NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

VLR - 3/20/96

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominations 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 Belvoir Historic District_____
other names/site number_Historic Architectural Resources of Fort Belvoir, VA_ VDHR File No. 29-209

2. Location

street & number_See map or Section 10, Page 17__ ___ not for publication
city or town _Fort Belvoir_____ vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county _Fairfax_ code _059 zip code _22060_

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 ___ nationally ___ statewide _x_ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

_____
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.)

_____ 12/20/96
Signature of commenting or other official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
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

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
_x_ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_195_	__6__	buildings
__0__	__3__	sites
__1__	__0__	structures
__0__	__2__	objects
_196_	_11__	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register __0__

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

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE_____ Sub: Military Facility_____
DOMESTIC_____ Institutional Housing_____
EDUCATION_____ School, Research Facility_____
HEALTH CARE_____ Hospital_____
RECREATION AND CULTURE_ Theater, Sports Facility_____
SOCIAL_____ Clubhouse_____
GOVERNMENT_____ Post Office, Public Works_____
COMMERCE/TRADE_____ Warehouse_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE_____ Sub: Military Facility_____
DOMESTIC_____ Institutional Housing_____
EDUCATION_____ School_____
RECREATION AND CULTURE_ Theater, Sports Facility_____
SOCIAL_____ Clubhouse_____
GOVERNMENT_____ Post Office_____
COMMERCE/TRADE_____ Warehouse_____

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

_Colonial Revival_____

_Bungalow/Craftsman_____

_____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _CONCRETE: lightweight, poured_____

walls _BRICK_____

__WOOD_____

roof __SLATE: asphalt shingle_____

other _SANDSTONE, WOOD_____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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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.

_X_ 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 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_____

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

_ARCHITECTURE_____

_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE_____

Period of Significance _1917-1941_____

_____

_____

Significant Dates _1928___

_1935___

_____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Washington District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
William I Deming (Abbot Hall, Williams Hall, and Thayer Hall)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
x__ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: Office of History, Ft. Belvoir, Directorate of Engineering & Housing, Ft. Belvoir

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ca. 200 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	314140	4284560	2	18	314680	4285040
3	18	314380	4284120	4	18	313960	4283720

___ See continuation sheet.

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_**Douglas J. Harnsberger, A.I.A., Sandra Hubbard, Architectural Historians**_

organization__**Harnsberger & Associates**_____date __**1995-1996**__

street & number__**108 North First St.**____ telephone ___**(804) 648-5040**__

city or town__**Richmond**_____ state_**VA**_ zip code ____**23219**_

originally:name/title_**Sheryl N. Hack, Lauren Archibald, Architectural Historians**___

organization__**MAAR Associates, Inc.**_____date __**February 1992**__

street & number__**9 Liberty Plaza, P.O. Box 655**____ telephone ___**(302) 368-5777**__

city or town__**Newark**_____ state_**VA**_ zip code ____**189715-0655**_

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/title_**Department of the Army, U.S. Army Fort Belvoir**____

street & number_____ telephone _____

city or town__**Fort Belvoir**_____ state_**VA**_ zip code ____**22060**__

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.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Description

The Fort Belvoir Historic District contains the administrative and visual core of the 1930s Army Corps of Engineers Training Center campus, as well as the principal residential structures built to house enlisted men, NCOs, officers and senior officers. The Fort Belvoir Historic District contains a group of temporary, frame, officers' housing units erected in the 1920s, as well as a row of seven nearly identical wood-frame warehouses, built in 1917, the oldest standing structures on the post. The layout of the district follows the military post planning objectives prevalent in the late 1920s and 1930s (Nurse 1928). Whereas the post is like a "great social organism," its development should follow certain "laws," including Unity, Consonance in Design, Natural Beauty, Balance and Radiation.

Large, imposing, brick Colonial Revival-style buildings embellished with limestone porticos and keystones and set within a formal, rectilinear street plan, characterize the central campus. The modest and stately Colonial Revival-style brick houses, which are one-and-one half or two-story, single or double, are arranged in rectilinear and curvilinear patterns, defining the principal residential areas which surround it. The consistent use of the Colonial Revival style, rendered in red brick with limestone details, creates the architectural character that defines the 1930s construction of permanent administrative and residential facilities to house the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Fort Belvoir.

The administrative and visual core of the installation is focused on the Long Parade Ground, which is surrounded by Colonial Revival-style buildings. The stately, monumental quality of the Colonial Revival-style buildings that define the parade ground area and house the principal administrative and instructional facilities at Fort Belvoir; the NCO housing area immediately adjacent to the Long Parade Ground, which is associated chronologically with the development of the central post in the 1930s and visually with the central post's formal, symmetrical plan; the 1920s officers' housing to the east of the parade ground, which dates to the post's development after World War I; and the senior officers' housing area (ca. 1934).

The senior officers' housing area is situated at the southeastern tip of the a neck of land stretching out into the Potomac River. The irregular topography of the bluffs inspired a curvilinear plan of considerable beauty, reminiscent of the finest garden suburbs constructed at the time i civilian settings. Planners took advantage of the topography and vegetation to provide excellent architectural orientation of these quarters. As consistent with the proper planning of Army posts, the streets follow the natural contour of the ground, in order to reduce building costs as well as to present pleasing perspectives, while at the same time, meeting the purely local needs for which they were intended (Nurse 1928: 16). This 1930s development stands in substantial contrast to the formal, rectilinear design of the core of the post although the dwellings retain the Colonial Revival style and brick construction characteristic of the core of the installation.

The senior officers' housing area consists of fifty-nine substantial, elegant, two-and-one-half story brick Colonial Revival-style dwellings which line a long, winding, parkway-like drive. These dwellings are of a basic Colonial Revival form, some with individual variations as described below. The main roadway, Belvoir Drive, terminates at the Army Materiel Commandant's Quarters (Building #1), appropriately sited on a bluff overlooking the Potomac. Woodlawn and Mason Drives wind east, encircling a wooded common area and terminating at the Officers' Club, which is situated on a dramatic promontory overlooking the river. The Army Materiel Commandant's Quarters and the Officers' Club, which occupy the two highest points in the area, provide focus to the suburb-like, residential plan. The generous provision of open space, the preservation of woodland behind the houses, and the presence of vistas over the Potomac River combine to create a sense of privacy, seclusion, and separation from the rest of the post. Ruins of the Belvoir Mansion, seat of Col. William Fairfax, cousin and land-agent to Lord Fairfax, lay nearby. The senior officers' housing area derives coherence from its uniform architectural layout and character, as well as from the continuity of its distinctive landscape design, which both conforms to the terrain and embodies the best of contemporary landscape planning.

Both the 1930s NCO and officers' housing units were constructed from standardized plans designed in the Colonial Revival style. The repetition of similar and identical forms, designed in the same style and employing uniform construction materials, creates a sense of unity among the structures that represent the 1930s construction period and are included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District.

An inventory with descriptions of structures included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District is provided below. An abbreviated version of the list is attached to this nomination. Buildings are listed by building number and grouped by type; variations within one building type are detailed in the text.

Senior Officers' Housing

Building #1, Army Materiel Commandant's Quarters: (1-Contributing.). Built in 1935, the Commanding Officer's house is constructed of common bond brick articulated by regular banded brick quoins over a brick foundation. It has a rectangular, two-and-one-half story main block with a one-and-one-half story garage wing to the east. The seven-bay principal facade contains a three-bay, pedimented, central pavilion with an oval oculus in the pediment. This side-gable house has a slate roof, gable end returns, interior end chimneys, two gabled dormers on the front slope, and three to the rear, and two low gabled dormers on each slope of the

garage wing. A front doorway, located in the center of the pavilion, has a molded architrave surrounding sidelights and a pair of three-panel, double wooden doors. A side entrance with a wooden door with glazed upper pane and solid lower panel is located on the east gable end near the northeast corner. Three wooden French doors open on the rear porch. All windows are six-over-six double-hung with limestone sills. A small, flat-roof front entry portico is supported by paired Tuscan columns, with a Chinese-style balustrade on the roof. A two-tiered porch extends across the rear of the main block. Its flat roof is topped by a wooden balustrade and supported by square, paneled, wooden columns. A small, shed-roofed entry porch supported by square columns is located over the side door. The house is built on a center hall plan. Extensive, English-style gardens on its side and rear lead down to the bluffs above the Potomac River.

Buildings #2-19, #21-60, Senior Officers' Housing: (58-Contributing). The senior officer's house form whether measuring 40' by 27' or 40' by 28' consists of a common bond-brick main block on a brick foundation with a center- hall plan. It is two-and-one-half stories with a gable roof, two to three dormer windows, and two interior end chimneys. The main block is flanked by two side gable wings one of which is a garage and the other is either a one or tow story enclosed side porch. Other variations are the door surrounds: one type is a recessed, paneled entry with portico supported by Tuscan-style columns, with triangular pediment; the other is wooden pilasters with an arched recessed pediment. All the houses face a park-like area.

Structure #7, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, is a one-story, one-bay, rectangular, side-gable, brick building and services Family Housing #7 and 8.

Building #15A, Tennis Courts: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1950.

Building #15B, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, is a one-story, one-bay, rectangular, side-gable, brick building and services Family Housing #16 and 17.

Building #20, MacKenzie Hall: (1-Contributing). Built in 1934 as the Officers' Open Mess, this building presently serves as the Officers' Club. A seven-part, symmetrical, Georgian Revival-style composition arranged in a broad crescent, this Flemish bond brick structure with scored joints sits on a brick foundation. The rectangular, two-and-one-half story building contains a nine-bay center block which measures 72' by 45', two tow-story, four-bay wings that measure 34' by 33' and two two-story, ten-bay flankers that measure 72' by 36'. A large, flat-roofed addition is present on the rear facade. The side-gable main block, wings, and flankers have slate roofs with molded cornices and interior end chimneys. Seven gabled dormers sit atop the main block. The main block sports gable-end returns and the wings display pediment molding across their gable ends. The main entrance, located in the central bay of the main block, contains four three-panel doors surrounded by a molded architrave and entablature. Other major doorways are placed at the third and eighth bays of the flankers. A two-story, flat-roofed portico featuring square paneled columns, a detailed entablature, and a Chinese fence balustrade extends across the facade of the main block. Two richly decorated period rooms with beamed ceilings and large fireplaces remain on the interior. A fireback from the Belvoir Mansion hangs above the fireplace in the first-floor lounge. In terms of its overall architectural character as well as the direct reference it makes to historical styles and with local architectural and historical traditions. With its two-story, flat-roofed portico and plethora of gabled dormers, MacKenzie Hall makes reference to nearby Mount Vernon, establishing a visual and historical connection between the Colonial Revival-style structures of Fort Belvoir and the great Virginia plantation houses that graced the upper Potomac/Potomac River Valley in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A 1974 addition was make to the Bachelor's Officer's Quarters (BOQ).

Building #33A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1943, is a one-story, one-bay rectangular, side-gable, brick building.

Building #51A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935 is a one-story, one-bay, square, front-gable, brick building and services Family Housing quarters #51.

Building #67, Officers' Housing: (1-Contributing). Built in 1935, this one-story, three-bay, side-gable, L-plan bungalow is the only example of this housing type on the post. Constructed of stretcher bond brick, this house has an enclosed porch, large gable , an interior chimney, and flat arch lintels. The entry porch on the north gable end is a modern addition.

Building #68, Officers' Housing: (1-Contributing). Built in 1935, this officer's housing unit is the only example of this housing type on the post. The Colonial Revival-style officers' quarters is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable building constructed of common bond brick with gable end returns, an imposed secondary side-gable with end returns, and one-quarter round windows. Other architectural details include exterior end chimneys, a pedimented entry porch with Doric columns and pilasters, an attached one-story sun room on the southern gable end, flat arched over first- and second-story windows, and a single-story rear entry porch. Double windows grace the front and rear elevations.

Building #68A, Transformer Station: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1969, this one-story brick building services Building #68.

Building #73, Detached Garage: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1949.

NCO Housing

Buildings #101-112, #114-153, #55, #157, #159, #161-165: (60-Contributing). Built in 1930-31 and in 1934, these one-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable, common bond brick Colonial Revival-style houses with gabled dormers, six-paneled wooden front entry door with glass upper panels, and four-light transom are arranged in a formal Beaux Arts plan that extends westward from the parade ground. Notable for enriched entries, such a latticework and column supports, and spacious grounds, they maintain the stylistic, formal character of the imposing administrative buildings surrounding the parade ground and extend the formal plan that characterizes the post's central area.

Building #110A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, services quarters #110.

Building #120A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, services quarters #120 and #122.

Building #136A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, services quarters #136 and 138.

Building #157A, Transformer: (1-Contributing). This transformer, built in 1935, services quarters #157.

Buildings #166-171: (6-Contributing). Built in 1939, this row of identical NCO family housing units lacks the carefully planned environment common in other nearby housing areas. The residences are substantial, two-story, brick Colonial Revival-style double houses that are consistent in their use of the post's pervasive Colonial Revival idiom and solid brick construction.

Buildings #173-178, Detached Garages: (6-Contributing). These identical one-story, two-bay, side-gable, shingled brick garages with six-over-six double-hung windows on each side belong to the NCO family housing on Middleton Road (buildings #166-171) and were built in 1940.

Building #184: (1-Contributing). Built in 1939, the former NCO Club is the central focus of the Beaux Arts plan of the NCO housing area west of the parade ground. This long, one-story, brick Colonial Revival building with gable roof and corbeled brick cornice, maintains the plan of the central area and the style of the surrounding buildings.

Building #188, Water Storage Tank: (1-Contributing). This round, metal water storage tank with saucer-shaped bottom and conical top was built in 1918. The tank is supported by five steel legs with lattice bracing and reinforced with diagonal tie rods and cross struts. The legs stand on concrete footings. Large water pipes extend form the center of the tank bottom to the ground.

Building #191: (1-Contributing). The Fire Station/Facility Engineer facility, which was built in 1934, is a two-story, four-bay, hip-roofed building with a slate-covered roof and a central pedimented pavilion. Other architectural features include two arched fire engine doors, modillions along the peak of the pediment, a molded wood cornice and arched wood door surround with a fanlight, and double three-paneled wooden doors. A one-story, rectangular rear addition measures 32' by 63'.

Long Parade Ground

Buildings #201 and #202, MacArthur Hall: (2-Contributing). Identical two-and-one-half story, brick Colonial Revival-style buildings with monumental limestone porticos, buildings #201 and 202 were built to serve as a 111-man capacity barracks in 1928. This pair of buildings defines the western boundary of the Long Parade Ground, maintains the architectural character and scale of the structures surrounding the parade ground through the use of the Colonial Revival style and of brick and limestone construction materials, and serves as a frontispiece for the compound of brick Colonial Revival barracks to their rear. Building #210 is presently used for administrative offices and building #202 houses the Defense Systems Management College.

Buildings #203-213: (11-Contributing). Built in 1928, this group of very similar two-and-one-half story, brick buildings serves as barracks. Buildings #204-205, 207, and 209 are used for general instruction. Variations on the basic center hall plan with cross hall revolve around the treatment of the two-level, concrete porches which run across the rear facades. Although not visually essential to the Long Parade Ground, this group of barracks buildings that surround the parade ground. Arranged in a formal, rectilinear plan which extends the symmetry of the parade ground and its surrounding building, the configuration as well as the architectural character of these barracks continues the balanced composition and singular design idiom of the post's central plan.

Building #216, Flagler Hall: (1-Contributing). Built in 1932, this two-and-one-half story, brick Colonial Revival-style building with monumental limestone portico, defines the southern terminus of the parade ground. Originally the 35-bed post hospital, and at one time the Post Headquarters, this building is presently occupied by administrative offices.

#216A, Flagpole: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1976.

Building #217: (1-Contributing). This detached garage, built in 1932, is a one-story, two-bay building with hip-roof covered with slate and constructed of brick with a masonry foundation. The garage is located behind Flagler Hall (Building #216). The fenestration consists of two wooden overhead garage doors and four wood-frame six-over-six double-hung windows, which are now bricked over.

#218, Monument to the Cold War Dead: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1968.

Building #219, Essayons Theater and Administrative: (1-Contributing). This one-and-one-half story brick building is composed of two gambrel-roofed blocks linked by a one-and-one half story, frame connector. Built in 1931 to house a theater and a gymnasium, the building is set back form the parade ground with its principal facade oriented toward the residential area of the post, with which it is functionally associated. The creation of this unusual and bipartite building form illustrates a successful attempt to adapt special function building to the motifs of the prevalent Colonial Revival style and reflects the attention to planning and unified design that is characteristic of Fort Belvoir's central core.

Building #226, Battalion Headquarters: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1957.

Building #S-231, Consolidated Mess #1: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1968.

Building #235, Battalion Headquarters: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1965.

#245, Baseball Field: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1950.

Building #246, Communications Electronic Building: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1951.

Building #256, Main Post Office: (1-Contributing). Built in 1935, the Main Post Office is a one-story brick structure with an imposing projecting entry pavilion. Utilitarian in form, it is enriched by fine brickwork and detailing that harmonizes with the prevailing Colonial Revival style. It is located on a major cross street near the Long Parade Ground and across from a row of brick Colonial Revival-style barracks. Less formal than its neighbors, the post office exhibits solid design, harmonizing with the parade ground building through its use of brick and limestone construction materials.

Building #257, Hill Hall: (1-Contributing). Built in 1935, Hill Hall is a one-story, H-shaped, brick Colonial Revival-style building with an octagonal cupola topped by a copper roof. Originally designed as an elementary school, the building maintains the formal use of space characteristic of the central parade ground area and suggests the range of community services provided by the Army. In its position at the extreme southwest of the parade ground area adjacent to the senior officers' housing, Hill Hall is accessible to the NCO housing west of the parade ground as well as to the officers' housing east of the parade ground. The building represents the transition between the public services provided to military dependents and the privacy associated with the residential areas.

Building #258: (1-Contributing). This one-story, brick Colonial Revival-style building that was originally used as the Post Exchange was built in 1935. Set back from the west side of the parade ground with its entrance facing the Essayons Theater, its style and material are consistent with those of the parade ground building, although is much smaller. A formal pedimented pavilion face the parade ground but its rear porch bears a stronger relationship to building #219 than to the monumental porticos of the parade ground building. Set back from the parade ground, it is consistent with the post's prevailing design from the formality and monumentality of the central parade ground area to the formal and smaller scale administrative and housing area to the west. The building currently houses administrative offices.

Buildings #268 and 270, Williams and Thayer Halls: (2-Contributing). Identical two-story, brick Colonial Revival-style buildings with recessed porticos, designed by William I. Deming and built in 1935, these flankers complete the composition that defined the eastern edge of the parade ground and forms the symbolic and geographic focus of the South Post. The buildings retain their original doors and much of the original interiors.

Building #269, Abbot Hall: (1-Contributing). An imposing example of the Colonial Revival style designed by Washington, D.C. architect William I. Deming and constructed in 1935, Abbot Hall forms the central element of the three-part Palladian composition that includes the two flanking buildings, Williams and Thayer Halls. Currently serving as Post Headquarters, Abbot Hall is a two-story brick building with a Buckingham slate roof, projecting pedimented limestone portico, grand staircase, and a carved shield in the pediment. The building suffered a serious attic-fire in 1993 which required a total roof reconstruction and interior renovation. A $2 million dollar rehabilitation was completed in November 1995. The entrance foyer, cross halls and end stairwells

were preserved in their original configuration. The exterior appearance was retained and restored.

Building #T-435, Fairfax Chapel: (1-Contributing). The Fairfax Chapel was built in 1941. The chapel is one-story with a front gable and an asphalt shingled roof. The square steeple with a steep pyramidal roof was build on the front gable ridge of the chapel. A gabled vestibule projects from the center of the front gable end. The doors are modern aluminum and glass. The windows in the chapel are varied with twelve-over-twelve on the long sides of the building, four-over-four at the end of the bays on the long side and on either side of the doorway and six-over-six windows in the front gable end peak. The chapel does not reflect the Colonial Revival style of the other buildings on the parade ground.

Camp Humphreys Officers' Housing

Buildings #T436-441: (6-Contributing). Designed by Captain A.A. Hockman, Quartermaster Corps (QMC), and built in 1920-21, this series of low, one-story "temporary" houses employed a standardized panel-system method of construction. They are good examples of the then-contemporary Craftsman style and feature integrated front entry porches with built-in side benches and central-gable front facade. Their informal style is well suited to their atmosphere of the camp that predated the designation of Fort Belvoir as the Army Engineer Center.

Buildings #443-446: (41-Contributing). The one-story, five-bay, side-gable, brick, identical detached garages built in 1940, measure 20' by 51', and are part of the Jadwin Loop Housing complex and belong to buildings #451-454.

#T498A, Baseball Field: (1-Noncontributing). Built in 1955.

Building #500-503: (4-Contributing). Built in 1934, these two-story, three-bay, side-gable buildings are presently used for housing. The brick housing reflects the architecture of the post through the Colonial Revival-style door surround and its four-light transom. A one-story modern addition has been built on the side. Other architectural features are two gabled dormers and ventilators in the gable ends.

Building #500A, Transformer Vault: (1-Contributing). This one-story, one-bay, side gable, eight by eight, red brick transformer vault was built in 1935.

Building #1124: (1-Contributing). This one-story, two-bay gas station, built in 1934, measures approximately 25' by 40'. Fenestration consists of a front entrance and eight-over-eight double-hung windows to the side and rear. Building materials consist of brick and clapboard with an overhanging hipped roof and rear chimney.

Buildings #T1139-1145: (7-Contributing). This row of almost identical attached warehouses built in 1917, the oldest standing structures on the post, are one-story, five-bay structures with gable roofs covered in asphalt shingles and measures 167' by 65' each. The warehouses are supported by wood posts which rest on masonry footings. Fire walls on the north and south sides separate the buildings. Particle board and tar paper has been placed over the original wood-frame structure. Five metal ventilators are located at the ridge of each roof. Five loading doors face the railroad tracks on the west side and four on the east side of each building. The fenestration of these warehouses consists of six-over-six double-hung windows and long wooden six-panel fixed-sash windows.

Building #1150: (1-Contributing). This PX Administration building, built in 1934, is now used for Ryder Truck rentals. The building is a one-story, one-bay, side-gable, brick structure with a brick rear addition with a shed roof, one interior brick chimney, and one metal pipe chimney. Metal grates cover the windows. The window configuration consists of three sets of six-pane windows with three sets of three-pane windows above and below the six-pane windows. On the front facade are two doors, one of modern aluminum and glass and one wood panel door with a five-light transom and Italianate scrolls supporting the overhang above the door. Masonry steps lead to both doors. A large wood-panel-and-glass door is located on the side of the rear addition.

Building #1150A, Transformer Vault: (1-Contributing). This one-story, one-bay, side gable, 9' by 11' rectangular red brick transformer vault was built in 1935.

Building #1156: (1-Contributing). Building #1156 presently houses an electrical substation. The building, which is constructed of brick, was built in 1935 and is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable structure with a shingled roof, and includes an interior chimney and twelve-pane casement windows.

Building #1157: (1-Contributing). Presently used to house a standby generator, this one-story L-shaped, three-bay, hip-roofed structure built in 1929 is consistent with the brick construction of the other Colonial Revival-style buildings on the post. The main block measures 17' by 27' and the gabled ell measures 8' by 11'. Entrances to the building include a central door on the main block and one on the south side of the ell. The windows are six-over-six wood-frame.

Building #1158: (1-Contributing). This one-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable, brick building built in 1935 is presently used for electrical storage. It measures approximately 30' by 20', has exposed rafters and an overhead garage door.

Statement of Significance

The Fort Belvoir Historic District illustrates the social, technological, and military developments at U.S. Army installations in the years between the world wars. The formality and monumentality of its architecture and site plan, and the precipitation of its construction as a result of its designation as the official home of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1918, attest to the military importance of the Corps of Engineers in a increasingly technological era. The historic district encompasses the administrative, ceremonial, instructional, and warehousing areas that reflect the post's primary military functions and were appropriate to its enhanced military importance, as well as the residential and social areas necessary to the life of the post.

In 1922, the War Department redesignated the post Fort Humphreys to signify its establishment as a permanent military installation. The name change was consistent with the decision of the Secretary of War to make Fort Humphreys the "home" of the Corps of Engineers (Fine and Remington 1972:44). The new mission to upgrade the post included the demolition of numerous World War I structures to make room for the building new permanent structures typical of military construction during the 1920s and 1930s. During that decade of construction, Fort Humphreys was transformed into a stately post, which was renamed Fort Belvoir in 1935. The surviving resources that reflect the earlier military occupation (1920s) of the post and those that represent the massive construction project of the 1930s are included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District.

The Fort Belvoir Historic District is eligible under Criterion A because it is "associated with events that have make a significant contribution to the broad patterns" of twentieth-century American military history. It is also eligible under Criterion C because the buildings "embody the distinctive characteristics" of the Colonial Revival style and because its design and layout represent early efforts in suburban planning and landscape design. Below are individual statements for each criterion.

Criterion A

In 1912, the Corps of Engineers obtained 1,500 acres of what had been Belvoir, the eighteenth-century estate of Col. William Fairfax, cousin and land agent to Lord Fairfax. Since the end of the eighteenth century, the area had been farmed in smaller tracts and had generally experienced the rise and fall of local economic conditions. In 1910, the District of Columbia acquired the property, intending to construct a reformatory on the site. Objections, particularly from Mount Vernon, which opposed siting such a facility so close to George Washington's historic plantation, ended these plans. The property was transferred to the War Department and subsequently turned over to the Corps of Engineers. The corps initially used it as a summer camp and rifle range for troops stationed at Washington Barracks, the present Fort Lesley J. McNair. The 1,500-acre tract known as Belvoir Plantation became Camp Humphreys in honor of General Andrew Atkinson Humphreys.

The changing demands of warfare and the urban growth of the area surrounding the Engineer School, then located at Washington Barracks in the District of Columbia, created a need for additional training grounds. The nearby Belvoir tract seemed suited to fill the needs of the engineers. The challenging terrain and its proximity to the existing school encouraged the War Department to seek the land for military purposes. In response to the War Department's request, Congress authorized the transfer of the property in 1912, and on March 23, 1915, Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, became the first unit to report for duty at the post. The other companies rotated into the training area on a more or less regular basis prior to the outbreak of World War I.

The entrance of the United States in World War I in April 1917 initiated a feverish burst of activity at the Belvoir Tract. It seemed the ideal place to conduct the training of replacement troops and to expand the training of junior officers to lead the newly-formed engineer units into the theater of operations and combat. On December 23, 1917, the initial construction of the camp was authorized. To more properly reflect its role, the new camp was to be known as Camp Humphreys, in honor of Brevet Major General Andrew Atkinson Humphreys, who commanded the Third Division, Fifth Corps, of the Army of the Potomac and who later served as the Chief of Engineers from 1866 to 1879. Now renamed Camp A.A. Humphreys, Belvoir became the home of the Corps of Engineers in 1918.

The actual construction of the camp began on 14 January 1918. The general contractor for the camp, P. F. Gormley, of Washington, D.C., arranged for the materials and civilian labor necessary to erect the 790 buildings the would provide housing for 19,936 men.

At Belvoir, the Engineer School performed the entire range of training that was necessary to "...prepare the junior officers of the Corps of Engineers for the active duties of their arm and corps..." Demolitions, small arms, fieldcraft, and the development of field fortifications were taught in the field. In addition, the physically demanding work of emplacing pontoon bridges was repeatedly practiced. This practical experience supplemented the textbooks and lectures that had become the standard instructional fare of the curriculum.

One of the most vital functions performed at Camp Humphreys was the operation of the Engineer Replacement and Training Camp. During its operation from May through December of 1918, more the 57,000 soldiers were trained for service with the U.S. Army both overseas and in the United States. Included in this total were nine divisional (5th, 102nd, 210th, 215th, 217th, 218th, 219th and 220th) and three non-divisional smaller organizations that were trained to perform such missions as forestry (logging and sawmill operations), searchlight operations, car repair, railway construction, and general service.

The training of enlisted men was only one side of the personnel picture. The corps of Engineers needed officers at all levels to cope with the rapid expansion of the Army's engineer forces. Although the Engineer School was suspended during the course of the war, the Engineer Officer's Training Center was designed to produce junior officers from the most promising enlisted soldiers, When the school finally closed in February 1919, more than 4,900 officers had participated in the course.

In addition, at least on other major school was located a Camp Humphreys. Beginning in April 1918, division gas officers were selected form the Corps of Engineers. Through October 1918, the Army Gas School located at Camp Humphreys was also used as one of the demobilization centers where entire units were sent to stand down and process their troops back into civilian life. More than 14,000 men were demobilized at Camp Humphreys through the end of 1919.

In October 1922, Camp Humphreys was redesignated Fort Humphreys after the Engineer's School was moved form Washington Barracks to the installation. The late 1920s saw a boom in construction which would last about a decade. The face of the post was changed to a permanent appearance by the new Colonial Revival red brick structures, which comprise the core of the installation. This building boom occurred between conflicts, when the threat of war was not a concern. The name Fort Belvoir was designated by General Orders Number 1 of the War Department on February 14, 1935.

The first Engineer Replacement Training Center (ERTC) was established at Fort Belvoir in March 1941. The ERTC was designed to provide the initial training in military subjects that was necessary for all engineer troops before unit training could begin. Originally designed to accommodate a twelve-week program of instruction, the ERTCs had to accommodate the curriculum to reflect the need for training against the need for troops. The course was a mere eight weeks long during the rapid expansion of engineer units during 1942.

The curriculum offered at Fort Belvoir was copied at the other two ERTCs, one at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and the other at Camp Abbott, Oregon. During the first two weeks, the soldier went through initial reception, receiving a regulation haircut and a complete issue of uniforms, rifle, bayonet, and gas mask. Training emphasized the use of the rifle, physical conditioning, and general military subjects at the expense of general engineering subjects such as field fortifications, obstacles, demolitions, and general construction skills. It was hoped that once these men reached their units they would receive sufficient training in engineering skills to enable them to accomplish their missions.

Of all the innovations that the Engineer School and Fort Belvoir developed to assist in the training of soldiers, one will always be associated with the fort: The Military Obstacle Course. To negotiate the course was an essential element of the ERTC program. In spite of the rigid test the course provided for individuals, the course was said to have "...proved highly popular with the men themselves. Being Americans, they like that element of physical competition; and having American senses of humor, they are able also to appreciate the situations which arise when someone miscalculates a distance or an elevation and lands with a splash in the creek."

The shortage of qualified engineer officers was extreme during the early years of the war. The Troop Basis published in January 1942 indicated that more than 4,500 officers were needed beyond those already serving with the Corps. The great bulk of these officers would have to be commissioned through the Engineer Officer Candidate School, located at Fort Belvoir.

The need for additional officers had been recognized long before the war had actually begun. The first class started training at Fort Belvoir on July 7, 1941, and graduated sixty-seven of the ninety-seven that reported for training. By the time the last class graduated in 1945, the Engineer Officer Candidate School commissioned more that 25,000 officers.

The expansion of Fort Belvoir during the war years was dramatic. From July 1, 1940 through December 31, 1945, more than $27,130,000 was spent on new construction. This included facilities for 22,794 enlisted men, 1,548 officers and a 1,100-bed hospital. In addition, more that 300,000 square feet of covered storage area was available, along with almost one million square feet of outdoor storage areas. The fort itself contained more that 7,573 acres and had an additional 183,312 acres available for training in the Shenandoah National Park.

The Korean War again placed demands on the Engineer School and Fort Belvoir to turn out qualified engineers to support the combat units of the Army. To meet the challenges of the Korean War, the Engineer Replacement Training Center was reopened immediately and began training troops for Korea. It continued in operation through September of 1953. During this time, the ERTC provided training to more than 30,783 engineers. In addition, the Engineer Officer Candidate School began its first classes in

September of 1951, and before closing its doors in July of 1954, had commissioned 2,323 engineer officers.

While training engineers for combat was the major task of Fort Belvoir during the 1950s, the Army also recognized that additional training was necessary for senior officers charged with command responsibilities at major installations. In 1954, the Command Management School was established at Fort Belvoir to train officers in good managerial techniques, particularly in the area of facilities management.

Until 1988, the U.S. Army Engineer Center at Fort Belvoir was the home of the Engineer Center and Training Command. Its main purpose was the operation of the Engineer School. While positioned at Fort Belvoir, the Engineer School was composed of a number of organizational units. The School Secretary provided the management of the school, and the Proponency Office provided career guidance. The Directorate of Combat Developments formulated, disseminated, and evaluated concepts, and provided data for tests and programs. The Directorate of Training and Doctrine was the program manager for all engineer doctrine, training programs and materials. The Directorate of Evaluation and Standardization conducted internal and external evaluations of the engineer training to meet the changing needs of the agency. The training departments of Military Engineering and conducted training in maintenance and logistics for the engineers. Also, there were a number of specialized units in operation at the engineer school, under the command of the Fourth Engineer Brigade

Since World War II, it was recognized that there was not enough land at Belvoir to consolidate the activities of the Engineer School. The decision was made in the mid-1980s to move the Engineer School to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This relocation, which officially occurred on June, 1, 1988, ended the 76-year association between the post and the Engineer School. Nevertheless, Fort Belvoir should continue to contribute to the nation's defense as it has for the last eighty years.

Criterion C

The Fort Belvoir Historic District embodies a duality of architectural and city planning elements, the first formal and academic, the other vernacular and utilitarian, Public outcry over the state of military housing, together with the increased prestige of the installation, resulted in the creation of the formal Beaux Arts plan with the Long Parade Ground and its environs and the stately Colonial Revival architecture of the imposing brick buildings which surround it. The plan and layout is a fine example of early-twentieth-century planning that was in keeping with the City Beautiful movement of the time. During this era, designs focused on balanced schemes and carefully planned building layouts, that usually were executed by landscape architects and architects in concert.

Fort Belvoir's layout of the Long Parade Ground and quadrangle followed contemporary planning and design philosophy, as described by Lt. H.B. Nurse in 1928 (Nurse 1928). His view for post planning would incorporate specific "laws" including "Unity," "Consonance in Design," "Natural Beauty," and "Balance." Nurse believed that army posts should have a "comprehensive plan of development," as evidenced at Fort Belvoir, and, viewing the entirety as an organism, its "various parts...[should] radiate from or otherwise refer back to common centers." These dicta are evidenced at the rectangular parade ground located near the center of the South Post, where it is surrounded by Colonial Revival buildings and forms the major design focus of the post. This formal complex includes three adjacent buildings designed by William I. Deming: Abbot Hall, the Post Headquarters (Building No. 269), which is flanked by Williams and Thayer Halls (Buildings #268 and 270). The building composition, centering on the more elaborate Abbot Hall, defines the east side of the Long Parade Ground and serves as the symbolic and visual focus of the post.

The Essayons Theater and Administrative Building also exemplifies Nurse's call for the attention to planning and unified design that is characteristic of Fort Belvoir's central core. Perhaps in a similar vein, the chapel was placed on the parade ground immediately south of the Post Headquarters complex. Although this building, constructed from standard military plan and replicated at many other Army installations, is not in itself an architecturally significant structure, the decision to place it at the formal core of the fort is historically important because it illustrates the Army's vision of its community as well as the central place occupied by religion in contemporary American culture. Other posts of the period, including Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Fort Devens, Massachusetts, incorporate the American City Beautiful planning philosophies for army posts.

Of primary architectural significance is the splendidly conceived senior officers' housing area, a 1930s development attractively laid out with substantial Colonial Revival-style residences. It is situated at the southeastern tip of the peninsula on which Fort Belvoir lies. The irregular topography of the bluffs inspired a curvilinear plan of considerable beauty, reminiscent of the finest garden suburbs. The Officer's Club, built in 1934, is stylistically reminiscent of Mount Vernon, which is located nearby to the north. An elegant two-story portico across the front suggests an attempt to harmonize with local architectural traditions, although it is compatible with the remainder of this development.

Fort Belvoir also employed standardized design models for many of its buildings. The construction of residential housing on military bases has undergone repeated attempts at standardization since the Civil War. A study of standardization practices in residential housing documented the trends in standardization. Prior to World War II, three distinct periods were identified:

Period I, 1866-1890; Period II, 1890-1917; Period III, 1917-1940, which applies to the majority of structures at Fort Belvoir. The initial phase of construction at Fort Belvoir, which is poorly represented in the buildings standing today, began in reaction to the need for a large training facility during World War I. The construction during the wartime period was not designed to be permanent, and as such did not fall within the purview of that study.

By 1926, the living conditions at the nation's military installations were reaching a critical state of decay. In March 1926, Congress enacted Public Law No. 45, which authorized the sale of forty-three military installations and directed that the money received by placed within a Military Post Construction Fund for the construction of permanent structures at the remaining bases. Once operational, the fund was used to replace both residential and utilitarian structures. Construction began in the northern bases, where climatic conditions warranted immediate attention. The funds derived from the sale of these bases, as well as additional funds appropriated from Congress, allowed a restructuring of the U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir received $5000,000 for the construction of barracks. They were successfully completed by the projected date of July 2, 1928. The following year, appropriations were made for the 1929 Housing Program, allowing for the funding of $4,708,0000 for projects on thirteen bases, and Fort Belvoir received additional allocations through 1930.

Because of the volume and variety of structures built during the Depression, it was necessary to provide standardized plans for their construction. Throughout the meetings of the Sub-committee on Military Affairs, both congressmen and Army officials expressed a concern that the plans that would be developed respond appropriately to the different climatic conditions and architectural styles of the country. A great deal of attention was given to the planning of the redesigned posts, with the objective that they form "one great social organization," considered to be more advantageous for the training and continued existence of troops on an installation. Therefore, proven approaches to city planning were utilized in the reconstruction of the military posts, including Fort Belvoir.

In opposition to standardized construction plans, the Army also desired to allow for differences in facade types, to allow for regional architectural traditions to be mimicked, and to allow for the effective use of locally available material. Two primary style, Georgian and Spanish Mission, were adapted for most of the residential construction. However, Fort Belvoir and Bolling Field utilized a Mount Vernon style with both a garden front and an entrance front.

Early in the planning of standardized approaches to residential construction, a controversy arose over the advantages of bungalow style, single family residences. During that period, Fort Belvoir's NCO building style "NCO-11" was chosen as one of the three principal style along with the Fort Bliss type (NCO-10) and the Fort Monmouth type (NCO-9).

The entrance of U.S. Armed Forces in World War II effectively caused the cessation of permanent construction for a time, and this period of Fort Belvoir's military structures ends with the American involvement in World War II.

The design of Fort Belvoir included administrative and service structures related to its instructional and military proposes as well as housing units, medical facilities and schools for children of military personnel. Social and recreational centers for officers and soldiers are included in the layout of the historic post. Appropriately, both the Officers' and NCO clubs serve as architectural foci for their respective housing clusters. Architectural characteristics of the houses, including size, scale, and level of detailing, as well as their distribution and layout, reflect the hierarchy among officers and men. The Army Materiel Commanding Officer's Quarters occupies a commanding position among the senior officers' houses. The senior officers' houses are in turn grander in size and conception than the junior officers' residences. The latter live in the formerly temporary housing situated on the ridge above Dogue Creek. Officers' housing is separated from NCO housing, which although largely conceived within the same colonial Revival design idiom, is smaller and less elaborate.

The structures included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District illustrate the history of the post and signify the Army's policy of constructing its own set of facilities to meet the needs of its largely self-contained community. In this regard, the exemplification of the idea of the military community that is embodied by the Fort Belvoir Historic District transcends the post and possesses Army-wide significance. Further evidence of Army-wide significance is indicated by the use of standard military plans for the construction of N|CO and Officers' housing and by the testing of Army housing prototypes such as the Thermo-Con House and the U.S. Army Package Power Reactor (see Thermo-Con House and U.S. Army Package Power Reactor nominations) at the installation [the latter two properties are not included within the Historic District boundaries].

Through its architecture, the Fort Belvoir Historic District reflects the gradual evolution of the post from a temporary training camp, formally begun in 1917 during World War I, to a formal Colonial Revival post, and finally, to an organically arranged installation through the present time, its structures illustrate a long-term trend toward permanence and quality in the design and construction of military architecture and anticipates by nearly two decades the appearance of similarly permanent buildings at most army posts.

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Verbal Boundary Description

From the intersection of Belvoir Road and 18th Street the boundary extends as follows: beginning at Belvoir Road and traveling westerly on 18th Street to the intersection with Middleton Road, then turning northerly to the service road behind the buildings on the north side of 18th Street, west on the service road to Gunston Road, and northerly on Gunston Road for about 450 feet, then turning east along the south side of Building #191 for 150 feet and then north to 16th Street. Proceeding east on 16th Street to the east side of Water Storage Tank #188, north 200 feet on the east side of #188 and then westerly 250 feet and northerly to 15th Street. West on 15th Street to Gunston Road, south on Gunston Road to 16th Street and west on 16th Street to the east side of Warehouse #1145, then northerly along the east side of Warehouses #1145 to 1141 and east on the north side of Building #1148 to Gunston Road. North on Gunston Road for 100 feet and then west, to the south of Building #1150, to Warehouse #1140 and northerly along the east side of that and Warehouse #1139, west along the north side and south along the west side of Warehouse #1139. Continuing south along the line of Warehouses and the railroad tracks to a point 125 feet north of 16th Street and west 200 feet and south on the west side of Building #1124 to 16th Street. East on 16th Street to just east of Building #193 and then south paralleling Gunston Road to the service road running behind Gerber Village lots on the west side of Gunston Road, and then south along the service road to 21st Street. East on 21st Street to the west side of Building #164 and south of that and Building #162 to a line west of Building #173 running south to 23rd Street on the east side of Indoor Swimming Pool #182. East on 23rd Street to Middleton Road and north on Middleton Road to the north side of Building #223, east on the north side of that building to the west side of Building #715 and north to 21st Street. East on that street to Bixby Road, and south on Bixby Road to 23rd Street and crossing 23rd Street along the west side of building #503 and along the south side of that and the adjacent buildings easterly crossing Forney Loop to a point about 175 feet west of Belvoir Drive. Then parallel to Belvoir Drive at a distance of 175 feet west of the roadway to include the buildings on the west side of it and looping around counterclockwise starting to the west to include all of Fairfax Drive, the southeast side lots on Woodlawn Drive, east around Shulz Circle, then northwest to include lots on the northeast side of Mason Drive up to the intersection of Belvoir Drive and Comstock Road. Then north east on Comstock Road for 250 feet and then north to the rear of Building #216 and east again to Flagger Road. Continuing around Flagger Road to Mount Vernon Road and up Mount Vernon Road to the service road leading behind the lots on the southeast side of that road to the intersection with Jadwin Loop and Mount Vernon Road. Southwest on Mount Vernon Road to the intersection with Kuhn Road and North on Kuhn Road to 18th Street and west on 18th Street to the intersection with Belvoir Road and the place of the beginning.

Boundary Justification

The aforementioned acreage of the Fort Belvoir South Post property that includes military housing as well as administrative, educational, utilitarian and all functional areas and buildings and structures, including the parade grounds, that are historically significant to the property, maintain historic integrity, and convey the property's historic setting are being nominated for the National Register. The boundaries follow complex and irregular lines to eliminate later intrusions that do not fit within the historic context of the nomination.

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:

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Fairfax County, Virginia

1. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel
DATE: 12/93
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VIEW OF: Army Materiel Commanding Officer's Quarters
NEG. NO.: 15022
PHOTO _1_ of _21_

2. CREDIT: Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel
DATE: 12/93
NEGATIVE FILED: VA State Library
VIEW OF: Typical Senior Officer's Housing
NEG. NO.: 15022
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3. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel
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5. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel
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VIEW OF: MacKenzie Hall
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VIEW OF:Typical NCO Housing
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PHOTO _6_ of _21_

7. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel
DATE: 4/92
NEGATIVE FILED: VA State Library
VIEW OF: Building 171
NEG. NO.: 15022
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8. CREDIT:Wayne Mellin/Judith Roesntel
DATE:4/92
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VIEW OF:Former NCO Club, Bldg #184
NEG. NO.: 15022
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9. CREDIT:Marge Green/ Richard L. Green
DATE:12/93
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VIEW OF: MacArthur Hall
NEG. NO.: 15022
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10. CREDIT:Marge Green/ Richard L. Green
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VIEW OF:Typical rear view of Bldgs. #203-213
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11. CREDIT:Wayne Mellin/Judith Roesntel
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VIEW OF:FLagler Hall, Bldg.#216
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12. CREDIT:Wayne Mellin/Judith Roesntel
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VIEW OF: Monument to the Cold War Dead
NEG. NO.: 15022
PHOTO _12_ of _20_

13. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel
DATE:4/92
NEGATIVE FILED:VA State Library
VIEW OF:Essayons Theater, Bldg. #219
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PHOTO _13_ of _21_

14. CREDIT:Marge Green/ Richard L. Green
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NEGATIVE FILED: VA State Library
VIEW OF:Main Post Office, Bldg.#219
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15. CREDIT:Wayne Mellin/Judith Rosentel
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VIEW OF:Hill Hall, Bldg. #257
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16. CREDIT:Wayne Mellin/Judith Roesntel
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VIEW OF:Thayer Hall, Bldg. # 270
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17. CREDIT:Wayne Mellin/Judith Roesntel
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NEGATIVE FILED: VA State Library
VIEW OF: Abbot Hall, Bldg #269
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18. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel
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VIEW OF: Fairfax Chapel, Bldg. #T-435
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PHOTO _18_ of _21_

19. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel
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VIEW OF: Typical Bldgs #T436-441
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20. CREDIT:Wayne Mellin/Judith Roesntel
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VIEW OF: Warehouse Bldgs. #T1139-1141
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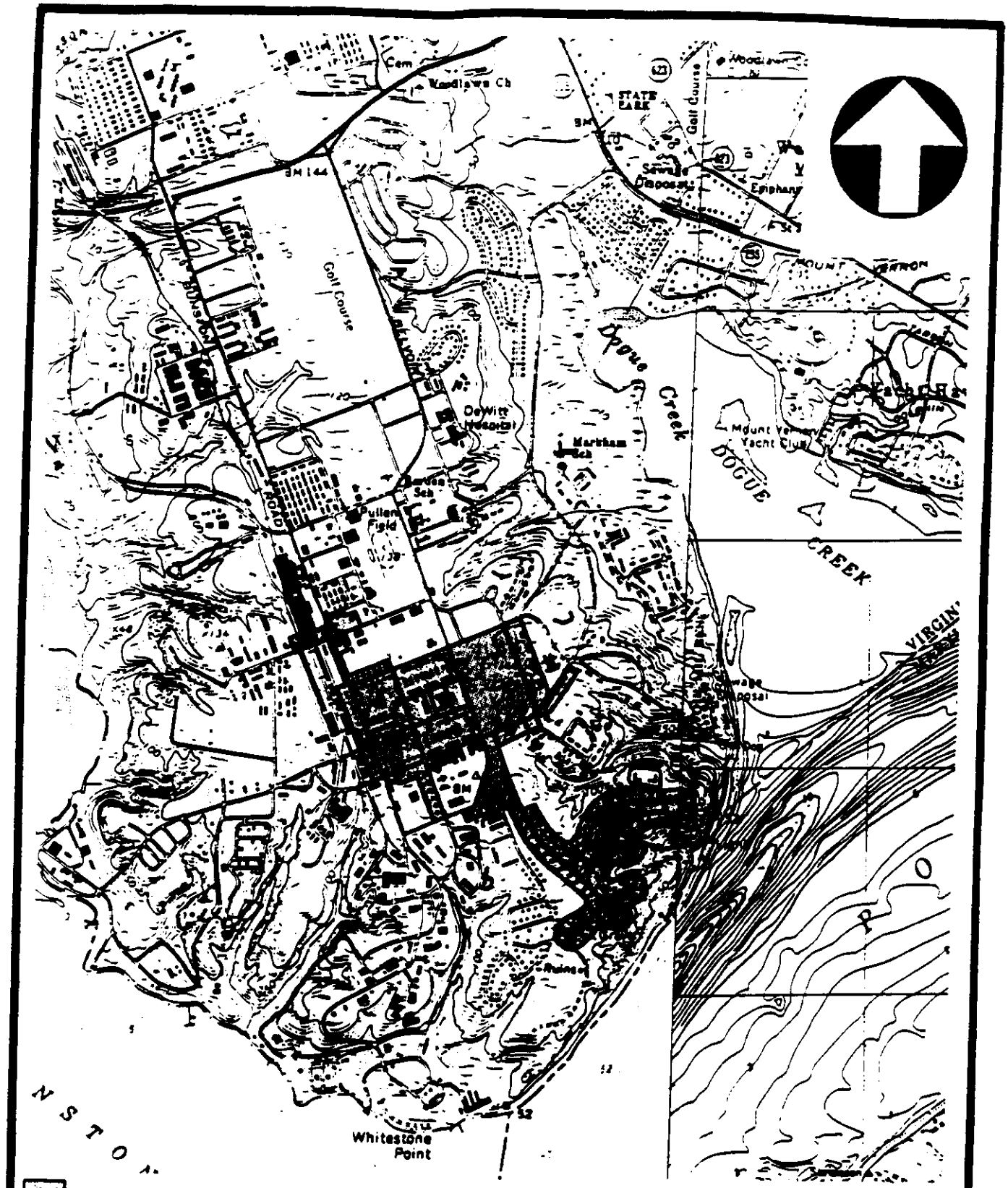
PHOTO _20_ of _21_

21. CREDIT:Sheryl Hack/Judith Rosentel
DATE: 4/92
NEGATIVE FILED: VA State Library
VIEW OF:Transformer Vault, Bldg. #1150A
NEG. NO.: 15022
PHOTO _21_ of _21_



FORT BELVOIR NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

SOURCE: USGS FORT BELVOIR, VA., 1965, 1983 & MOUNT VERNON, VA., 1966, 1983 QUADRANGLES

0 FEET 6000

0 METERS 2000

SCALE

FIGURE
FORT BELVOIR NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDINGS LIST

Bldg #	Date	Bldg Name and Description
1	1935	Army Materiel Commanding Officer's Quarters
2	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
3	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
4	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
5	1935	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
6	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
7	1935	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
7A	1935	Transformer, Qrts. 7 & 8
8	1935	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
9	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
10	1935	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
11	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
12	1935	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
13	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
14	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
15	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
15A	1950	Tennis Courts - **Noncontributing**
15B	1935	Transformer, Qrts. 16 & 17
16	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
17	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
18	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
19	1934	Woodlawn Drive Officer Family Housing
20	1934	MacKenzie Hall Officers Club Original Officers Open Mess
21	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
22	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
23	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing

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27	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
28	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
29	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
30	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
31	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
32	1935	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
33	1934	Mason Drive Officer Family Housing
33A	1943	Transformer
34	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
35	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
36	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
37	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
38	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
39	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
40	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
41	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
42	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
43	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
44	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
45	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
46	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
47	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
48	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
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Bldg #	Date	Bldg Name and Description
50	1935	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
51	1934	Belvoir Drive Officer Family Housing
51A	1935	Transformer
52	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
53	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
54	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
55	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
56	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
57	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
58	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
59	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
60	1934	Fairfax Drive Officer Family Housing
67	1935	Patrick Road Officers Quarters
68	1935	Patrick Road Officers Quarters
68A	1949	Transformer Station - **Noncontributing**
73	1949	Detached Garage - **Noncontributing**
101	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
102	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
103	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
104	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
105	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
106	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
107	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
108	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
109	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
110	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
110A	1935	Transformer, Qtrs. 110

Bldg #	Date	Bldg Name and Description
111	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
112	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
114	1931	20th Street NCO Family Housing
115	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
116	1931	19th Street NCO Family Housing
117	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
118	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
119	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
120	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
120A	1935	Transformer, Qrts. 120 & 122
121	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
122	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
123	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
124	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
125	1930	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
126	1931	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
127	1931	Gunston Road NCO Family Housing
128	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
129	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
130	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
131	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
132	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
133	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
134	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
135	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
136	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
136A	1935	Transformer Qrts. 136 & 138

Bldg #	Date	Bldg Name and Description
137	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
138	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
139	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
140	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
141	1931	18th Street NCO Family Housing
142	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
143	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
144	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
145	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
146	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
147	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
148	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
149	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
150	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
151	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
152	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
153	1931	19th/20th Street NCO Family Housing
155	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
157	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
157A	1935	Transformer Qtrs 157
159	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
161	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
162	1934	21st Street NCO Family Housing
163	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
164	1934	21st Street NCO Family Housing
165	1931	21st Street NCO Family Housing
166	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing

Bldg #	Date	Bldg Name and Description
167	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
168	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
169	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
170	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
171	1939	Middleton Road NCO Family Housing
173	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
174	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
175	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
176	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
177	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
178	1940	Detached Garage for NCO Housing
184	1939	Original NCO Club (Club 7, 8, 9)
188	1918	Water Storage Tank
191	1934	Fire Station, Facilty Engineer Facility
201	1928	Administration
202	1928	MacArthur Hall (Defence Systems Management College)
203	1928	Barracks w/o Mess
204	1928	General Instruction Building
205	1928	General Instruction Building
206	1928	Barracks w/o Mess
207	1929	General Instruction Building
208	1929	Barracks w/o Mess
209	1929	General Instruction Building
210	1934	Barracks w/o Mess
211	1940	Barracks w/o Mess
212	1940	Barracks w/o Mess
213	1940	Barracks w/o Mess
216	1932	Flagler Hall (Administrative, Former Hospital)

Bldg #	Date	Bldg Name and Description
216A	1976	Flagpole - **Noncontributing**
217	1932	Detached Garage
218	1967	Monument to the Cold War Dead - **Noncontributing**
219	1931	Essayons Theater and Administration
226	1957	Battalion Headquarters - **Noncontributing**
S-231	1968	Consolidated Mess #1 - **Noncontributing**
235	1965	Battalion Headquarters - **Noncontributing**
245	1950	Baseball Field - **Noncontributing**
246	1951	Commumications Electronics Building - **Noncontributing**
256	1935	Main Post Office
257	1935	Hill Hall - Judge Advocate's Office (Orig Childrens Sch)
258	1935	Administrative Offices General Purpose (Original PX)
268	1935	Williams Hall - Printing Facility
269	1935	Abbott Hall - Post Headquarters
270	1935	Thayer Hall - General Instruction
T-435	1941	Fairfax Chapel
T-436	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-437	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-438	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-439	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-440	1921	Mt. Vernon Road Officer Family Housing
T-441	1921	Jadwin Loop Officers Family Housing
443-446	1940	Detached Garages
T-498A	1955	Ballfields (DYA) - **Noncontributing**
500	1934	23rd Street Housing
500A	1935	Transformer Vault
501	1934	23rd Street Housing
502	1934	23rd Street Housing

Bldg #	Date	Bldg Name and Description
503	1934	23rd Street Housing
1124	1934	Gasoline Station
T-1139	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1140	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1141	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1142	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1143	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1144	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
T-1145	1917	General Purpose Warehouse
1150	1934	PX Administration
1150A	Transformer Vault - 1935	
1156	1935	Substation
1157	1929	Stand-By Generator
1158	1935	Electric Storage

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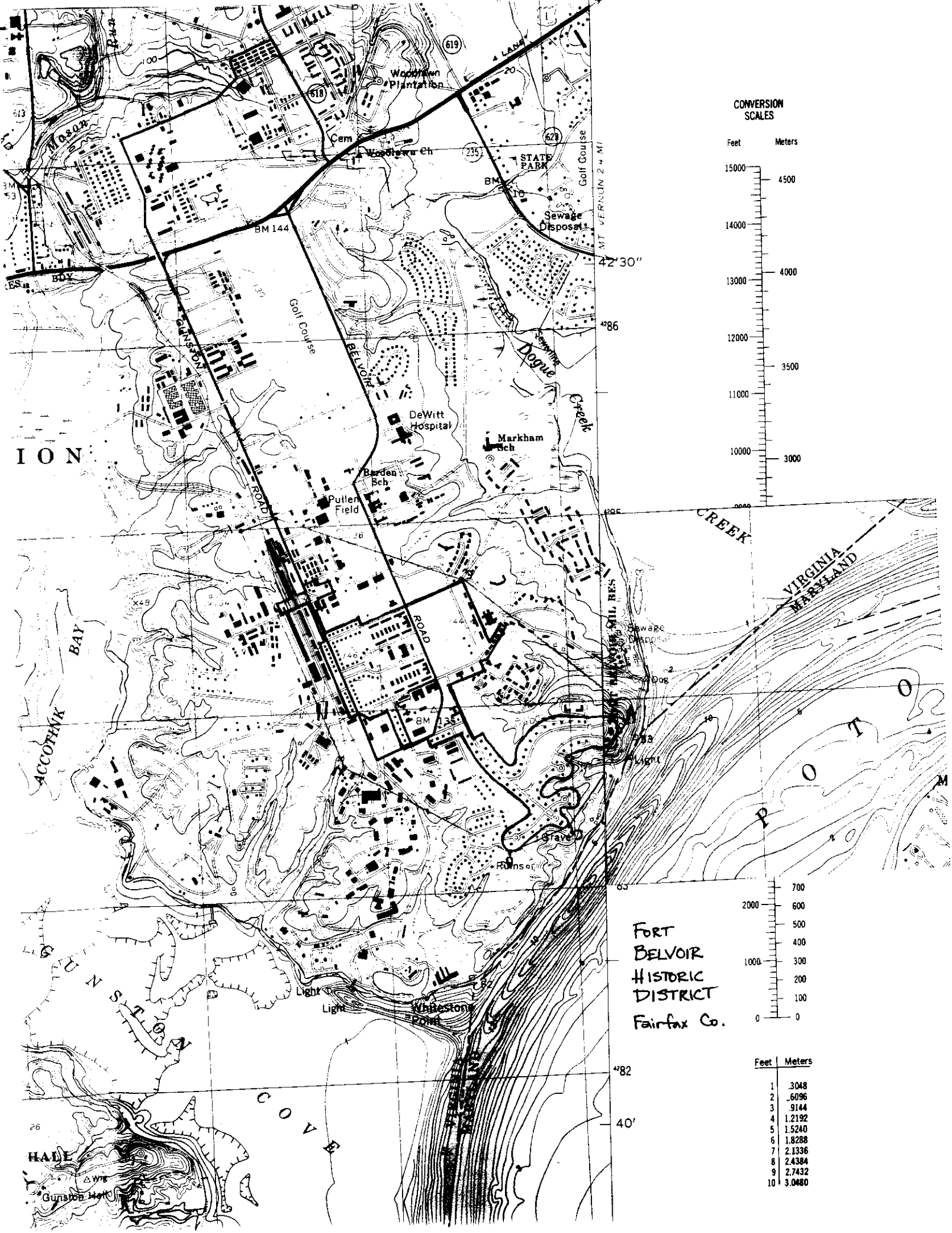

CONVERSION SCALES
Feet
Meters
15000
14000
13000
12000
11000
10000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2000
1000
0
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Woodlawn Plantation
Cem
Woodlawn Ch
STATE PARK
Golf Course
Sewage Disposal
MT VERNON 2.4 MI
BM 144
42'30"
Golf Course
BELVOIR
ROAD
GUNSTON
Dogue Creek
DeWitt Hospital
Markham Sch
Barden Sch
Pullen Field
CREEK
VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
Sewage Disposal
Dog
Light
Grave
Ruins
BM 135
ACCOTINK BAY
GUNSTON COVE
Light
Light
Whitestone Point
HALL
Gunston Hall
40'
FORT BELVOIR HISTORIC DISTRICT
Fairfax Co.
Feet | Meters
1 | .3048
2 | .6096
3 | .9144
4 | 1.2192
5 | 1.5240
6 | 1.8288
7 | 2.1336
8 | 2.4384
9 | 2.7432
10 | 3.0480