

Fort Loudoun Site
Name of Property

City of Winchester, VA
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/Fortification/Military Post

DEFENSE/Military Post/Well

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling/Residence

EDUCATION/Research Facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Monument/Marker

OTHER/Flagpole

OTHER/Well Cover and pump

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD; METAL; STONE;
CONCRETE

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

In a residential neighborhood near downtown Winchester, Virginia, within the registered Winchester Historic District, a substantial portion of the Fort Loudoun archaeological site has been determined to survive on a residential lot located on the west side of North Loudoun Street (0.41-acre-parcel designated as 419 North Loudoun). The surviving elements of the site on this tract consist of a substantial portion of the northwest bastion and parts of the north and west curtain walls, roughly half of one of the barracks, and the well. The military installation was erected between 1756 and 1758 under the overall direction of Colonel George Washington, to serve as a fortification and supply depot for Virginia troops during the French and Indian War (also known as the Seven Years' War and the Great War for Empire). The overall fort site is located within a densely developed neighborhood, and house construction and the extension of Loudoun Street likely has destroyed much of the site beyond the 0.41-acre parcel documented herein. The overall fort's earthworks were clearly visible as late as the mid-19th century, and subtle landscape features still remain that are inferred to relate to the outer defenses.

A well shaft, a contributing structure that is documented to have been excavated through more than 100 feet of bedrock to serve the fort garrison, also survives on the nominated property, in the location indicated on period maps as the site of the well.¹ Other secondary resources include: a two-story, single-family brick residence built ca.1840, a non-contributing building; the well cover and pump ca. 1930, a non-contributing structure; a flagpole erected in 1970, a non-contributing object; and two historic markers erected 2006 and 2008, non-contributing objects. The residence is listed as a contributing resource in the Winchester Historic District.

Narrative Description

The Fort Loudoun archaeological site located at 419 North Loudoun has been determined to be a well-preserved and substantial portion of the fortification and military depot that was designed and constructed under the overall direction of Colonel George Washington from 1756 to 1758. Extensive documentation exists to indicate the location, size, and design of the complex, including two plans for the fort that were drawn by George Washington himself (see 1756 plan in Figure 1). Washington's correspondence and other period sources provide detailed information on the planning of the fort, its construction, its final appearance and features, and, to a lesser degree, on the activities of the soldiers and their Native American allies, who were garrisoned there during the French and Indian War. A map of Winchester dated 1777 depicts Fort Loudoun at that time as a fortification, more or less square in shape, with four corner

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bastions, located just north of the town limits and with a road looping around its eastern embankment (Figure 2).² The last documented use of the fort in a formal military purpose may have occurred in 1780, when at least one source indicates that British prisoners of war were quartered there, but this has not been confirmed.³ Abandoned by the Virginia military by the last quarter of the 18th century at the latest, the site in its entirety remained a local landmark for many decades, and its deteriorated earthworks were recorded in drawings, maps, and accounts. A map of Winchester printed in 1809 shows the road that became Loudoun Street as having been straightened and cutting through the eastern portion of the site, which is labeled as “Old Fort.”⁴

Although none of the military buildings likely survived, at least the outline and some of the outer walls of the fort remained visible for more than a half-century, as two maps dating to the Civil War clearly depict the footprint, with Loudoun Street shown cutting through it. The noted Civil War artist, James E. Taylor, sketched the remnants of the earthen embankments, and he also recorded the locations of the original garrison well and the presumed site of the flagpole.⁵ By that time, houses had been erected on and around the fort site, including the Baker-Hardy house that currently sits on 419 North Loudoun Street, and the neighborhood already had taken on the densely populated residential character that is in place today. Over the years the steep embankments that marked the locations of the bastions and the outer walls were reduced by erosion, construction, and landscaping, but their subtle remnants are visible on the 419 North Loudoun Street property, as well as on several nearby lots.⁶ The portion of the site described in this nomination represents roughly 20% of the total original size of the former fort and has been subjected to professional archaeological investigation. There appears to be potential for the survival of archaeological resources related to the fortification on nearby parcels, but no archaeological testing has been performed on these lots.

Above-Ground Resources

At 419 North Loudoun, the non-contributing two-story Baker-Hardy (aka Darlington and Darlington-Hardy) house dominates the sloping, grassy and wooded lot. The dwelling was constructed ca.1840 as a five-bay, single-family unit, and it is in the Greek Revival style, with later Italianate detailing.⁷ It is built of brick laid in Flemish bond, on a rubble-stone foundation, covered with a standing-seam metal gable roof. A two-story ell, constructed of brick and matching the main block stylistically, extends from the rear elevation, and is likely to be an original feature. A one-story, one-bay open porch shelters the main entrance, facing to the east. An open two-story porch runs along the rear elevation of the main block, and extends for most of the length of the south wall of the ell; a two-story enclosed section of the porch is positioned at the west end of the ell. The house is set back approximately 20 feet from the concrete sidewalk, with a connecting concrete walkway, and with two other walkways (one concrete and the other laid in brick) providing pedestrian access around the house on the north and south. An asphalt driveway located north of the house runs in an east-west direction terminating at North Loudoun Street. The house is a contributing resource within the National Register-listed Winchester Historic District.

A few yards south of the house is the well, a contributing structure, excavated through bedrock and documented to have been dug in 1756-1758 to serve the garrison. The well is now covered by a concrete slab with an iron pump, a non-contributing structure, that dates from the 1930s set

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into the top. The lot is populated by a mixture of mature trees and shrubs, with a boxwood garden to the south of the house and surrounding the well. A wooden flagpole erected ca.1970, a bronze plaque attached to a stone base erected in 2006, and a Virginia historical marker erected in 2008, are all non-contributing objects and round out the list of above-ground resources.⁸

Archaeological Site

Preserved at 419 North Loudoun Street is a largely intact section of Fort Loudoun, representing roughly 20% of the overall original site. Archaeological excavations of the site were carried out in 2002 and 2003 under the direction of Virginia Department of Historic Resources Northern Region Archaeologist Bob Jolley, and in conjunction with members of the local chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The investigation was designed to address several specific research questions relating to (1) the construction of the fort wall/ditch, (2) the construction/function of two structures within the fort, and (3) the material culture of French and Indian War soldiers living on the Virginia frontier. The archaeological excavation units were laid out with reference to the historic sources, beginning with George Washington's original plans from 1756, in hopes of intersecting with two of the barracks buildings and with the fort wall/ditch.

Three five-foot-wide trenches – two of which were 15 feet in length and the third 10 feet – were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional archaeological practices and standards. The units were located to the east, southeast, and south of the Baker-Hardy house (Figure 3).

As a result of overlaying the various maps of the fort that were drawn over the years, it has been determined that the Baker-Hardy house itself overlaps the footprint of the original north barracks and a portion of the northwest bastion and the north curtain wall (Figure 6). Surviving portions of the northwest bastion are located on the tract extending to the west of the house, as does the barracks building, which runs parallel to the fort's north wall and extends beyond the footprint of the house on both the east and west. According to the 19th-century depictions, the original garrison well was located just south of the house, correlating with the position of the current well head. The archaeological findings reinforce this interpretation and confirm that a significant portion of the northwest bastion, as well as the north barracks, are likely to survive below grade.⁹ Fortifications from the French and Indian War are a very rare resource type in Virginia.¹⁰ Only one other such site has been documented and listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register --Fort Chiswell, Wythe County, Virginia (VDHR File: 44WY0019, 44WY0045; 098-0026; Listed 1971) and a second site was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1969--Fort Vause, Montgomery County, Virginia (VDHR File: 44MY0059; 060-0017).¹¹

Resources Inventory

Contributing Resources

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The following resources date to the proposed period of significance (1756-ca.1763), have been demonstrated to exhibit integrity and relate to **Criterion D** (demonstrated archaeological potential to contribute information relating to an important period in American history).

Fort Loudoun archaeological site, 1756-ca.1763, *Contributing Site*

The site includes the northwest bastion of Fort Loudoun, a stone-lined well, and a portion of the barracks.

Fort Loudoun garrison well, ca. 1756-1758, *Contributing Structure*

A stone well shaft, approximately 100 feet deep, exists east of the dwelling.

Non-contributing Resources

The following resources were erected outside of the period of significance (1756-ca.1763) and are therefore being considered as non-contributing resources to the site:

Baker-Hardy house, ca. 1840, *non-contributing building*

The dwelling is a two-story, five-bay, brick house with parapet gable ends resting on a stone foundation. A two-story brick rear ell projects from the main core at the northwest corner. Double frame porches exist on the east elevation of the rear ell.

Well cover and pump, ca. 1930s, *non-contributing structure*

The stone well east of the dwelling is now covered by a concrete slab with an iron pump set into the top.

Flag pole, ca. 1970, *non-contributing object*

A wooden flagpole, approximately 20 feet tall, exists in the southeast yard of the site.

Historical marker, 2006, *non-contributing object*

A stone-based marker, approximately two feet square and one foot tall, is located along the sidewalk at the southeast corner of the site. The marker is topped with a slate slab with a bronze plaque of the outline of the Fort Loudoun placed on top, along with a brief history of the site below it.

Historical marker, 2008, *non-contributing object*

A metal Virginia historical marker Q 4-K was erected along the sidewalk at the northeast corner of the dwelling.

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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.)

- 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.
- 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHAEOLOGY/Historic – Non-Aboriginal
MILITARY

Period of Significance

1756-ca. 1763

Significant Dates

1756-1758

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

Washington, George

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

The documented portion of the Fort Loudoun archaeological site, located on a 0.41-acre lot in the City of Winchester, Virginia, within the registered Winchester Historic District, is significant on a statewide level, meeting the requirements for listing under **Criterion D** (Archaeology/ Historic – Non-aboriginal). Designed and constructed under the direction of Colonel George Washington, commander of the Virginia Regiment during the period of its construction (1756-1758), the fortification served as the command center and primary supply depot for Virginia troops during the French and Indian War (also known as the Seven Years' War and the Great War for Empire). Fort Loudoun was the first and the most prominent of a string of military facilities that were erected to protect the Virginia backcountry settlers from raids made by the French and their Native American allies that had begun as early as 1754. Although never directly attacked, troops likely were garrisoned there at least until the end of open hostilities in 1763, and they participated along with British forces in various military campaigns carried out between 1758 and 1760. The period of significance begins in 1756 when the construction of the fort began and ends in ca. 1763 representing the likely end of troops being garrisoned there. Non-contributing resources include the mid-19th-century Baker-Hardy house; a concrete well cover with an iron pump dating to 1930, a non-contributing structure; and a wooden flagpole erected ca. 1970, a Virginia highway marker erected in 2008, and a bronze plaque attached to a stone base erected in 2006, all non-contributing objects.

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

The French and Indian War (also widely known as the Seven Years' War and the Great War for Empire) was a worldwide conflict between Great Britain and France. It was initiated because of disputes over territories marking the intersection of the two empires' holdings in North America. Fought all along the frontiers separating New France from the British colonies from Nova Scotia to Virginia, the Pennsylvania-Virginia theatre of the conflict was particularly hard-fought, with the Virginia Regiment involved in a number of important engagements during the years 1754-1760. The ultimate victory by the British and their American and Native American allies in 1763 opened the interior of the North American continent to eventual Anglo-American settlement, but it also sowed the seeds for conflict that finally resulted in the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775.¹²

Fort Loudoun in Winchester, Virginia, was a military fortification that served as the command center and primary supply depot for Virginia troops during the French and Indian War. It was one of a "chain of forts" authorized by the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, Robert Dinwiddie, that was aimed at protecting settlers in the western portions of the colony from the depredations resulting from raids undertaken by the French and their Native American allies beginning in 1754.¹³ Colonel George Washington, commander of the Virginia Regiment, proposed that a fort erected at this location would act "as a receptacle for all our stores etc. and a place of refuge for

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the women and children in times of danger.”¹⁴ In addition, situating the fort at Winchester placed it in relative proximity to the most prominent French military establishment in the region (Fort Duquesne), and it was convenient to Washington’s already established headquarters.

Construction of Fort Loudoun was authorized by the Virginia House of Burgesses in March 1756, and soon thereafter Washington developed an ambitious design for the fort (later slightly revised). Both plans indicate that Washington followed contemporary European tenets of formal fort design: calling for a square configuration with projecting bastions at the four corners, all enclosed by earthworks and a curtain wall, with a parade ground for forming and drilling the troops, and with structures devoted to housing and feeding the garrison, and for storing weapons, munitions, and other supplies.¹⁵

Colonel Washington began to gather the needed materials and workmen in the spring of 1756 and in a letter dated May 18 of that year, he informed Governor Dinwiddie that construction had begun.¹⁶ The work proceeded slowly, as Washington and his men were beset by a number of problems. In a letter from the colonel to Dinwiddie dated May 30, 1757, Washington reported that, “The works at Ft. Loudoun go on so slowly with the small number of men employed that I despise of getting them finished in time.” Four months later, Washington again confided to the governor that illness and other pressing needs for the soldiers “so greatly retard the works, that finishing even the principal parts of them before winter sets in will prove impracticable.” Nevertheless, the governor remained convinced of the value of the fort, repeatedly urging Washington to complete the project “with all possible expedition.”¹⁷ Given the pressure of his many other responsibilities, from time to time Washington delegated direct supervision of the works to subordinates, with a report submitted by one of those men, Charles Smith, to Washington providing an especially informative account of the details of the status of construction as of February 23, 1758:

Concerning the work at Fort Loudoun has gone on tolerable well in your absence, the third barrack is intirely covered in, and the last one now aframing in order to raise, the parapet on the last curtains up, the last Bastin is lay’d over with logs and two of the ambuziers [embrasures] done and now is about the other four, we have done all the joyner’s work in the second barrack, we are in great want of a barrel of double tens [nails?] for the last barrack, we not having one, our stone masons has been sick ever since you have been away and our stone work is much behind hand. The well has been almost full of water but is now cleared and they are at work in it again and there is near 90 foot deep. We are almost out of iron and plank and am afraid I shall find it very difficult to be supplied without a small quantity of money to pay them of the old arrears I have advanced money I can possibly spare.¹⁸

Problems relating to shortages of supplies and materials, the lack of skilled laborers, setbacks due to shoddy workmanship, and the like, continued to plague the effort over the next year. Even in the spring of 1760, when an English clergyman, Reverend Andrew Burnaby, visited the fort, it appeared to him to be far from completed:

It is a regular square fortification, with four bastions, mounting twenty-four cannon; the length of each curtain, if I am not mistaken, is about eighty yards. Within, there are barracks for 450 men. The materials of which it is constructed, are logs filled up with earth; the

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soldiers attempted to surround it with a dry ditch; but the rock was so extremely hard and impenetrable, that they were obliged to desist. It is still unfinished; and, I fear, going to ruin.¹⁹

Completed or not, Fort Loudoun already was garrisoned by more than 140 men in January 1757, with that number fluctuating between 54 men in October 1758 and a high of 268 occupants in May 1760.²⁰ It also was serving in its capacity as the primary military store house for the Virginia Regiment and their allies. In 1757, Governor Dinwiddie reported that “400 arms” were on the way to the fort, and records indicate that over the next several years the command at Fort Loudoun was heavily involved in receiving, stockpiling, and distributing a wide array of weapons and other stores. In June 1757, 100 barrels of gunpowder, three tons of lead, 100 six-pound shot, and 1200 gunflints were transferred from the depot to the troops in the field. The next year, another 30 barrels of gunpowder and 150 boxes of bullets were transferred to supply units serving in Pennsylvania.²¹ A hospital for wounded and sick soldiers also was established in one of the barracks, with men treated there on a number of occasions in 1758.²²

Large numbers of Native American allies also are known to have periodically visited and stayed at the fort, beginning in late 1756.²³ In May 1757, Governor Dinwiddie related that, “we have about 148 Cherokee, 124 Catawbias and about 60 tributary Indians being Tuscaroroas, Nottawas and Saponies at Fort Loudoun.” When the expedition led by General John Forbes to attack Fort Duquesne was mobilizing in the spring of 1758, hundreds of Native Americans banded together at Fort Loudoun before moving north to join the column. These men required supplies as well as payment for their services, and records indicate that they were issued tomahawks, powder, “light firearms,” and other military and personal items from the stores kept there.²⁴

While Fort Loudoun was never attacked, the French and their Native American allies carried out many raids in the vicinity. Colonel Washington wrote to Governor Dinwiddie in June 1757 to inform him that three children living within 12 miles of the fort had been captured during one such raid.²⁵ In addition to patrolling the region around Winchester, troops garrisoned at Fort Loudoun participated in various expeditions against the enemy, including sending both the 1st and 2nd Virginia Regiments along with General Forbes in the successful effort to reduce Fort Duquesne. With the capture of that main enemy fort in November 1758, the presence of the French in the region as an effective military force was virtually ended, and hostilities in the lower Shenandoah Valley were greatly reduced. There is relatively little information about the activities at Fort Loudoun after that event. Colonel Washington resigned his commission later that year, and his command was taken up by William Byrd III in January 1759.²⁶ Fort Loudoun remained garrisoned by the Virginia Regiment at least through the year 1761, and possibly until those units were disbanded in December 1762. The fort likely continued to be occupied by forces of the Virginia militia for the next few years, but it was probably abandoned by 1764.²⁷

George Washington’s Early Military Career

George Washington (1732-1799) of Fairfax County, Virginia, future commander in chief of the American Continental Army and first president of the United States, began his remarkable career of public service at the age of 20 as an officer in the Virginia military. Numerous scholars have

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argued that his early experiences working as a surveyor on the Virginia frontier beginning at the age of 16, and then his five years of service as an officer helping to lead Virginia's troops during the French and Indian War, had a transformative effect on the young man that was instrumental in molding his future career. Precocious and highly ambitious, Washington was thrust into important leadership positions at a young age, where he generally excelled, but not without experiencing many setbacks, and even personal and professional embarrassments. Nevertheless, Washington exhibited a life-long capacity to learn from his mistakes, and his service during the French and Indian War provided him with the experience that would prove invaluable in his ability to excel in the much more consequential roles that he later undertook as a military leader during the American Revolution and then as president. The three years that Washington spent as the commander of the Virginia Regiment, and his role in designing, building, and commanding Fort Loudoun, are widely acknowledged by scholars as having been instrumental in that development.²⁸

Largely as a result of the combination of family connections, the turn of events, and his precocious personality and imposing physical presence, in 1752 Washington was appointed by Governor Dinwiddie as a major in the Virginia militia, serving as military adjutant in command of much of that force. This was the first of several positions with steadily increasing responsibilities that Washington was to serve over the next several years. In 1753 the governor dispatched Washington to notify the commander of the French army stationed in what is now western Pennsylvania of the British claims on that territory. Although he was unable to persuade the French to abandon their plans, Major Washington acquitted himself admirably in surviving the journey of several hundreds of miles through the wilderness in the dead of winter. This performance led Dinwiddie to promote Washington to the rank of lieutenant colonel, second in command of the Virginia Regiment, and to dispatch Washington with a small force to construct and maintain a fort at the Forks of the Ohio River, as a means of demonstrating British claims to the territory. Washington's force encountered a smaller French contingent, and the young commander elected to attack without warning, even though Great Britain and France were still officially at peace. The Virginians were victorious in the minor skirmish, but the results were far-reaching, as this marked the opening of the fighting that would come to be known as the French and Indian War. The French soon counterattacked, forcing the outnumbered Virginians, who had hastily erected a log stockade named Fort Necessity, to surrender. The encounter was a debacle for Colonel Washington, who lost one-third of his men and surrendered the remainder.²⁹

Upon his arrival back in Virginia, Washington returned to civilian life for a brief period. But early in 1755 he joined the campaign led by British General Edward Braddock, which was dispatched to capture Fort Duquesne. Washington served as a volunteer on Braddock's staff, a position that allowed him to observe and learn first-hand important lessons in a wide range of military practices. Braddock's column inadvertently collided with a large French and Native American force, and the British were soundly defeated in the confused battle that ensued. Braddock and many of his officers were killed, and Washington stepped in to organize the defense and is credited not only with saving hundreds of soldiers' lives, but also with exhibiting extreme personal valor under fire.³⁰

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Despite the crushing British defeat on the road to Fort Duquesne, Washington was widely celebrated by his countrymen for his role in the fighting. He was rewarded by Governor Dinwiddie with a commission as colonel, and at the age of 23 he was given overall command of the Virginia Regiment. He would spend just more than three years serving in this capacity, during which time he was almost completely immersed in the formidable challenge of protecting Virginia's long western frontier from attacks by the French and Native Americans. Washington was entrusted with carrying out Dinwiddie's plan to establish a "chain of forts" to protect the backcountry settlers, which he worked diligently to carry out, even though he was skeptical that such a defensive posture was likely to succeed.³¹

Washington campaigned for erecting a fort at Winchester, arguing that it was a superior strategic location, and he received authorization from the Virginia general assembly in March 1756 to proceed. Washington prepared the design for the proposed fort himself, and it is clear that he had profited from his disastrous experience with the hastily erected and poorly designed Fort Necessity, the site of his resounding defeat two years earlier. Washington's design was based on contemporary military principles, beginning with its placement on a prominent hill that enhanced its defensive qualities and allowed it to command the surrounding countryside. With bastions at each corner, connecting curtain walls, ramparts mounted by a parapet, and a variety of structures to accommodate the needs of the garrison and to house supplies, the plan was positively reviewed by other officials from whom Washington sought advice. Washington made some slight revisions to the design based on that input, and more changes undoubtedly were required during the course of construction, but the fort as it was completed was a close model of Washington's original plan.³²

Overseeing the fort's construction was only one of myriad duties Washington was engaged in during the years of his command. These included not only attempting to defend the settlers from the guerilla-style raids that the Native Americans carried out, but also dealing with the daily details of garrison life, and negotiating the touchy relations with the surrounding townspeople. Washington received considerable criticism from some quarters for his handling of these duties. One anonymous critic blasted Washington as inexperienced and unsuited for command. The truth of the substance of the allegations is the subject of debate, but it is clear that Washington's record of leadership during these years was mixed. Fortunately, in 1758 an opportunity arose to break the bloody stalemate that characterized the Virginia theatre of the war, when a second expedition to capture Fort Duquesne was organized under the command of British General John Forbes. The Virginia Regiment under Washington's command was detailed to participate, and the approach of the army convinced the French to abandon the fort. Although fighting would continue for several more years, Washington almost immediately resigned his military post and returned to civilian life at his Mount Vernon plantation.³³

Washington's close association with the design and construction of Fort Loudoun, and his command of the installation for almost three years, mark it as the most significant site in Virginia associated with Washington's service in the French and Indian War. The demonstrated high integrity of the archaeological remains of the fortifications, along with those for the barracks and the well, and the associated military and personal artifacts, represent significant material culture evidence related to an important period in Washington's public career.

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Criterion D: Archaeology

The integrity of the Fort Loudoun archaeological site and the potential of the cultural deposits found there to provide valuable information relating to an important period in American history was demonstrated by the results of limited but intensive archaeological excavations that were carried out for a total of 12 days in 2002 and 2003. This work, along with all associated research, analyses, and preparation of the final report, was undertaken under the direction of Department of Historic Resources (DHR) archaeologist Bob Jolley of the Northern Region Preservation Office. The field work was supported by Tom Klatka of the DHR Western Region Preservation Office, and by members of the Northern Shenandoah Valley Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Previous excavations of a limited nature had been conducted at the site in 1992 by Thunderbird Archaeological Associates (TAA), but no formal report of TAA's investigations has been completed to date. Information provided to Jolley by TAA does indicate that intact cultural deposits were found in the front and side yards of the Baker-Hardy house. Although that work provided evidence to indicate that the archaeological remains associated with the fort extend to those portions of the property as well, the argument for the application of Criterion D to this site, therefore, is based almost exclusively on the results of the 2002-2003 investigations.³⁴

In addition to confirming that the 419 North Loudoun Street property contains numerous and well-preserved cultural remains associated with Fort Loudoun during its period of significance (1756-ca. 1763), the archaeological investigations have provided evidence to confirm the layout of the fort in comparison with the extensive documentary sources. The discovery of the intact limestone foundation in the hypothesized location and following the orientation of the north barracks as shown on Washington's plans of the fort correlate with the known placement of the garrison well and the remnants of the earthworks marking the fort's northwest bastion. Taken together and when combined with the documentary evidence, the archaeological findings confirm the extent and orientation of the fort's footprint and layout. There is every reason to assume that additional excavations, were it feasible both on this parcel and on surrounding properties, would further illuminate the layout of the fortification and provide details as to its methods and manner of construction.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Frederick County Deed Books 10, 21, and 66.

Jolley, Robert L., "Archaeological Investigations at Fort Loudoun (44FK593): A French and Indian War Period Fortification, Winchester, Virginia." *Archeological Society of Virginia Quarterly Bulletin* Vol. 60, No. 2 (2005): 67-106.

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Fort Loudoun Site
Name of Property

City of Winchester, VA
County and State

Quarles, Garland, "George Washington and Winchester, Virginia, 1748-1758." *Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Papers* 8. Winchester, VA: 1974.

Schechter, Barnet, *George Washington's America: A Biography Through his Maps*. New York, NY: Walker and Company, 2010.

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Stone, Lyle M., *Fort Michilimackinac 1715-1781: An Archaeological Perspective on the Revolutionary Frontier*. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University Museum and the Mackinac Island State Park Commission, 1974.

Twohig, Dorothy, "The Making of George Washington." In *George Washington and the Virginia Backcountry*, Warren R. Hofstra, ed., pp. 3-34. Madison, WI: Madison House, 1998.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Intensive Level Survey (DHR ID#: 138-0042-0653), October 2, 2012.

Winchester City Deed Books 11, 15, 16, 19, 80, and 234.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Fort Loudoun Site
Name of Property

City of Winchester, VA
County and State

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia;
French and Indian War Foundation, City of Winchester, Virginia.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File Numbers 44FK593;
138-5089; 138-0042-0653

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 0.4 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.188967 | Longitude: -78.163825 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Fort Loudoun Site
Name of Property

City of Winchester, VA
County and State

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

The boundaries of the Fort Loudoun Site are outlined on the attached sketch map. The portion of the site included in this nomination are entirely within the lot lines of 419 N. Loudoun Street, recorded on the accompanying City of Winchester, Virginia, tax map as parcel #173-01-I-34.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dennis J. Pogue
organization: Dennis J. Pogue, LLC
street & number: 11999 Farrabow Lane
city or town: Woodbridge state: Virginia zip code: 22192
e-mail: denpog@aol.com
telephone: (703) 314-6485
date: February 24, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Fort Loudoun Site

City or Vicinity: Winchester

Fort Loudoun Site
Name of Property

City of Winchester, VA
County and State

County: Independent City State: Virginia

Photographer: Dennis J. Pogue

Date Photographed: 3-5-13

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

Photo 1 of 4: VA_Winchester City_Fort LoudounSite_0001. View of Fort Loudoun Site, residential lot 419 North Loudoun Street, showing Baker-Hardy house, flagpole, and two historic markers (non-contributing resources); camera facing west.

Photo 2 of 4: VA_Winchester City_Fort LoudounSite_0002. View of Fort Loudoun Site, residential lot 419 North Loudoun Street, showing rear of Baker-Hardy house (non-contributing resource) with porches and boxwood garden surrounding site of well (contributing); camera facing northeast.

Photo 3 of 4: VA_Winchester City_Fort LoudounSite_0003. View of Fort Loudoun Site, residential lot 419 North Loudoun Street, showing Baker-Hardy house (non-contributing resource), boxwood, and trees, and rise in elevation toward southeast marking remnants of northwest bastion; camera facing southeast.

Photo 4 of 4: VA_Winchester City_Fort LoudounSite_0004. Detail of concrete well head and pump (non-contributing resource) covering well shaft (contributing resource); camera facing northwest.

Supplemental Figures:

Figure 1. George Washington's revised plan of Fort Loudoun (1756) – north to the left (*Library of Congress, George Washington Papers*, from Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," p. 69).

Figure 2. Map of Winchester depicting Fort Loudoun – (Andreas Weiderhold, *A Plan of the Small Town of Winchester*, 1777, from Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," p. 76.)

Figure 3. Plan of the Fort Loudoun site (44FK593), indicating the locations of excavation units, the footprint of the Baker-Hardy (aka Darlington-Hardy) house, and the conjectured footprints of the north barracks, the northwest bastion, and portions of the north and west curtain walls (from Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," p. 79).

Figure 4. Plan view of Trench 2 (from Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," p. 82).

Fort Loudoun Site
Name of Property

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County and State

Figure 5. Profile view of Trench 2, facing west (from Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," p. 82).

Figure 6. Hypothesized outlines of the Fort Loudoun earthworks, bastions and curtain walls, and principal interior structures, overlaid on an aerial photograph – north is to the left (from Baker, *Fort Loudoun*, p. 66). The nominated property lies west of N. Loudoun Street and comprises the northwest bastion and a large portion of the north barracks.

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

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

End Notes

¹ Robert L. Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations at Fort Loudoun (44FK593): A French and Indian War Period Fortification, Winchester, Virginia," *Archeological Society of Virginia Quarterly Bulletin*, Volume 60, No. 2 (2005):67-106. Norman L. Baker, *Fort Loudoun: Washington's Fort in Virginia* (Winchester, Virginia: French and Indian War Foundation, 2006).

² Ibid.

³ Thomas Anburey, *Travels through the Interior Parts of America* (London, 1791).

⁴ Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," 76.

⁵ Ibid, 76-77. Baker, *Fort Loudoun*, 58-60.

⁶ Baker, *Fort Loudoun*, 63-67, 74-75.

⁷ Garland Quarles, "George Washington and Winchester, Virginia, 1748-1758," *Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Papers* 8 (Winchester, VA, 1974), 188.

⁸ VDHR Intensive Level Survey, DHR ID#: 138-0042-0653, October 2, 2012.

⁹ Baker, *Fort Loudoun*, 79.

¹⁰ John H. Sprinkle, "The Difference Betwixt a Chevaux de Frise and a Cabbage Garden': The Archaeology of 18th-Century Military Sites in Virginia," in *The Archaeology of 18th-Century Virginia*, Theodore R. Reinhart, ed. (Richmond, VA, Spectrum Press, 1996), 241-272.

¹¹ VDHR Intensive Level Survey.

¹² Fred Anderson, *Crucible of War: The Seven Years' War and the Fate of the Empire in British North America, 1754-1766* (New York, NY, Alfred A. Knopf, 2000).

¹³ John E. Ferling, "School for Command: Young George Washington and the Virginia Regiment," in *George Washington and the Virginia Backcountry*, Warren R. Hofstra, ed. (Madison, WI, Madison House, 1998), 201-202.

¹⁴ W.W. Abbot, ed., *The Papers of George Washington: Colonial Series 3, April-November 1756* (University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville, 1984a), 60.

¹⁵ Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," 67-68. Peter C. Luebke, "A Provincial Goes to War: George Washington and the Virginia Regiment, August 1755-January 1759," in *A Companion to George Washington*, Edward J. Lengel, ed. (Blackwell Publishing, Chichester, UK, 2010), 58-61.

¹⁶ Abbot, *Colonial Series 3*, 173.

¹⁷ W.W. Abbot, ed., *The Papers of George Washington: Colonial Series 4, November 1756-October 1757* (University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville, 1984b), 173, 420, 72.

¹⁸ W.W. Abbot, ed., *The Papers of George Washington: Colonial Series 5, October 1757-September 1758* (University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1988a), 97.

Fort Loudoun Site

Name of Property

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County and State

¹⁹ Andrew Burnaby, *Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America* (Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 1968), 41.

²⁰ Abbot, *Colonial Series 3*, 76-77, 135; Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," 72.

²¹ Abbot, *Colonial Series 4*, 304, 184. Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," 72.

²² Abbot, *Colonial Series 5*, 238, 253, 373.

²³ Abbot, *Colonial Series 4*, 50.

²⁴ Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," 74.

²⁵ Abbot, *Colonial Series 3*, 264.

²⁶ Barnet Schecter, *George Washington's America: A Biography Through his Maps* (New York, NY, Walker and Company, 2010), 57-60.

²⁷ Baker, *Fort Loudoun*, 53-58.

²⁸ Dorothy Twohig, "The Making of George Washington," in *George Washington and the Virginia Backcountry*, Warren R. Hofstra, ed. (Madison, WI, Madison House, 1998), 11-17. Ferling, "School for Command." Luebke, "A Provincial Goes to War," 53-69.

²⁹ Ferling, "School for Command," 197-201. Luebke, "A Provincial Goes to War."

³⁰ Ron Chernow, *Washington: A Life* (New York, NY, Penguin Press, 2010), 56-62.

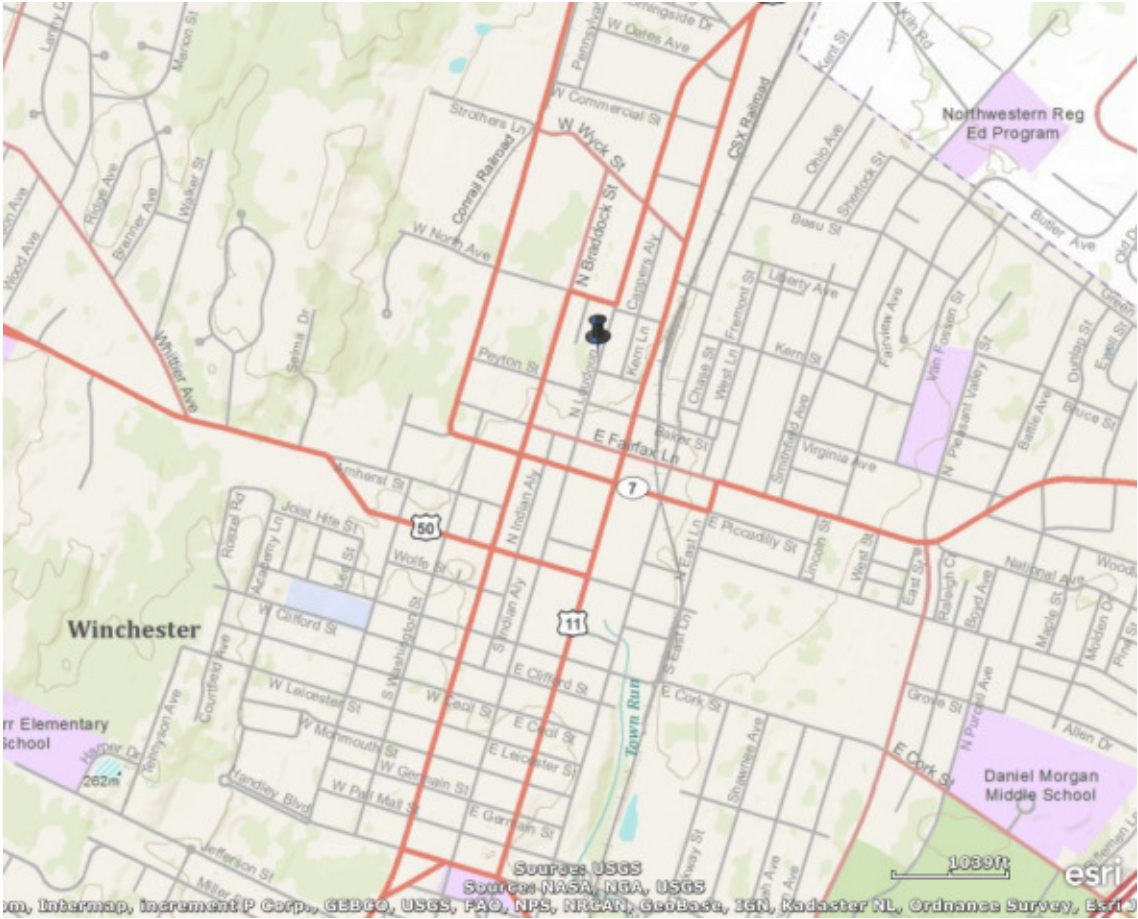
³¹ Ferling, "School for Command," 200. Luebke, "A Provincial Goes to War," 58-61.

³² Baker, *Fort Loudoun*, 17-36, 53-57.

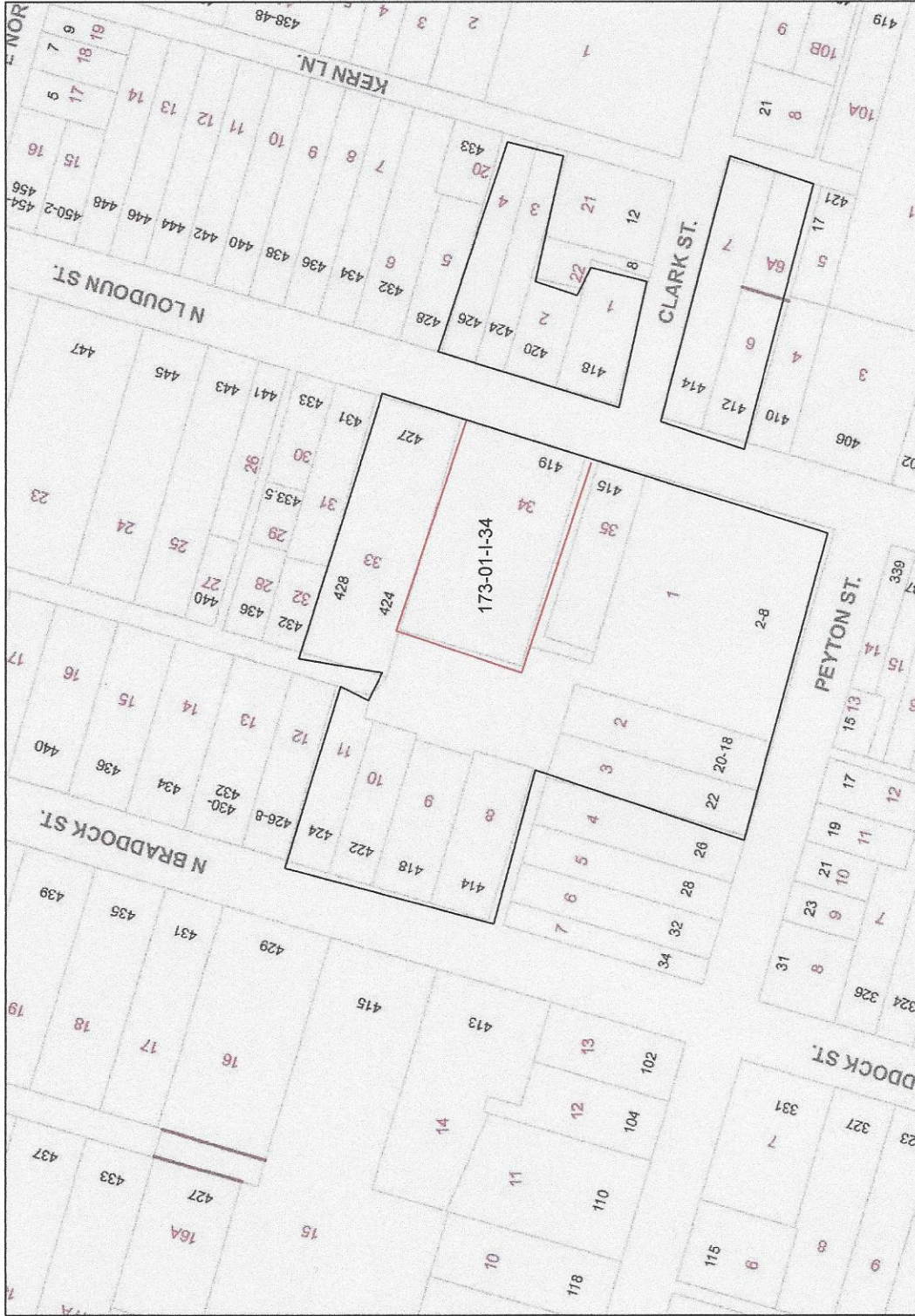
³³ Ferling, "School for Command," 201-204.

³⁴ Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations."

Fort Loudoun Site, City of Winchester, VA



Fort Loudoun Site
City of Winchester, VA
DHR # 138-5089
Location Coordinates:
Latitude: 39.188967
Longitude: -78.163825

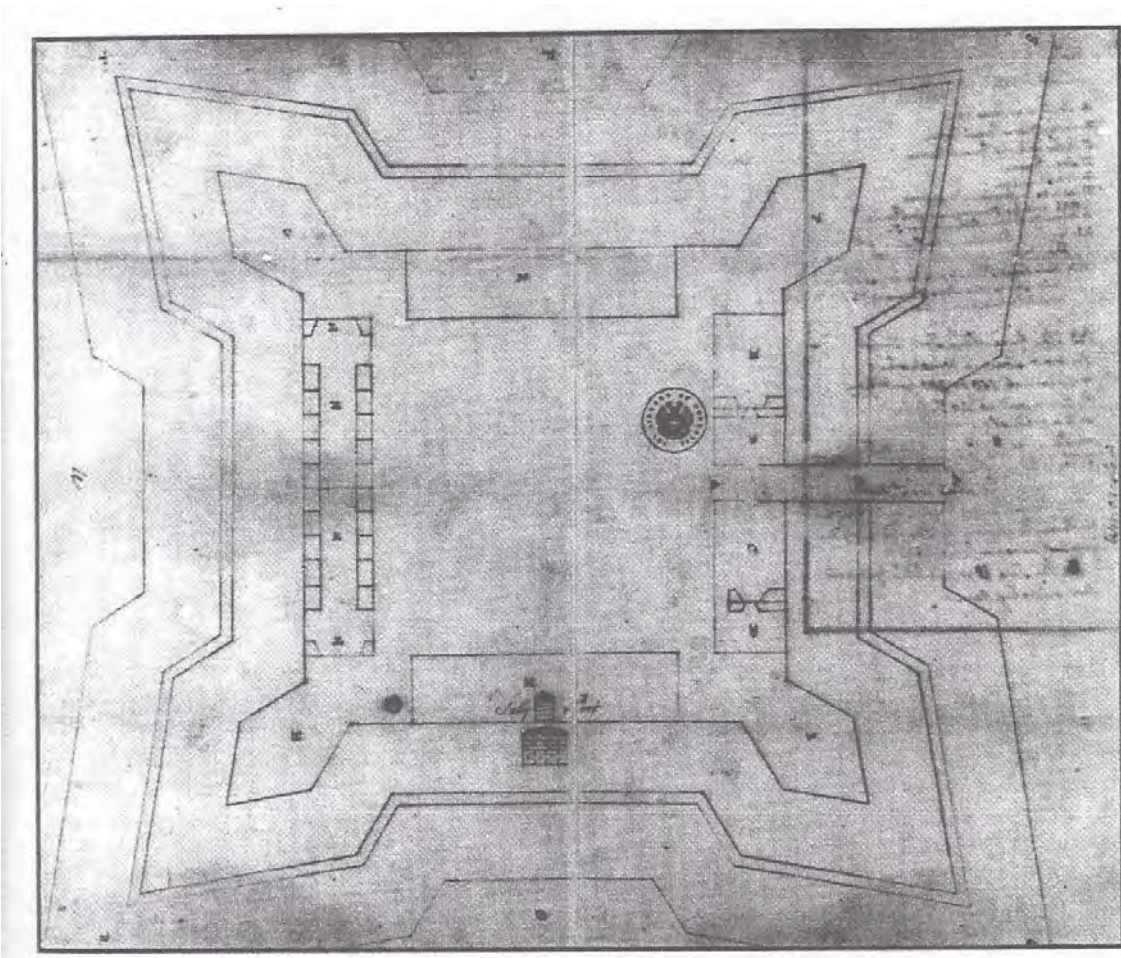


Winchester City Tax Map: Fort Loudoun Parcel #173-01-134
and Adjoining Properties

**Supplemental Attachment: Fort Loudoun Site (44FK539)
National Register Nomination (DHR ID#138-5089)
City of Winchester, Virginia**

Historic Maps, Archaeological Excavation Documentation, and Overlay Plan (6 total)
(north at top unless otherwise indicated)

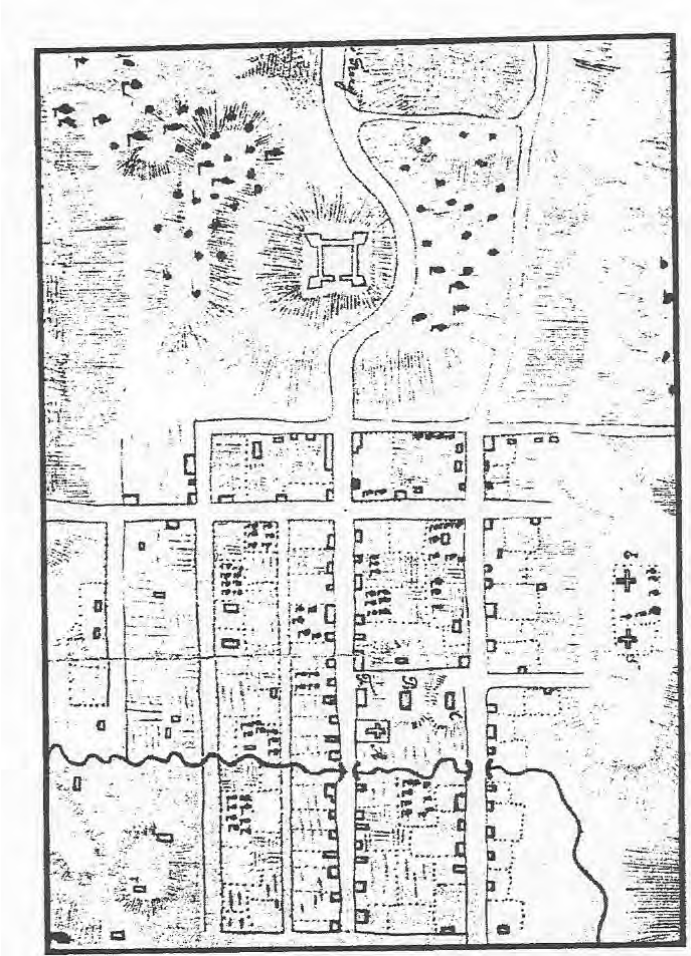
Figure 1.



George Washington's revised plan of Fort Loudoun (1756) – north to the left (*Library of Congress, George Washington Papers*, from Jolley, "Archaeological Investigations," p. 69).

FORT LOUDOUN SITE, WINCHESTER CITY, VIRGINIA (DHR ID#138-5089)

Figure 2.



Map of Winchester depicting Fort Loudoun – (Andreas Weiderhold, *A Plan of the Small Town of Winchester, 1777*, from Jolley, “Archaeological Investigations,” p. 76.)

FORT LOUDOUN SITE, WINCHESTER CITY, VIRGINIA (DHR ID#138-5089)

Figure 6.



Hypothesized outlines of the Fort Loudoun earthworks, bastions and curtain walls, and principal interior structures, overlaid on an aerial photograph – north is to the left (from Baker, *Fort Loudoun*, p. 66). The nominated property lies west of N. Loudoun Street and comprises the northwest bastion and a large portion of the north barracks.