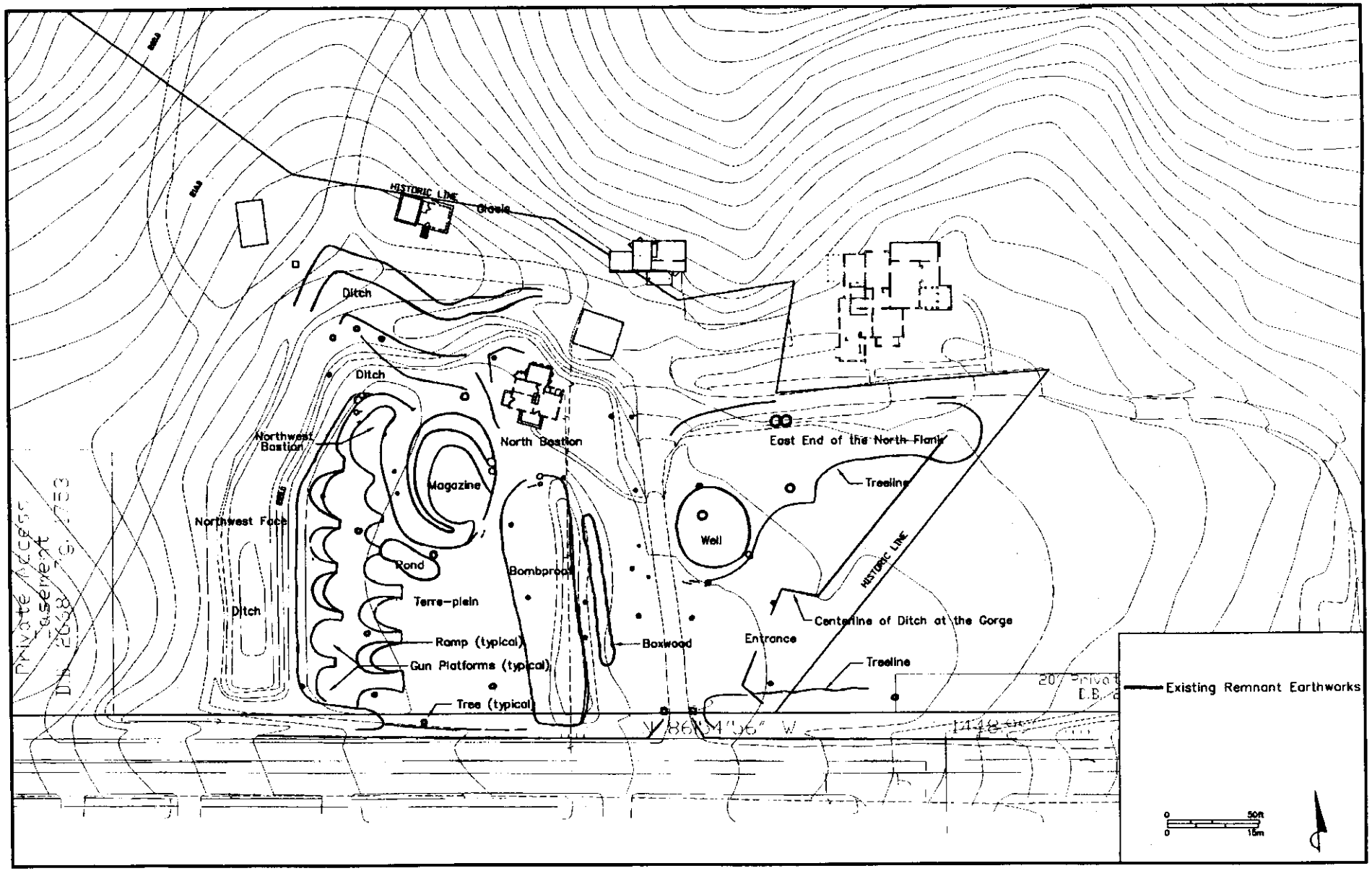

Figure 9. Existing remnant earthworks at Fort C. F. Smith Park.

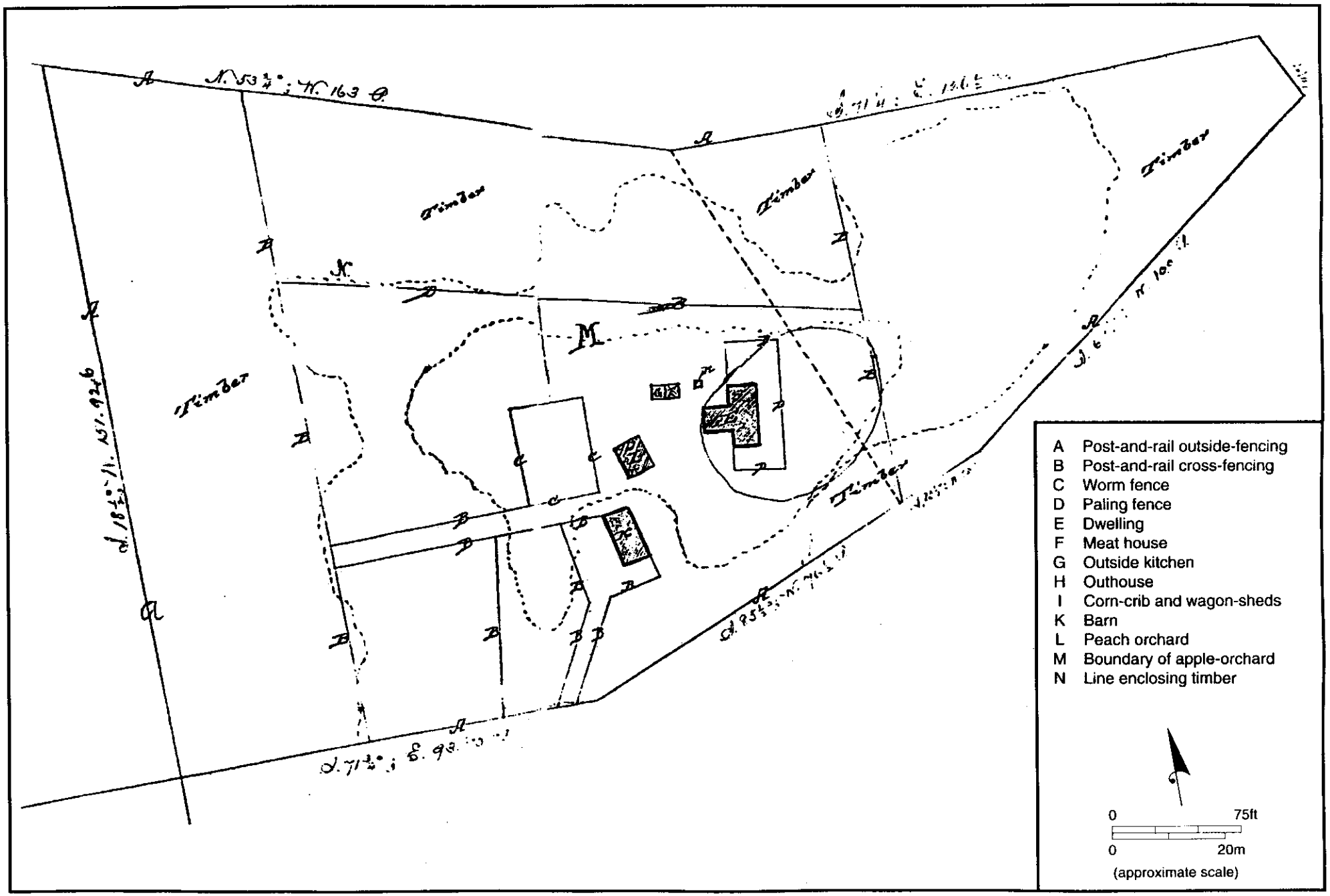

Figure 10. Southern Claims Commission Map of the distribution of the buildings on the William Jewell property (Jewell 1877).

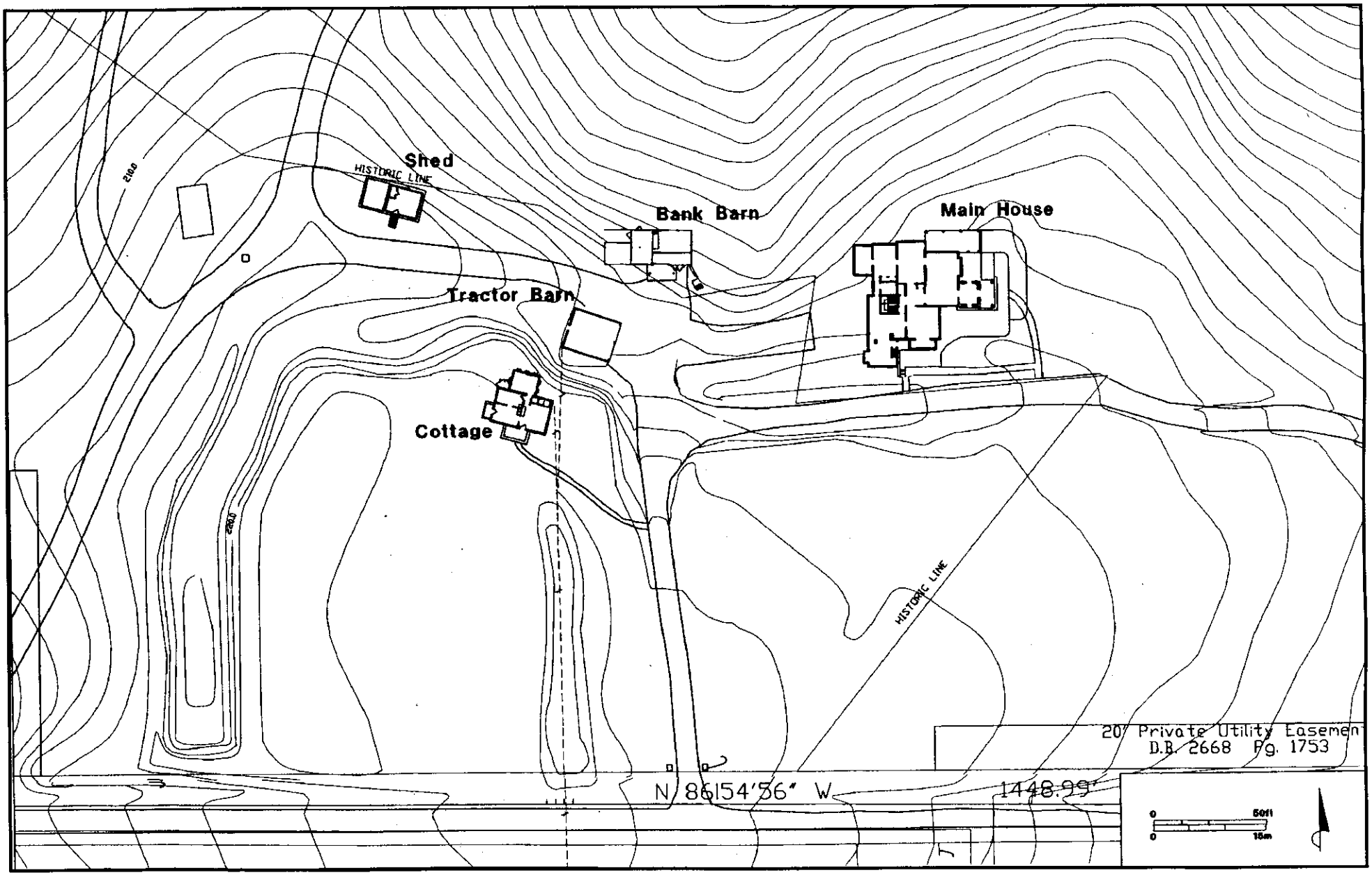

Figure 11. Location plan of architectural resources at Fort C.F. Smith Park.

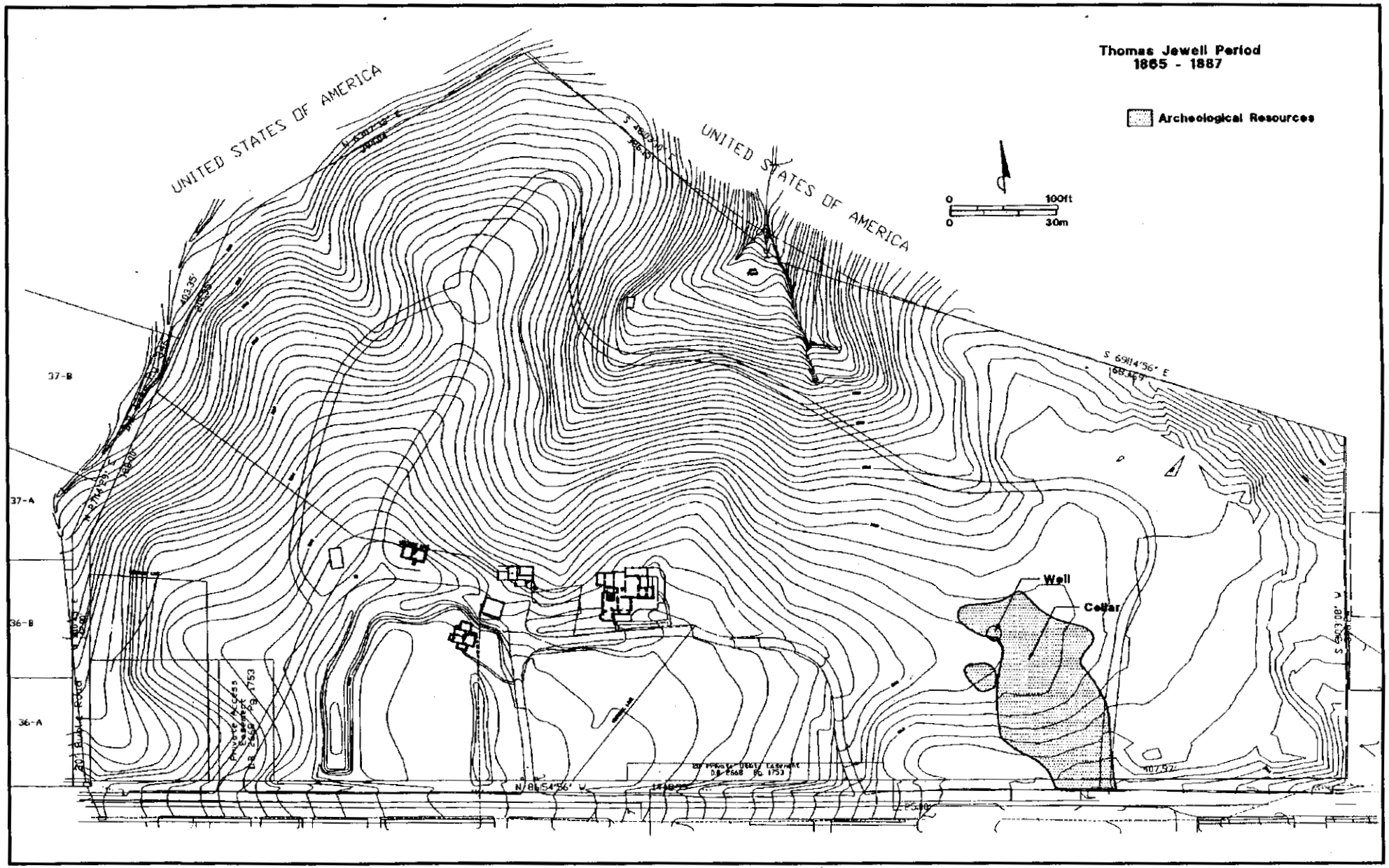

Figure 12. Location of Thomas Jewell Period resources.

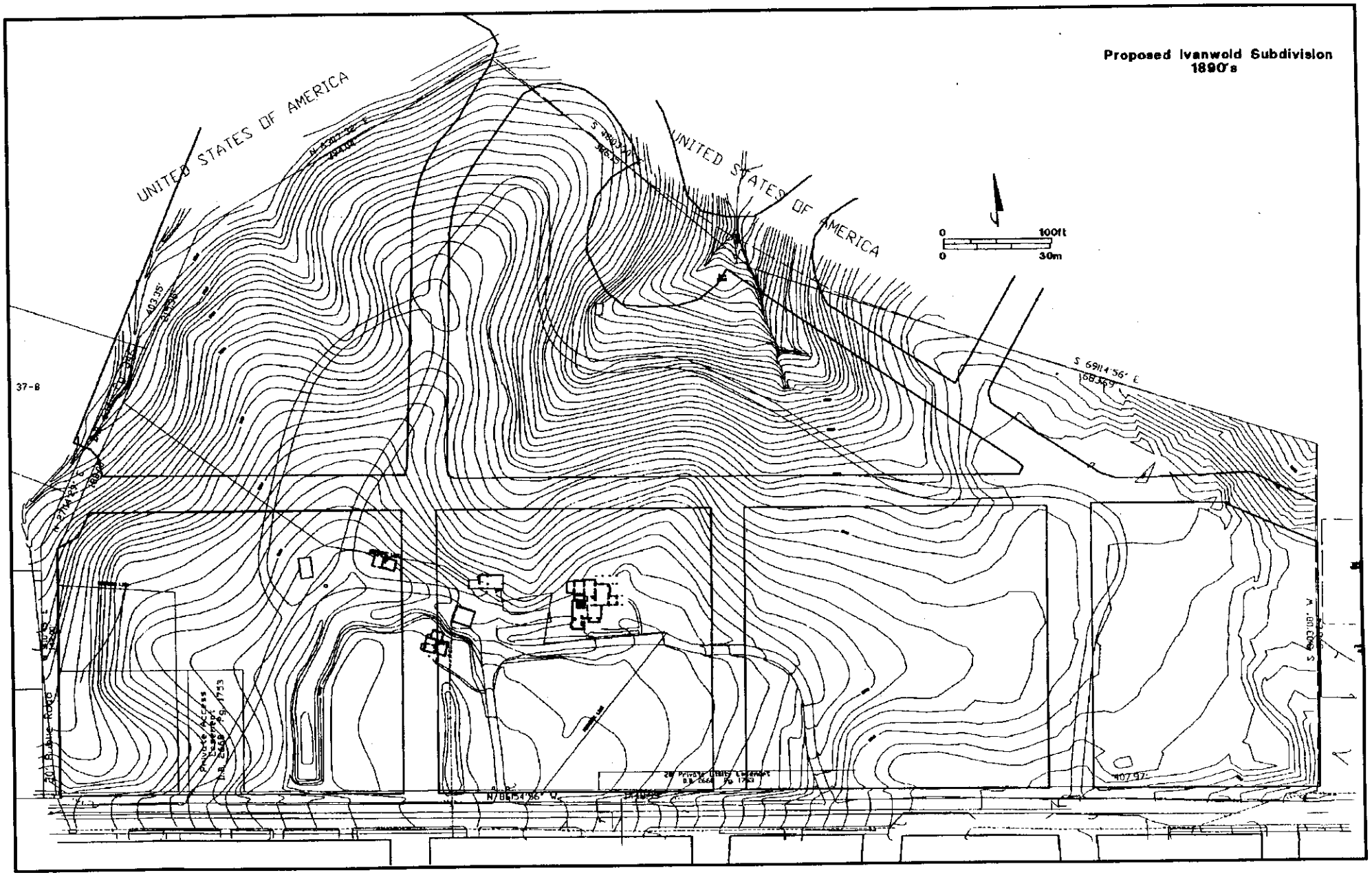

Figure 13. Location of proposed roads related to the Ivanwold subdivision.

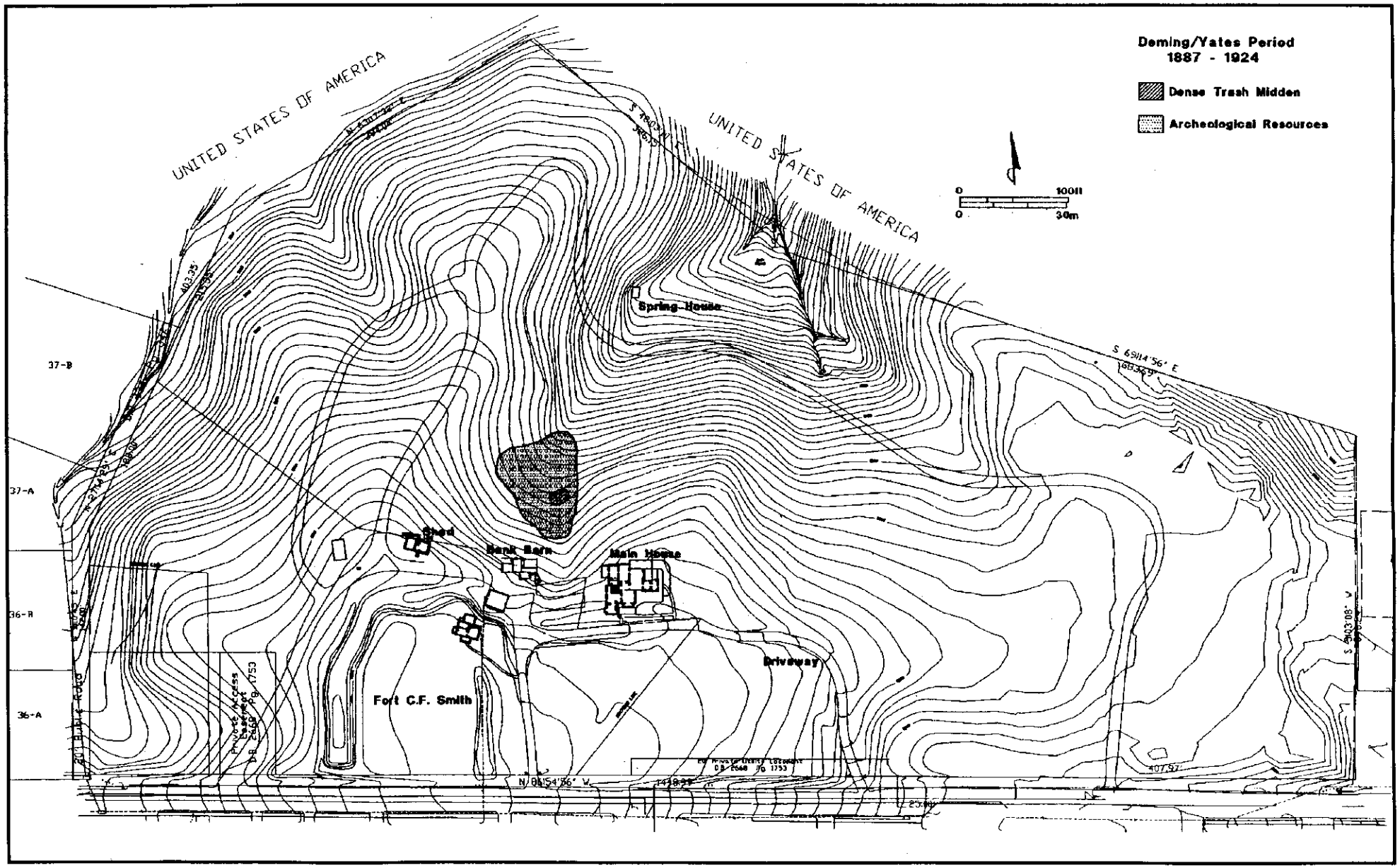

Figure 14. Location of Deming/Yates Period resources.

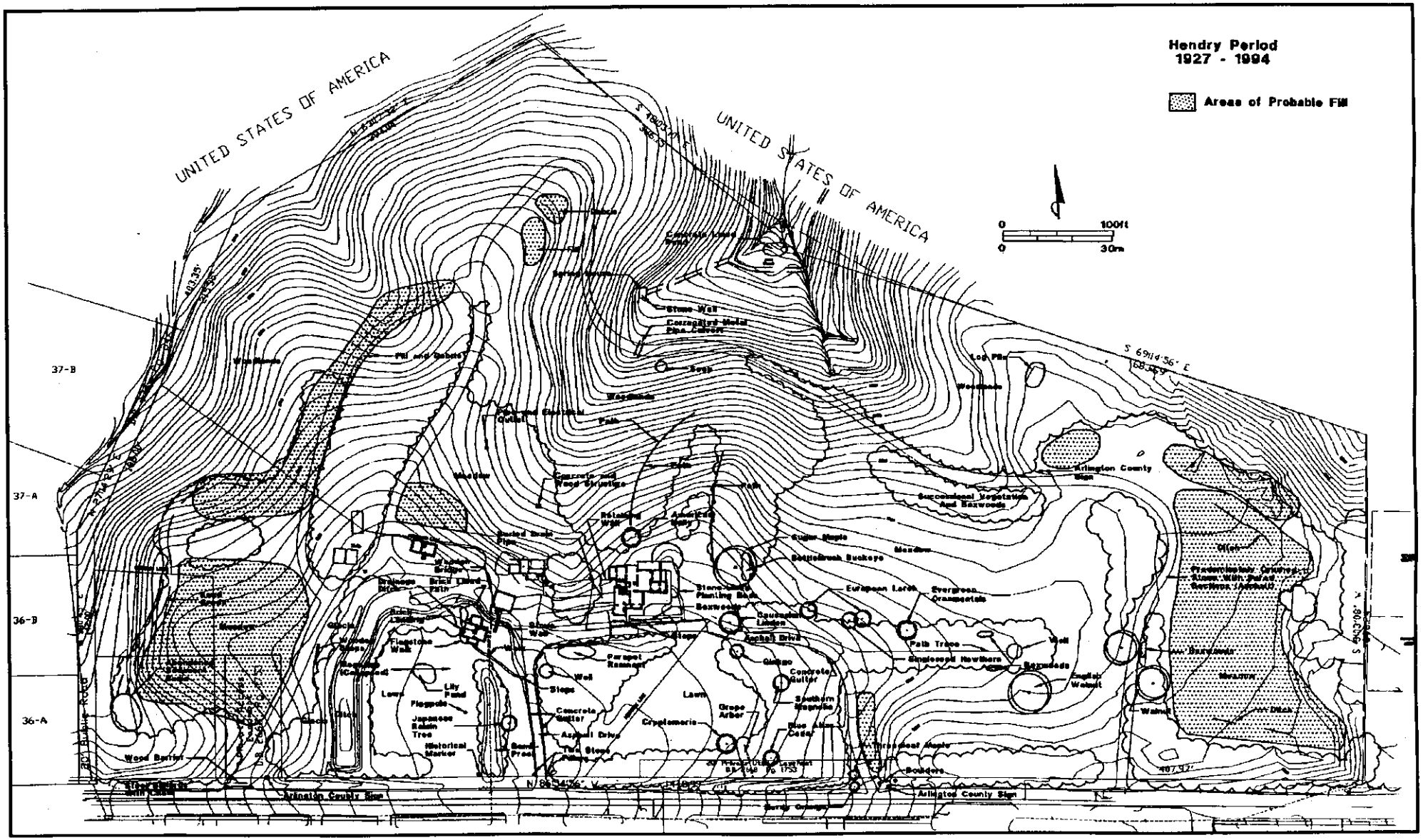

Figure 15. Location of Hendry Period resources and existing site landscape resources.

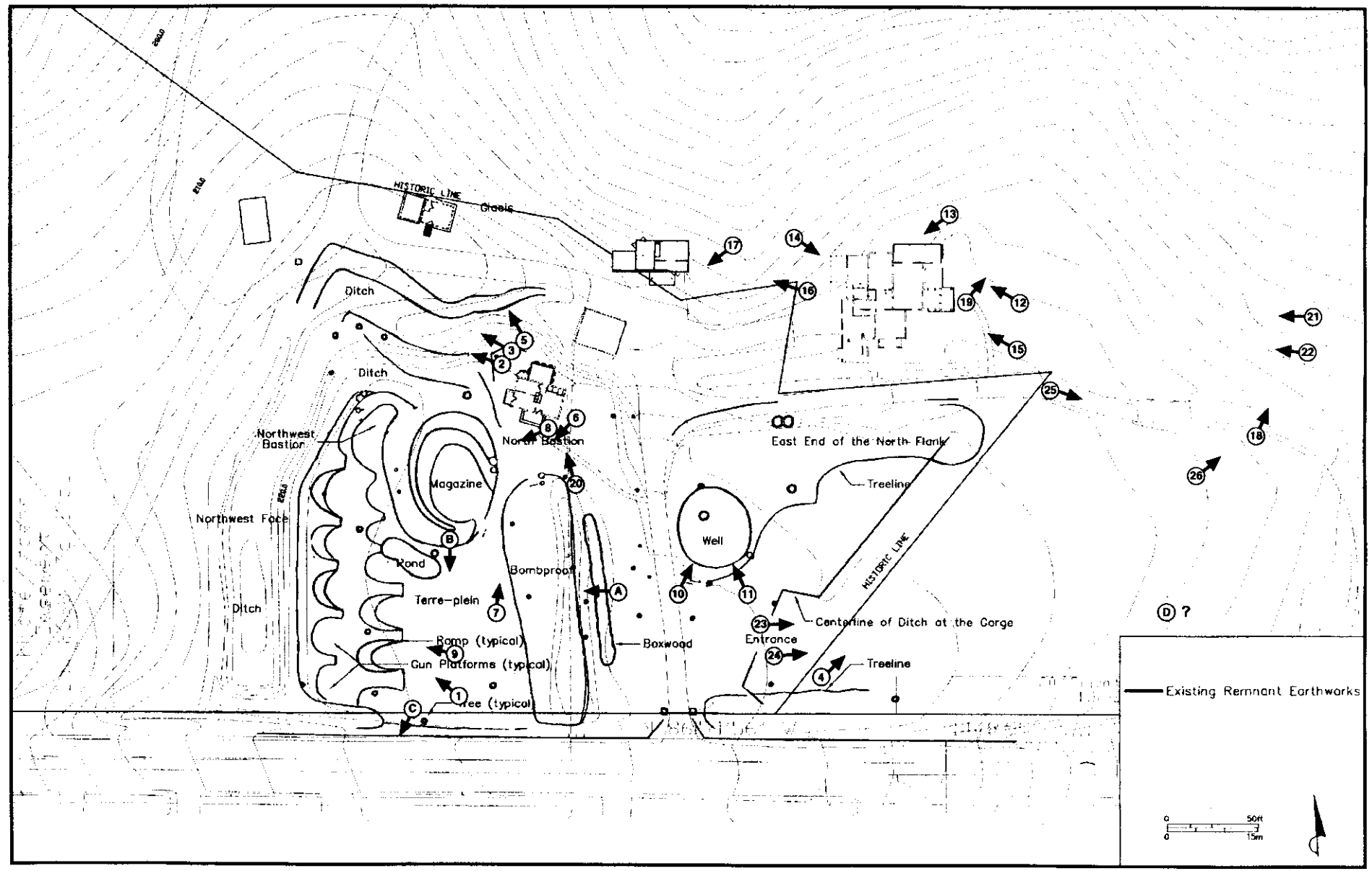

Figure 16. Photo key for current and historical views.

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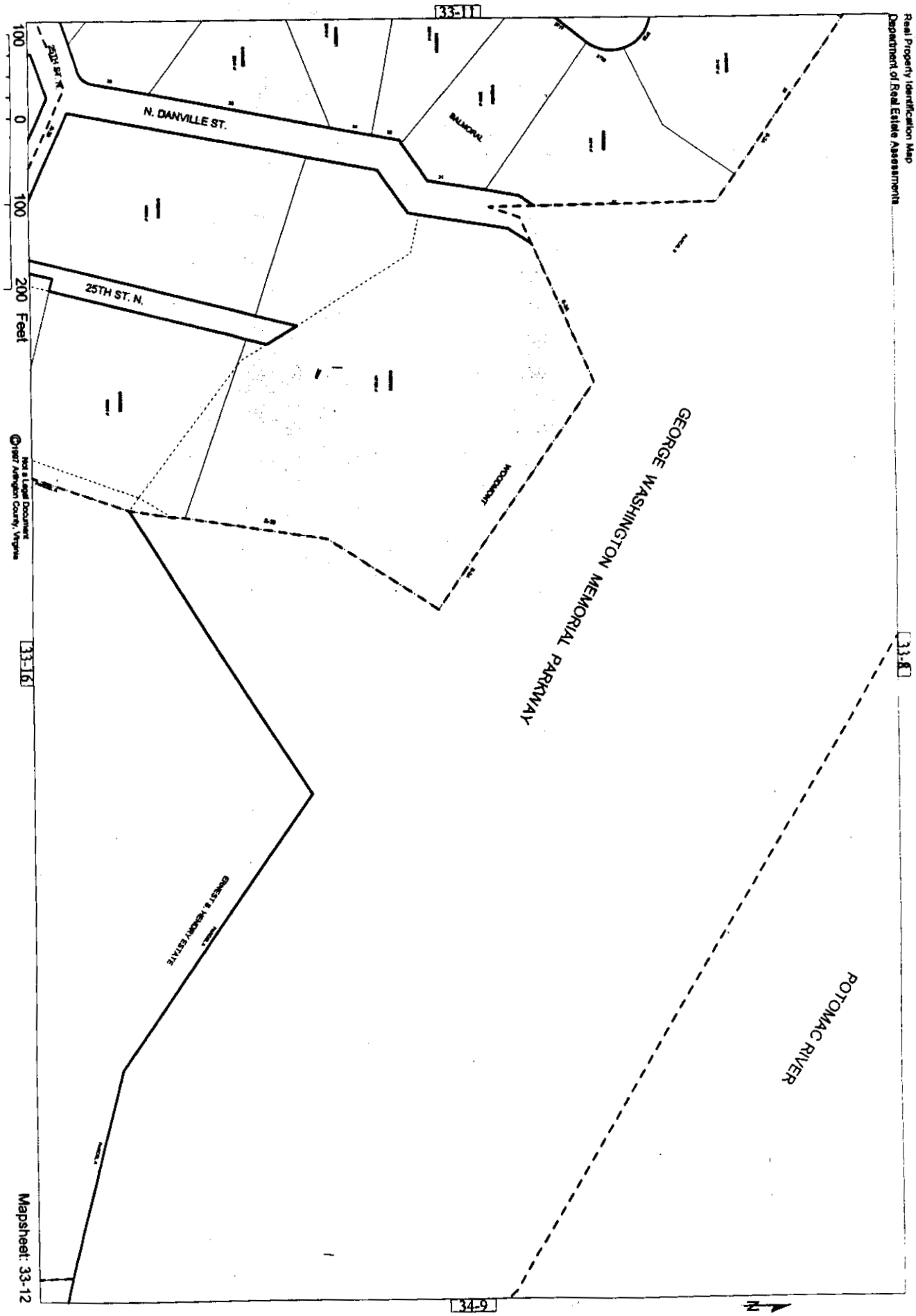

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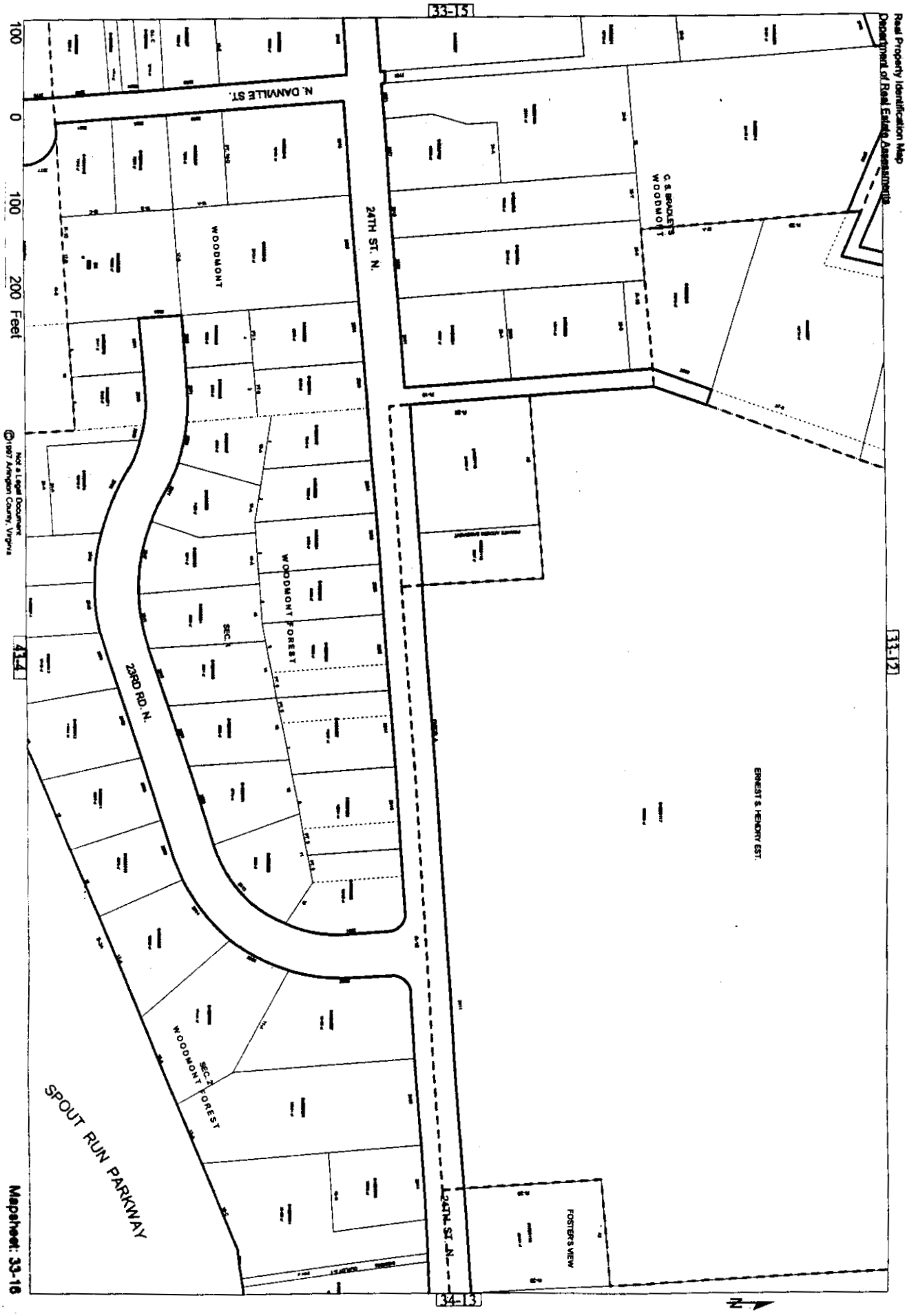

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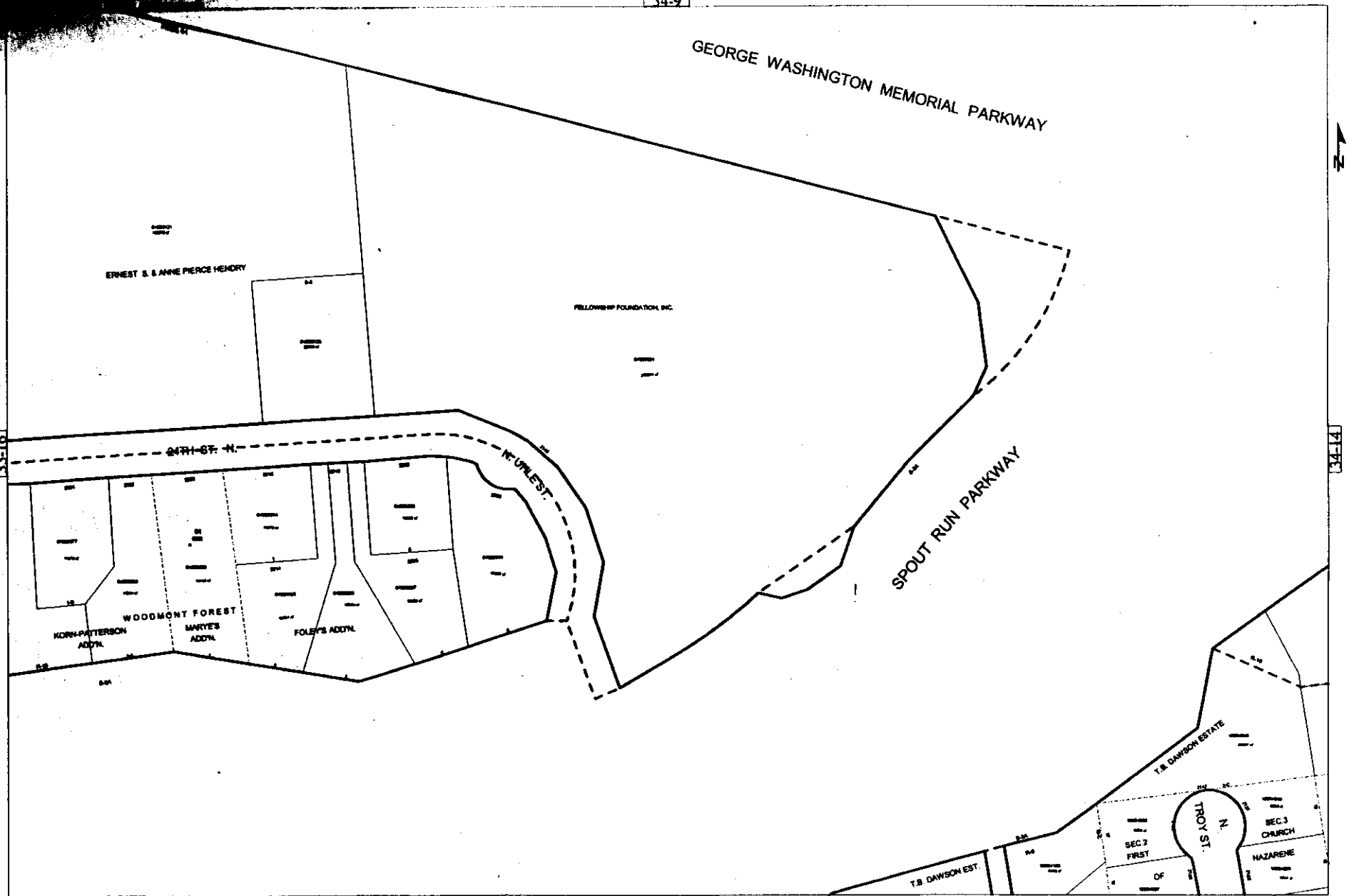

100 0 100 200 Feet

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