

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED
VLR: 6/21/2012
NRHP: 3/9/2015

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Monroe (2013 Update and Boundary Increase)

other names/site number VDHR #114-0002

2. Location

street & number At the intersection of Mercury Boulevard and Mellon Street not for publication (**SEE REDACTIONS**)

city or town Fort Monroe vicinity

state Virginia code 51 county Hampton (Ind. City) code 650 zip code 23651

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

x national statewide local

Signature of certifying official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object
<input type="checkbox"/>	Total

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
166	90	Buildings
10	0	Sites
3	0	Structures
1	0	Objects
180	90	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

15

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE/ military facility

DEFENSE/ fortification

DOMESTIC/ institutional housing

DOMESTIC/ hotel

GOVERNMENT/ post office

RELIGION/ religious facility

DEFENSE/ arms storage

DEFENSE/ coast guard facility

See Continuation Sheet

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE/ military facility

DEFENSE/ fortification

DOMESTIC/ institutional housing

DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling

GOVERNMENT/ post office

RELIGION/ religious facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/ business

See Continuation Sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/ Federal

LATE VICTORIAN/ Romanesque

LATE VICTORIAN/ Queen Anne

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/
 Colonial Revival

See Continuation Sheet

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, WOOD: weatherboard,
 ASBESTOS, METAL, SYNTHETICS

ASPHALT, SLATE, METAL: tin, steel,

roof: copper, TERRA COTTA

other: EARTH, STONE: granite, sandstone,

Fort Monroe (2013 Update and Boundary
Increase)

Name of Property

Hampton, Virginia

County and State

METAL: cast iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheet

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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)

Property is:

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Military
Engineering
Ethnic Heritage: Black Social History
Architecture

See Continuation Sheet

Period of Significance

1819 - 1960

Significant Dates

- 1819 (start of construction)
1824 (Coast Artillery School established)
1861-1867 (Civil War and end of Third System)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Benjamin F. Butler (See Continuation Sheet)

Cultural Affiliation

- Euro-American
Middle and Late Woodland

Architect/Builder

- Simon Bernard, Col. (Brevet Brigadier General)
Charles Gratiot
Paul Pelz, Marcellus Wright
Beddow, Gerber, and Wharples

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance for Fort Monroe begins with the year 1819 and continues through 1960. This period includes the construction of the stone fort, the historic architectural development of the campus and the years in which Fort Monroe served a significant defensive purpose in Hampton Roads. Infill development after the period of significance lacks significant architectural style and has limited historic relevance. There is some archaeological evidence which predates the period of significance, however, it is inconclusive and requires further study to determine the level of contribution to Fort Monroe.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

See Continuation Sheet

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

See Continuation Sheet

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet

Fort Monroe (2013 Update and Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Hampton, Virginia
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #HABS VA,28-HAMP,2A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Virginia Department of Historic Resources,

Name of repository: **Richmond, Virginia; National Park Service**

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR #114-0002

10. Geographical Data

165 acres (in addition to the 400 previously listed)

Acreage of Property (Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>383024</u> Easting	<u>4096910</u> Northing	3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>383059</u> Easting	<u>4095856</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>383138</u> Easting	<u>4096106</u> Northing	4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>383285</u> Easting	<u>4095671</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Calonico

organization J.M. Waller Associates and Versar, Inc. date March 15, 2012

street & number 318 Cornog Lane telephone 757-325-8972

city or town Fort Monroe state Va zip code 23651

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Note: The following information is common to all photographs

Name of Property: Fort Monroe

City or Vicinity: Fort Monroe

County: Hampton (Ind. City)

State: Virginia

Photographer: Katherine Klepper

Date Photographed: August 16, 2010

Location of Digital Images Files: VA Department of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond, VA

Digital Images:

PHOTO: 1 of 24

VIEW OF: Eustis Lane Looking West (0001).

PHOTO: 2 of 24

VIEW OF: Fenwick Road Looking at the Chamberlin Hotel and Bandstand, Looking West (0002).

PHOTO: 3 of 24

VIEW OF: Fenwick Road and Griffith Road, Looking North (0003).

PHOTO: 4 of 24

VIEW OF: Fenwick Road Buildings 141 and 142, Looking North (0004).

PHOTO: 5 of 24

VIEW OF: Fenwick Road Looking at East Gate, Looking North (0005).

PHOTO: 6 of 24

VIEW OF: From the Flagstaff Bastion Looking at the Tuileries, Looking West (0006).

PHOTO: 7 of 24

VIEW OF: Ingalls Road, Looking South (0007).

PHOTO: 8 of 24

VIEW OF: Ingalls Road Looking at Cannon Park, Looking Northeast (0008).

PHOTO: 9 of 24

VIEW OF: Ingalls Road Looking at Coast Artillery School Complex, Looking West (0009).

PHOTO: 10 of 24

VIEW OF: Intersection of Ingalls Road and Fenwick Road, Looking Northwest (0010).

PHOTO: 11 of 24

VIEW OF: Moat Walk, Looking West (0011).

PHOTO: 12 of 24

VIEW OF: Murray Street Looking at Buildings 186 and 187, Looking Northwest (0012).

PHOTO: 13 of 24

VIEW OF: North Gate Looking at Building 5 and Surrounding Buildings, Looking Southeast (0013).

PHOTO: 14 of 24

VIEW OF: Parade Ground Looking South (0014).

PHOTO: 15 of 24

VIEW OF: Pet Cemetery on Terreplein, Looking North (0015).

PHOTO: 16 of 24

VIEW OF: Sea Wall Looking at Fenwick Road, Looking West (0016).

PHOTO: 17 of 24

VIEW OF: Sea Wall Looking North (0017).

PHOTO: 18 of 24

VIEW OF: From the Chamberlin Hotel Looking at Coast Artillery School Complex, Looking North (0018).

PHOTO: 19 of 24

VIEW OF: View from Building 209 Looking at Building 127 and Quarters 1, Looking Northwest (0019).

PHOTO: 20 of 24

VIEW OF: Wherry Housing, Looking Northwest (0020).

PHOTO: 21 of 24

VIEW OF: Wherry Housing and Sea Wall, Looking North (0021).

PHOTO: 22 of 24

VIEW OF: Ingalls Road Looking at Building 80, Looking Northwest (0022).

PHOTO: 23 of 24

VIEW OF: Bernard Road Looking at Buildings 62 and 63, Looking Northeast (0023).

PHOTO: 24 of 24

VIEW OF: Bernard Road Looking at Casemates 21 and 22, Looking Northeast (0024).

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 18 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.

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Hampton, Virginia

N/A

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Function or Use, continued

Historic:

RELIGION/ church-related residence
LANDSCAPE/ plaza
LANDSCAPE/ park
LANDSCAPE/ underwater

Current:

DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
LANDSCAPE/ park
LANDSCAPE/ plaza
LANDSCAPE/ underwater

Description, continued

Architectural Classification

MID 19th CENTURY/ Gothic Revival
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES REVIVAL/ Beaux Arts
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES REVIVAL/ Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT/ Art Deco
MODERN MOVEMENT/ International Style

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Fort Monroe (2013 Update and Boundary Increase)

Hampton, Virginia

N/A

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Narrative Description

Summary

Fort Monroe is located on Old Point Comfort in Hampton, Virginia, at the head of Hampton Roads. The strategic advantage of the point is evident through the various fortifications which have occupied the site since 1609. Old Point Comfort was fortified three times prior to the construction of Fort Monroe: Fort Algernon in 1609, a second fort known as the Fort at Old Point Comfort started in 1632, and Fort George in 1730. The character of the present site has been largely shaped by the masonry fort built as part of the Third System of Coastal Fortification and subsequent development by the U.S. Army. Some private development that shaped the late nineteenth and early twentieth century coastal front at Old Point Comfort remain intact.

The original stone fortress of Fort Monroe enclosed approximately 63 acres, and was built using the technology and defensive theories characteristic of the Third System of American coastal fortification. The Third System followed the first two System programs, starting at the end of the War of 1812, and continuing through 1867. Fort Monroe covers approximately 565 acres, including the original 63 acres enclosed within the stone fortification, as well as most of the Old Point Comfort peninsula. The construction of the fortress and the military occupation that ensued reflected the military's intentions to integrate seacoast defenses into the national defense policy.¹ The stone fortification and surrounding area continued to evolve along with changing priorities in the military occupation of the site. When Third System fortifications, like Fort Monroe, became obsolete after the Civil War, smaller coastal defenses known as the Endicott Batteries were constructed on site. The expansion of Army occupation and policy needs to improve accommodations led to widespread construction outside of the original stone fort that continued from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century Cold War era.

Fort Monroe was designated a National Historic Landmark in December, 1960, and added to the National Register of Historic Places in October, 1966. The original paperwork, created in 1975, lacks a complete inventory of all buildings, sites, structures and objects. This section of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination update introduces new themes, includes a timeline for the architectural evolution of Fort Monroe, and provides detailed descriptions of all resources. Fort Monroe contains prehistoric and historic archaeological loci which are also discussed in this section, as well as significant historic landscapes. On September 15, 2011, Fort Monroe closed as a result of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission decision. To facilitate the closure and disposal of Fort Monroe, the Fort Monroe Programmatic Agreement (PA) was drawn up between the United States Army, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Fort Monroe Federal Area Development Authority and the National Park Service. The PA specified which buildings, structures, sites and objects at Fort Monroe are considered to be contributing and which are not; the document also required the inclusion of contributing archaeological discoveries and specified that the updated boundary of the historic district include Dog Beach. The boundary increase area pertains to the National Register listing of Fort Monroe. Any changes to the boundary of the Fort Monroe National Historic Landmark will be in consultation with the National Historic Landmark Program.²

Narrative Description

Setting/Landscape

Fort Monroe is located on Old Point Comfort, a small strip of land at the head of Hampton Roads, positioned at the southernmost tip of the Virginia Peninsula between the James and York Rivers. Old Point Comfort is in the Tidewater region of Virginia, approximately 2.8 miles east of the downtown area of the City of Hampton, but has maintained a separate jurisdiction from the City of Hampton. The site is almost surrounded by bodies of water including the Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and Mill Creek.

The military campus on the point has expanded in size to accommodate the Army's needs for the site. During the early nineteenth century, Old Point Comfort was roughly half the size that it is today, with the stone fort being constructed on 63

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Hampton, Virginia

N/A

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acres at the southern end of the peninsula. Maps dating between 1836 and 1869 show shoreline changes to Old Point Comfort at the end of the peninsula southwest of the stone fort. During the 1840s, land was added west of the northwest bastion. During the 1850s and 1860s, the land that now contains the Chamberlin Hotel and portions of the wharf area were added. Significant amounts of landfill activity occurred during the first half of the twentieth century. Additional landfill occurred in the Mill Creek area near the main entrance to Old Point Comfort sometime between 1900 and 1919.

The site plan from 1919 shows cantonments at this location, indicating the land fill was created for space needed to train troops for World War I. Old Point Comfort along the Mill Creek waterfront again grew shortly after the onset of World War II. As with World War I, there was a need to construct temporary cantonment areas for troop training that required more space than what was available. To create the needed area, approximately 90 acres of Mill Creek were dredged and deposited as fill near the entrance gate along the Mill Creek shoreline to just west of the intersection of Fenwick Road and Fuller Lane. Also during the 1930s and 1940s, the land mass was expanded along the Chesapeake Bay coast shoreline just northwest of the Engineering Wharf, and areas west of Fenwick Road just north of the fortification site. Much of the area in the northern neck of the peninsula along the Mill Creek was added sometime after the 1930s.

The landscape seen at Fort Monroe has evolved over 200 years and represents changing priorities and technologies. The military mission has directly influenced the use of the land since the construction of Fort Monroe in the early nineteenth century. While the buildings at Fort Monroe reflect a succession of styles popular during various periods, the architecture is unified by the military's basic and straightforward approach to construction and design. The buildings commonly stand in groups or rows and exhibit standardized designs of simple forms and moderate decorative detailing. Most of the buildings are of a moderate human scale, and few are in excess of two-and-a-half stories.

The nineteenth century fort is encircled by a moat, one of the few constructed for Third System fortifications. The fort consists of stone constructed scarp and counter scarp walls. Much of the terreplein atop the fort's walls is earthen covered and extends unbroken along the entire circumference of the stone fort and also includes a Pet Cemetery.

The earliest buildings on the site are located within the 63-acre compound inside the fort walls. The earliest officers' quarters were built along the Parade Ground inside the fortification which extended from the rear of Quarters 1 (114-0002-0004). Quarters 1, constructed in 1819, is carefully sited on an axis with the East Gate. Historically formal gardens and parterres had surrounded Quarters 1. A pavilion and greenhouse were once situated in the gardens and it is possible that Quarters 1 was the only formal garden inside the stone fort during the nineteenth century. It was not until the twentieth century that foundation planting became popular as is evidenced by historic photographs around Fort Monroe. The gazebo (114-0002-0285) that was formerly located behind Quarters 1 (114-0002-0004) was moved behind the commanding general's quarters, Quarters 119 (114-0002-0054), and remains there today.

Old Point Comfort's sandy beaches were once a highly-sought destination for vacationers. Privately-owned hotels on post have been a characteristic of Fort Monroe since the early nineteenth century. While erosion from storms resulted in the disappearance of most of Fort Monroe's original beaches, they were replaced after the end of the nineteenth century by the construction of sections of a sea wall and groins which began in 1895, and continued during much of the twentieth century.

The Army's needs for expansion resulted in the development of much of Old Point Comfort outside the stone fort following the Civil War. The 1890s officers' quarters were prominently built along Ingalls Road and later other quarters were constructed on what became Fenwick Road, Tidball Street, Harrison Street, and Murray Road. Classroom buildings, administration buildings, a post office, hospital, and St. Mary's church were also constructed outside the stone fort during the nineteenth century.

Contributing Landscapes

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N/A

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There are nine park-like contributing landscapes identified within the boundaries of the Fort Monroe National Historic District, including: the Pet Cemetery, the Jefferson Davis Memorial Park, Reeder Circle, Continental Park, the Coast Artillery School Green Space, the Fort Monroe Live Oaks, the Parade Ground, Cannon Park, and Cadet Battery/Park.

The Pet Cemetery extends north along the terreplein from the Flagstaff Bastion to just west of the North Gate. It was established in the early twentieth century and includes over 400 pet burials from families living on post and civilians in the surrounding areas. Many are marked with inscribed stones or plaques. A 500-yard section of the terreplein was designated as Jefferson Davis Memorial Park in 1955, and a 50-foot wrought iron archway was gifted from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, marking the entry into the park above the south bastion of the Fort. The archway commemorates Jefferson Davis, who was imprisoned at Fort Monroe between 1865 and 1867. It has been recorded that Jefferson Davis walked the terreplein while imprisoned at Fort Monroe.³

Reeder Circle was designed for the Liberty Theater which stood at the end of the circle. This theater was replaced in 1938 by the Fort Monroe Theater, and the terminus is now a tennis court. The area of Fort Monroe that surrounds Reeder Circle features planned clusters of buildings with uniform styles and setbacks. Continental Park was developed when the second Hygeia Hotel was demolished in 1902, providing the green space necessary for the park. The park's location is prominent within the Fort Monroe boundaries as it is situated beside the Chamberlin Hotel (114-0114), looking over the Chesapeake Bay and in front of the Commanding General's residence (Building 119, 114-0002-00054). At the center of Continental Park is the Bandstand (Building 4, 114-0002-0189) which held its first concert on April 8, 1934, and remains a concert venue for Fort Monroe, as well as a location for other social functions associated with the Chamberlin Hotel and Fort Monroe.

The park space around the Coast Artillery School comprises the courtyard area between Buildings 133 (114-0002-0166), 163 (114-0002-0173), 134 (114-0002-0167), and 37 (114-0002-0141) with mature foundation plantings and planting beds around the sides and fronts of the buildings along Fenwick and Ingalls Roads. The green space around this grouping of buildings has a campus-like feel with a commanding presence at the crossroads of Ingalls Road and Fenwick Road, with views to and from the Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads.

The Live Oaks around Fort Monroe, especially those lining the Parade Ground, range in age from 200 to 470 years old. The Algernon Oak near Quarters 1 beside the Parade ground is 470 years old. The Live Oaks inside the fort and those near the officers club north of the fort are the northernmost Live Oaks found in the United States. The landscapes and tree lined streets at Fort Monroe have been heavily photographed over the years. The size and nature of the Fort Monroe Live Oaks are a defining landscape feature within Fort Monroe's Historic District. The Parade Ground was part of the original design of Fort Monroe and was supposedly cleared and leveled in 1824 for a visit from General Lafayette.⁴ A 1906 map of Fort Monroe shows Ingalls Road forming a triangle with Ruckman Road in front of the entrance and sally port to the stone fort, similar to its design today. In the center of this triangle is Cannon Park with the Post Headquarters (Building 77, 114-0002-0152), the Fire Station (Building 24, 114-0002-0137), Fitness Center (Building 171, 114-0002-0174) and St. Mary Star of the Sea Church (114-0002-0286). This formal center highlights the entrance to the Fort and the headquarters buildings and has been featured in many photographs taken of the Fort.⁵ The Cadet Battery/Park is a small green space located adjacent to Building 56 (114-0002-0148) just north of Patch Road, and features several pieces belonging to Cadet Command.

Throughout the history of Fort Monroe small-scale objects, such as cannons or cannon balls, have been on display around the installation. For example, in the southeast corner of the Parade Ground was Siege Battery Park which contained siege guns and a siege howitzer. Adjacent to this was Light Battery Park. After the Civil War a trophy park was established on the edge of the parade ground displaying stacks of cannon balls and cannons dating to the Revolutionary War. Over time most of these small-scale objects have been removed. Today, the remaining pieces are on display at Cannon Park and in front of the Casemate Museum, with a few additional pieces scattered around the Fort for decorative purposes. Most of these pieces belong to the Army's Center for Military History. Of these pieces, the only contributing object is the 15-inch Rodman gun located at the edge of the Parade Ground and known as the "Lincoln Gun."

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N/A

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Historic Archaeology

The entire property of Fort Monroe is designated as one archaeological site, (44HT0027) and encompasses 21 identified loci. Archaeological studies conducted at Old Point Comfort by John Milner and Associates (1999), Thunderbird Archaeological Associates (2000 and 2003), and Panamerican Consultants (2004) have assessed these loci individually and determined the potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

These 21 loci have date ranges which fall into three groups: those within the Period of Significance, of which there are 18; those with both historic and prehistoric contexts, of which there are two; and those with only a prehistoric context, of which there is one. In total 12 of the 21 loci are considered to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP and of these 12, only one has a prehistoric context. Individually NRHP-eligible loci include 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18a and 18b, and 19. Of these, only locus 11 has a prehistoric context; the other NRHP-eligible loci have historic contexts within the period of significance. Loci 1, 2, 8, 14, 15, 18c, and part of 20 are not individually eligible for the NRHP. Loci 1, 2, 14, 15, and 18c have historic contexts within the period of significance, while Loci 8 and 20 have both prehistoric and historic (within the period of significance) contexts. These discrete archaeological loci have the potential to contribute to Fort Monroe because of their information potential for understanding military life at the fort during the nineteenth century and how the land was adapted for use. Loci 7, 13, 17, and 21 all have historic contexts but have not been evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility, and the prehistoric part of locus 20 also has not been individually evaluated. Archaeological site 44HT0027 is counted as a contributing site to Fort Monroe, due to all but one individually NRHP-eligible loci (Locus 11) dating to the Period of Significance.

Milner's study recovered historic period artifacts at a number of locations within the stone fort and the immediate areas corresponding to the various construction periods during the Army's occupation of Fort Monroe. These are a testament to the long occupation and use of the land the Army had at Fort Monroe. Information about the earliest years of Fort Monroe tends to be incomplete, incorrect, or has been lost or never included in the surviving military records. Further study has the potential to fill these gaps by providing details on the construction and use of these earlier structures, the planning of Fort Monroe, the lives of the military personnel, families, and the non-military personnel there to support the military mission, and how the day-to-day operation of the fort and defensive philosophies changed over time.

****BEGIN REDACTION****

Almost all of the individually NRHP-eligible loci include layers and features dating to the period of initial construction at Fort Monroe. The dates of the artifacts also suggest there is potential for deposits within the historic period which predate the construction of Fort Monroe. Precious little is known about this part of the history of Old Point Comfort and the archaeological potential of these sites could provide valuable information on the construction period of Fort Monroe, the land use and habitation during the construction period, and the period or periods preceding the construction of Fort Monroe. Historic records indicate at least three fortifications preceded Fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort, however, next to nothing is known about them. While no definitive remnants have been discovered from these earlier fortifications, these early archaeological deposits suggest the possibility they may exist. Thunderbird discovered an early wall (locus 21) predating the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse (114-0021), which was built in 1802, suggesting a possible connection of this feature with Fort George. Thunderbird recommended additional study of this area to determine for certain if the feature is associated with Fort George. Any features associated with these earlier fortifications would offer insight on their construction, layout, and the personnel garrisoned there. Previously discovered historic period artifacts include ceramic sherds (such as creamware, pearlware, whiteware and porcelain), tobacco pipes, glass, nails, architectural debris and various military artifacts. Panamerican Consultants also discovered several nineteenth-century artifacts during their study, including whiteware and ironstone ceramics, glass, non-human bones, nails, and pipe stems.⁶

****END REDACTION****

Many features associated with the original design and operations of Fort Monroe still stand and offer insight to the engineering and defensive ideals Fort Monroe represents. Locus 4 includes remains of the Water Battery, Locus 5 is part

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N/A

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of the outer works of the fort and Locus 10 includes the ramparts. The features were integral to the defense fortification and provide valuable information on the defensive designs and engineering characteristic of Third System fortifications. Changes to these features in order to accommodate changing military technologies enabled Fort Monroe to remain an active military installation long after Third System fortifications became obsolete.

Few of the historic period artifacts date prior to the early nineteenth century; however, one reason may be the constant land use, land building, and disturbance which has taken place over the previous 200 years. Deep deposits have been recorded on the property, suggesting that further investigation of some areas remains before the true scope and integrity of resources in these areas can be determined. Additional archaeological loci within the boundaries of Fort Monroe may yet emerge as further investigation reveals more possible buried resources.

******BEGIN REDACTION******

Milner's study discovered Late Woodland and Contact period flakes and ceramic sherds from several loci at Fort Monroe and recommended one, Loci 11, as being individually NRHP eligible. The presence of ceramics suggests that Old Point Comfort was of some importance to the Native populations at least during the Late Woodland and Contact periods (900 to 1800). It has been theorized that the vessels were used for food processing.⁷ Thunderbird's Phase II study determined Locus 20 needed further study to evaluate its NRHP eligibility under Criterion D because of Middle Woodland (500 BC to AD 900) artifacts discovered at this location.⁸ Panamerican also found prehistoric artifacts during their study that included Rappahannock ware, Popes Creek ware, Mockley ware, and quartz flakes.⁹ The presence of prehistoric deposits suggests a potential for additional discovery that is perhaps located under deep fill deposits.

******END REDACTION******

At the time of European contact, the area was predominantly occupied or visited by coastal plains Native American tribes, such as the Kecoughtan, whose main community lay some two miles northwest of Fort Monroe, in Hampton. Archaeological evidence suggests that temporary resource procurement of local fish, shellfish, and water fowl drew Native peoples to this site, while the lack of a stable fresh water supply probably precluded any large, permanent settlements.¹⁰

Building Techniques and Materials

After 1861, machines allowed builders to mimic traditional handcrafted detail more efficiently with less overall cost and in greater quantities. Thus the architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is dominated by highly ornamented styles which can be seen in the building construction at Fort Monroe between 1861 and 1929. This high degree of ornamentation can be most easily seen on the buildings lining Ingalls Road, specifically Buildings 101, 102 and 103, all designed by architect Paul Pelz (114-0002-0043, 0044; and 0045) and built in 1906. Other buildings built during this period include; the Perry House (Building 61, 114-0002-0037) built in 1891, the Commanding General's Quarters (Building 119, 114-0002-0054) built in 1907 and the Old Main Barracks (Building 5, 114-0002-0129) built in 1879. These monumental buildings are among the most refined early twentieth century building examples at Fort Monroe.¹¹

After World War I, non-structural ornamentation was minimized, as it was viewed as impractical and unnecessary. Solid brick walls became brick veneer walls and the plainer running bond pattern was used rather than the American bond, or Flemish bond.¹²

Architectural Analysis

The landscape at Fort Monroe has been influenced by advances in construction technology, U.S. Army construction standards, and stylistic preferences. Military installations evolve over time with modern technologies continually applied to military missions and old technologies becoming obsolete. At Fort Monroe this is demonstrated through the engineering resources, such as the stone fort and the later Endicott Batteries. U.S. Army construction standards were also employed to eliminate and replace substandard facilities with more modern designs. The design of many buildings was also influenced by stylistic preferences during the period in which they were constructed.

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Early National Period (1790-1829)

In the late 1700s, before the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse was built, a soldier was stationed at the site to warn passing ships of the small but treacherous point of land. The Old Point Comfort Lighthouse (114-0021) was built in 1802 and has served as a beacon ever since. It is the second oldest operating lighthouse on the Chesapeake Bay and stands as the oldest extant structure at Fort Monroe. The octagonal stone tower stands 54 feet and is still an active navigation aid maintained by the United States Coast Guard. The glass prism of the lens magnifies the light making it visible for 18 miles. The Old Point Comfort Lighthouse was individually listed on the NRHP in 1973.

After the War of 1812, Old Point Comfort was chosen as a location for one of the major defenses planned as part of the Third System of Coastal Defenses. The Third System was a coordinated system of planned defenses designed to protect port cities, waterways and the U.S. capital from invasion.¹³ These are characterized by massive stone fortifications designed to maximize their overall firepower through concentrated fire, tiered defensive walls, and casemates.¹⁴ Construction on Fort Monroe began in 1819 and French engineer General Simon de Bernard is credited with providing the designs for the fort. President James Madison appointed Bernard in 1817 as an assistant in the Corps of Engineers with the honorary rank of Brevet Brigadier General. Bernard headed the Board of Engineers to study the issue of coastal defenses.

Bernard's designs for Fort Monroe and those for other forts of the Third System, such as Fort Adams in Newport, Rhode Island, closely followed the same design principles for forts that had been used in Europe for decades. The design for Fort Monroe (114-0002-0015) is a brick, granite, and earthen casemated fortification constructed as a bastioned work with seven fronts. Bernard incorporated casemates, vaulted brick structures inside the fort walls formed by connecting networks of brick arches, into the design of all of the forts constructed during the Third System period. The casemates served many functions but their primary purpose was to house cannons, conceal firepower, and provide cover for artillery crew during battle. Many of these spaces were also used as quarters or served other administrative functions. The earthen area known as the terreplein contained the fort's ramparts.¹⁵ A Water Battery designed to contain 40 casemated guns was constructed as part of the outer works. Holding 380 gun mounts and over 2,600 men in time of war, the fort was deemed close to impregnable from both land and sea. Initial construction was not limited to the building of the fort. Living quarters, workshops, stables, and storage sheds were constructed both inside and outside of the fort walls. The bulk of these buildings were unpainted with slate roofs. Fenestration was symmetrical and full-façade porches sheltered the piano nobles.¹⁶

The stone fort is considered one contributing building (114-0002-0015) made of up of several defining features. These include five casemates (Buildings 2, 20, 21, 22, and 23), the Flagstaff Bastion, the Sally Port (Building 48), the North Gate, the East Gate, the Postern Gate, the Boat Launch, the Moat, and the remaining portions of the Water Battery. All are extant except for the Water Battery, most of which was removed during the twentieth century. The building numbers associated with the casemates and Sally Port were assigned by the Army and have been used for several decades; even though the stone fort is considered one building, those building numbers will be used in this document to avoid confusion and remain consistent with the system already in place.

Between 1819 and 1830, some of Fort Monroe's character-defining buildings were constructed. The dominating antebellum architecture which still stands at Fort Monroe is the fortification itself, with construction starting in 1819. Additional buildings built inside the walls of the stone fort and still standing from this period include Quarters 1 (114-0002-0004), Building 17 (114-0002-0005), and Building 18 (114-0002-0019).

Built in 1819, Quarters 1 has the distinction of being the first permanent set of quarters at Fort Monroe. Buildings 17 and 18, built in 1823, stand as two of only four early sets of permanent quarters at Fort Monroe and are excellent examples of nineteenth century permanent officers' quarters constructed before the Corps of Engineers developed standardized housing plans. Buildings 17 and 18 are Federal-style multi-family residences characterized by strong classical influences. Called the Tuileries, these buildings were designed to house eight bachelor officers. The thick walls, raised living floors,

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and “dog-house” dormers that adorn these quarters are all products of Southern architectural tradition. The building methods prevalent at the time were dominated by the use of red brick and slate on rectangular forms with porches running the length of the elevation, over-hanging the above ground basements.

On an 1828 map, buildings inside the fort included Quarters 1 with a gun house behind, the Tuileries (Buildings 17 and 18), several temporary quarters, engineer stables, well house, smith’s shop, hospital, officers’ quarters, workshop, and a lumber shed and laboratory for the ordnance department. This period of development at Fort Monroe also saw the establishment of the Artillery School of Practice in 1824, the Army’s first service school.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Nearly 150 buildings were constructed before 1860; however, today only 16 remain.¹⁷ These include Buildings 1, 2, 17, 18, 23, 27, 50, 166, the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse and the seven fronts on the stone fort. The majority of the structures built prior to the Civil War were wood and designed to be temporary; consequently few of these provisional buildings remain standing. One remaining building from this period is Building 50 (114-0002-0031). It was originally a duplex built in 1834 but was altered sometime after the Civil War to incorporate a separate single-family house, forming a T-shaped building complex. An 1869 map shows the buildings still separate, while an 1884 map shows them attached. Along with Buildings 1, 17 and 18, Building 50 is one of the oldest quarters at Fort Monroe.

The Chapel of the Centurion (Building 166, 114-0002-0001) was constructed in 1857. The chapel is constructed in the Carpenter Gothic style and is an 1857 adaptation of Richard Upjohn’s design in Rural Architecture for a small mission church. The Gothic style was popular form of construction during the Antebellum Era. Significant stained glass windows are found throughout the Chapel and can credit their designs to famous artisans such as Louis C. Tiffany, J. & R. Lamb Studios, R. Geissler and the John Bolton School. These designs memorialize both individuals and events in United States military history, while showcasing an almost 100-year history of stained glass practice and design. The Chapel of the Centurion at Fort Monroe is the Army’s oldest wooden structure in continuous use for religious services.

Another church, St. Mary Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church (114-0002-0286), was also constructed as a wood frame structure in 1860. The original church was replaced by the present stone church in 1903. It is still owned and operated by the Catholic Diocese of Richmond.

Buildings 27 (114-0002-0138) and 27A (114-0002-0139) form what is known as the “Old Arsenal.” Building 27 is a T-shaped vernacular brick structure with a later central frame search light tower and parapeted gable ends. This building was one of the last buildings constructed before the Civil War. Built in 1860, it was erected to replace the ordnance building destroyed by an accident in 1855. Building 27 remotely resembles the earliest permanent buildings at Fort Monroe. Built of brick and rectangular in form with a large rear ell, it has jack arch window detailing similar to Buildings 1, 17, and 18. It does display differences from contemporaneous buildings at Fort Monroe, however, as it is only one story tall and has larger windows.

Civil War (1861-1865)

New construction at Fort Monroe during the Civil War was dictated by wartime needs. Several of the buildings constructed during this time were built to serve temporary purposes. As with the Antebellum Period (1830 to 1860) these temporary buildings were demolished either during the war or shortly thereafter. None of these temporary structures are extant today.

The only extant contributing resource from this period is the Rodman Gun; also known as the “Lincoln Gun” now on display in the Parade Ground. In March of 1861, Fort Monroe received a prototype 15-inch Rodman smooth bore gun, the first of its kind. One of the largest smoothbore cannons ever made, it is solid iron, weighs approximately 49,000 pounds, and could fire a 300-pound projectile more than four miles. It was cast in 1860, and fired during the Civil War. In 1862, it was nicknamed in honor of President Lincoln, who had a very strong interest in ordnance. During the Civil War it was placed on

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the beach as part of the Union defenses and although it now stands at the edge of the Parade Ground, the gun remains a prominent remnant from the Civil War.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Following the Civil War, the Army instituted drastic cuts in military spending, and consequently there was little construction at Fort Monroe in the nine years following the war. The oldest extant structures at Fort Monroe from this period are the result of an Army building program begun nationwide in 1874. The objective of the program was to improve living conditions at Army posts. From 1875 to 1894, 17 extant quarters were constructed inside the fort and along Ingalls Road. During this period the use of standardized quartermaster plans and duplexes as Army housing became widespread.¹⁸

Building 15 (114-0002-0017), a Victorian duplex similar to Buildings 62 (114-0002-0038) and 63 (114-0002-0039), was built in 1878. It overlooks the parade ground and is based on a standardized design published in 1872 by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs.¹⁹ In 1875, the Sub-Tuilleries (Building 16 and Building 3) were constructed. Both were built as two-story, multi-family quarters with similar designs to Buildings 17 and 18. Today, Buildings 16 (114-0002-0018), 3 (114-0002-0016), 17, and 18 all have Colonial Revival porches that were added in 1908 and 1910.

Building 19 (114-0002-0020), a wood structure with Queen Anne details, was constructed in the southwest bastion in 1880 and is one of the few extant single family dwellings constructed during this period. Its design has been identified as a standardized experimental plan, similar to that of Building 55 (114-0002-0035), which was built outside of the fort in 1886.²⁰ Building 14 (114-0002-0136), a single-family dwelling also built in 1880, is similar to both Buildings 19 and 55. Buildings 62 and 63, Victorian wood framed officer duplexes, were built in 1889; a third wood framed duplex beside them, also built in 1889, burned down in 1945 (archaeological Locus 14).

Notable buildings such as Building 5 (114-0002-0129), the Old Main Barracks, were constructed inside the stone fort during this period of pronounced activity. A brick firehouse, Building 24 (114-0002-0137), was erected near the Main Gate in 1881. Building 93 (114-0002-0042), constructed in 1884 as the arsenal commander's quarters, is a brick building with a two-story porch. The Ingalls Road Corridor was developed to include the most significant group of buildings outside the stone fort; the Firehouse, the Post Headquarters in 1894 (Building 77, 114-0002-0152), Building 80, the Old Bachelor's Quarters, in 1897 (114-0002-0153), and the Hospital (Building 82, 114-0002-0154) and Post Office (Building 83, 114-0002-0155) in 1898.²¹

A new defense system started in 1886, under Secretary of War William Endicott. This resulted in the construction of what is known as the Endicott Period Batteries. These were well-dispersed, open top, reinforced concrete emplacements, protected by sloped earthenworks. At Fort Monroe construction of these batteries started in 1891. Approximately 15 were built during this period at Fort Monroe.

Another major building campaign at Fort Monroe took place from 1906 through 1912 to accommodate the large increase in trainees at the Coast Artillery School. The buildings dating from this period of construction are coherent stylistically. Most are derived from Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival styles. The majority of these buildings were constructed with red brick with white masonry trim. Gable or hipped slate roofs are common, and many of the buildings have dormers.

Inside the moat, quarters and support buildings were constructed where there was empty space or replaced earlier buildings. Building 105 (the Post Exchange, 114-0002-0162), Building 117 (a store house, 114-0002-0165), two sets of barracks (Building 139, 114-0002-0170 and Building 159, 114-0002-0171), and six housing units (Buildings 126, 127, 128, 155, 156 and 157, 114-0002-0060, 0061, 0062, 0183, 0184, and 0185) were all built inside the moat during this period. Most of the buildings constructed during this period used Army Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. Standardized building plans on Army posts appeared in the late nineteenth century and were seen as cheap and hygienic.²² Standardized plans also took into account regional popular architectural styles. The style most represented at Fort Monroe is Colonial Revival, a style popular in the eastern U.S. in the early twentieth-century.

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Also during this campaign, a row of officers' quarters was built along Fenwick Road. Buildings 118 (114-0002-0053), 119 (114-0002-0054), 120 (114-0002-0055), 121 (114-0002-0056), 141 (114-0002-0070), and 142 (114-0002-0071) face Fenwick Road and have an unobstructed view of the Chesapeake Bay. Building 119 has served as a residence for the Commanding General since 1918. There are several areas on post where evidence of planning can be seen. Although some buildings were constructed wherever there was a convenient lot available, others were meant to be seen as part of a grouping or streetscape. One such planned complex is the Coast Artillery School (Building 133, 114-0002-0166; Building 134, 114-0002-0167; Building 138, 114-0002-0169; and Building 161, 114-0002-0172).

Another significant grouping is formed by architect Paul Pelz, Buildings 100, 101, 102 and 103 (114-0002-0161, 0043, 0044 and 0045). A small residential grouping of houses on Tidball Road and Harrison Street known as "The Horse Shoe" was built from the same plans to form a cohesive enclave of buildings. Similar houses line Moat Walk and Patch Road.²³

In 1903 Building 171 (114-0002-0174), the YMCA, was built with private funds. A plaque in the building reads: "In loving memory of her father and mother, and as a token of good will, to the men of the United States Army, Helen Miller Gould presented this building and equipment to the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association. December 1903." The Army acquired the YMCA building in 1991. St. Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church (114-0002-0286), located at Frank Lane and Ingalls Road, was also built in 1903 on the site of the earlier church of the same name.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

In 1927, a nationwide Army building program was initiated to upgrade living conditions for officers, enlisted men, and non-commissioned officers (NCOs). As part of this program, 22 Colonial Revival style buildings were constructed along Ingalls and Tidball Roads, Reeder Circle, McNair Drive, and Pratt and Murray Streets (114-0002-0021 through 0030, 0032 through 0034, and 0088 through 0096). Completed in 1930, these units were built in perpendicular clusters with driveways and garages behind the buildings. Building 33 (114-0002-0025) was built at this same time and in the same style but located near the lighthouse on Fenwick Road.

The first Chamberlin Hotel had been built in 1896 at Old Point Comfort and became a popular resort destination. However, in 1920, the hotel burned to the ground and a new hotel, designed by Richmond architect Marcellus Wright, was built on its site in 1928. The new Chamberlin Hotel (114-0114) is a nine-story U-shaped hotel that fronts the Hampton Roads, a busy tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. The hotel was built at the southwest edge of Fort Monroe. The massive concrete frame structure is clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond. The building mass was developed with a traditional organization: a raised basement supports the main floor; the six-story block of hotel rooms is topped with a smaller attic story that includes the former ballroom and a half-round solarium opening onto the roof garden.²⁴ This is the largest building on the post and commands a position at the end of Ingalls Road which is highly visible to those entering through the main gates as well as from Hampton Roads. The Chamberlin was individually listed on the NRHP in 2007.

During the Great Depression, additional development was undertaken with funding from the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The buildings constructed by workers affected by the Depression were duplex and quadriplex residences built in the Colonial Revival style. This set of nine non-commissioned officers (NCO) quarters was built behind the newly constructed NCO apartments along Pratt and Murray Streets.

Other projects completed using WPA and PWA funds included the construction of a new seawall from north of the mortar batteries to the existing seawall along Hampton Roads. Other funds were used to rebuild the Engineer Wharf, the Quartermaster, and Fort Wool Wharves; build a new NCO Club; replace the Beach Club and add a pool; and finish Randolph Hall.

During World War II, the area to the north of the outer work was developed. Temporary barracks, mess halls, classrooms, and supply buildings, many of which are still extant, were built in this area. In 1943, the Military Affiliated Radio Station (MARS) (Building 209, 114-0002-0179) signal station was built on top of Bastion #4 at the southeast face of the fort. The

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station was designed by the firm of Beddow, Gerber, and Wharples and is a rare example of the Bauhaus School of Modernism on the post. Mercury Boulevard was also constructed as a military highway between Fort Eustis in Newport News (approximately 13 miles northwest of Fort Monroe) and Fort Monroe.

The New Dominion (1946 – Present)

By the mid twentieth century, Fort Monroe had assumed much of the appearance it has today. In 1951, the Casemate Museum, located in Casemate 20 (114-0002-0015), opened its doors to the public to showcase the cell that held Confederate President Jefferson Davis after the Civil War. A large portion of the museum was restored to exemplify the typical living quarters as they once were for both prisoners and soldiers housed within their walls. Former inhabitants described the quarters as unbearably damp with lingering stench²⁵. The Casemate Museum preserves the quarters as they were; two bare rooms, without facilities for cooking, washing, storage or sanitary needs.

In 1953, the Wherry Housing complex (114-0002-0097 through 0128) was constructed. At the time of initial construction, the complex contained 53 buildings and 206 housing units. This area was designed between Fenwick Road and the shoreline with a semicircular section west of Fenwick, at the sites of Endicott-era batteries. The quadruplex or duplex buildings reflect some of the building characteristics that shape Fort Monroe's architectural character. Wherry Housing buildings were generally designed as two-story, rectangular duplex or quadruplex block residences, with brick walls and a gabled or hipped roof.

In 1959, the Officers' Club was moved from the Flagstaff Bastion to the Officers' Beach Club (Building 185, 114-0002-0220). Casemate 21 was renovated in 1959 and became the Chapel Center. In December 1960, Fort Monroe was designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Non-historic commercial buildings such as the Butler Buildings, dating to the mid 2000s, northeast of the stone fort have also been constructed. However, these buildings are primarily on lots outside of the moat and in general, the massing, material, and scale of these non-historic buildings are consistent with that of their historic neighbors. This consistency creates a cohesive district reflective of United States Army technological and engineering trends as well as buildings trends from circa 1819 to the present.

Fort Monroe Architectural Inventory

A total of 285 resources are located within the historic district boundaries. This includes 195 contributing resources (15 of which have been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places) and 90 non-contributing resources. There are 10 contributing sites, nine of which are landscapes and one is the archaeological site 44HT27 (Fort Monroe is considered one archaeological site with 21 numbered loci). There are three contributing structures and one contributing object. The contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures, sites and objects were determined in the aforementioned PA for Fort Monroe.

Of the 195 contributing resources, four are privately-owned; these include the Chamberlin Hotel (114-0114), the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse (114-0021), and the St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church and Rectory (114-0002-0286 and -0287). Of the 90 non-contributing resources, one is privately owned, the Old Point Comfort Bank (114-0002-0288) located off Griffith Road. All non-contributing resources have either been constructed after 1960 or have severely diminished historic integrity. The following table lists all resources which have been classified as either contributing or non-contributing based upon Fort Monroe's areas and period of significance (1819 to 1960).

Those buildings not owned by the Army but considered contributing or non-contributing to the historic district are also included. The following table identifies buildings according to property type. The inventory which follows the tables discusses individual resources at length, noting location, dates of construction, and distinctive features.

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Army Owned Contributing Buildings

Type	Building Number
Housing (114)	1 (Lincoln House?), 3, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 43, 44, 45, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 90, 93, 101, 102, 103, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 136, 137, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 167, 186, 187, 188, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460
Administrative (60)	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 24, 27, 27A, 28, 37, 38, 42, 46, 47, 49, 53, 56, 57, 59, 73, 77, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 100, 105, 105A, 116, 117, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, 159, 161, 163, 166, 171, 182, 183, 204, 205, 209, 212, 213, 214, 216, 232, 233, 234, the Experimental Battery
Support (2)	39, T28
Stone Fort (1)	(individual segments under one listing) 2, 20, 21, 22, 23, 48, the Boat Launch, the Flagstaff Bastion, the East Gate, the North Gate, the Postern Gate and Moat

Army Owned Contributing Structures and Sites

Structures (3)	Bandstand in Continental Park (4), Gazebo behind Quarters 119 (1087), Seawall (200)
Sites (10)	Cadet Battery/Park, Cannon Park, Jefferson Davis Arch/Park, the Fort Monroe Live Oaks, the Parade Grounds, Reeder Circle, the Pet Cemetery, Continental Park, Coast Artillery School Green Space, and archaeological site 44HT27

Army Owned Contributing Object

Object (1)	The Lincoln Gun
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Non-Army Owned Contributing Buildings

Hotel (1)	Chamberlin
Lighthouse (1)	Old Point Comfort Light House
Church (2)	Saint Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Saint Mary's Star of the Sea Rectory

Army Owned Non-Contributing Buildings

Garage (29)	13, 40, 41, 71, 76, 78, 89, 94, 107, 108, 122, 170, 177, 190, 202, 220, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 238, 240, 478, 479
Other (2)	29 (flagpole), NavLab
Administrative (32)	32, 74, 75, 96, 162, 168, 180, 184, 185, 201, 206, 207, 210, 217, 221, 225, 235, 243, 245, 246, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 560
Workshop (11)	72, 88, 218, T-99, T-100, T-101, T-102, T-104, T-216, T-457, T-468
Storage (15)	8A, 12, 81, 91, 104, 106, 172, 197, 198, 203, 219, 242, 247, 250, 257

Non-Army Owned Non-Contributing Buildings

Bank (1)	Old Point National Bank
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Fort Monroe was listed as a NHL in 1960 and then as a historic district in the NRHP in 1975. Both of these nominations listed 12 buildings as contributing within the district. In the years between the original nominations and this update, five

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buildings within the district (three of which were part of the original nomination) have been individually listed on the NRHP, and the nomination for a sixth building is pending (2012). The following table lists those properties within Fort Monroe that were on the original NHL and NRHP nominations as contributing resources and those buildings which have been subsequently individually listed on the NRHP.

Resource Name/ Building Number	Army Owned	Listing Information
Quarters 1	Yes	Part of original listing; Individually Listed in 2011
Building 17	Yes	Part of original listing; Individually Listed in 2011
Building 27	Yes	Part of original listing
Old Point Comfort Lighthouse	No	Part of original listing; Individually Listed in 1973
Engineer Wharf (originally wharf has been partially demolished; now part of the sea wall. It was originally built in 1818, has been subsequently rebuilt several times)	Yes	Part of original listing
Building 50	Yes	Part of original listing
Battery Irwin	Yes	Part of original listing
Battery Parrott	Yes	Part of original listing
Battery DeRussy	Yes	Part of original listing
Battery Church	Yes	Part of original listing
Battery Anderson	Yes	Part of original listing
Battery Ruggles	Yes	Part of original listing
The Stone Fort	Yes	Individual Listing pending (2013)
Building 166 (Chapel of the Centurion)	Yes	Individually Listed in 2011
Chamberlin Hotel	No	Individually Listed in 2007

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES:

In the following inventory, which is listed numerically by street address, all resources have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criteria A, B, C, and/or D, as well as having been constructed during the period of significance (1819 to 1960). This determination was made in the PA, prior to writing this nomination. All non-contributing resources have, therefore, been so noted for either being constructed after 1960 or as having insufficient integrity to represent the period and areas of significance.

Bernard Road

Bernard Road

Stone Fort (114-0002-0015)

Individual Listing Pending

Contributing: Fortification/Military Base, Style: Other, 1819

As originally designed, Fort Monroe was constructed as an irregular work fortification built of brick and masonry with seven fronts and five-foot thick walls that covered approximately 63 acres, surrounded by a wet moat of varying depth. Fort

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Monroe was designed as the first Third System fortress in America and its construction symbolized advances in architectural and military technology.

Typical of Third System fortifications, the stone fort is characterized by its impressive size, irregular plan and large bastions. The fortification houses three main ranges of casemates and three smaller sections which are built into the ramparts. These casemates typically measure 16 feet wide and were built inside of the scarp wall, with an embrasure opening for cannon fire centered in each room. Divided by stone interior partitions, brick barrel vaults enclose the casemates forming an earthen-filled terreplein above. Construction of the permanent features of the fortification was completed by 1836 but construction of gun emplacements, repairs, and modifications continued into the 1840s. Later batteries and outerworks were added outside the moat walls to modernize the fort, however, these additional fortifications were not part of the original design by Simon Bernard. In addition to the moat, the stone fort has 11 named or numbered segments that make up the primary sections of the fortress. The numbers for the segments is leftover from the military numbering system, which has been kept in this document to avoid confusion. Its individual inclusion in the NRHP is currently pending. Elements associated with the stone fort (114-0002-0015) are discussed below.

Building 2: Casemate for Powder Storage

Built as a magazine ca. 1821, this casemate is one of the original powder magazines at Fort Monroe. The foundation of the casemate was constructed using brick and stone reversed arch on rock rubble infill. The fort walls are all built on this type of foundation to help combat the ill effects of the soft sand and quicksand they needed to build upon. Three course English bond brick veneer and dressed stone make up the walls for the structure. The casemate roof is constructed with brick arches that are covered with earth to form a terreplein and earth ramparts. Concrete coping and original gun emplacements remain on the roof. One enters the casemate from the first floor through a granite rustication surround. There are seven upper level vents with granite sills and lintels. The interior showcases the mason's artisan craft in building interlocking vaults. These vaulted rooms are virtually unchanged from the day they were built. In 1956, however, a screen section known as a mask was added to the structure. In 1999 the National Park Service along with the Historic Preservation Training Center worked to preserve the exterior of Powder Magazine 2. The work consisted of selectively raking and repointing deteriorated masonry joints; re-laying loose brick where applicable; replacing missing and damaged bricks to match the existing brick and reconstructing the northwest end of the stone-capped parapet wall that had become detached.

Building 20: The Jefferson Davis Casemate/Casemate Museum

Building 20 comprises of 16 casemated bays and is constructed of regular block. Built as a one story structure, the casemate runs 356 feet by 50 feet. Like Building 2, Building 20 has a stone foundation, with a brick and earth roof. Flemish bond brick and stone veneer make up the wall structure. Brick is used for the arches and inner parapets, while the outer parapets are constructed with granite, olivine, sandstone and schist. Inside this building there are 14 interior chimneys; each interior casemate is two rooms deep with a central fireplace, herringbone brick floors, granite walls and brick segmentally-vaulted ceilings. The original brick floor remains and is laid on edge in a herringbone pattern. There is a central entry into each casemate through a paneled wood door with a concrete stoop and a six-light fan light under a sandstone arch. Windows in this casemate comprise nine-over-nine light double-hung sash windows with sandstone sills and lintels. The division of each of the 16 bay segments of the casemate is expressed on the facade by large, brick, segmental arches on granite supports. There is a three-course English bond brick parapet wall with concrete coping.

Building 20 was constructed in 1826 as the First Front of the fort. It housed numerous artillery pieces, both inside and on its roof until 1880, when the casemates were converted to quarters. In 1951 Casemate 20 was opened as a memorial to Jefferson Davis who was imprisoned there at the end of the Civil War. In 1955, the interior walls that had been erected in the 1880s to provide quarters were removed. By 1983 the Casemate Museum occupied the entire First Front with exhibits, offices and storage. Although some floors have been cemented over to protect the original building fabric and climate control has been introduced to preserve the artifacts displayed there, Building 20 has been meticulously restored to its

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original appearance and all aspects of its history are represented. Guns are displayed in some casemates and other casemates are in the form of quarters from the 1880s.

Building 21: The Chapel Center Casemate

The construction of this casemate is similar to Buildings 20, 22 and 23 and is located on the Second Front. This casemate is comprised of 14 interior casemates and two magazines. The walls are constructed with brick and stone using Flemish bond brick veneer. There is a central entry into some of the casemates through glazed, paneled wooden doors with a concrete stoop and four light fanlights. Windows are nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows with sandstone sills and lintels.

Individual casemates are expressed on the façade by large, brick segmental arches on granite supports. From the interior, each casemate is connected to the next by an interior segmental-arched passage. There are 16 central chimneys on the interior. Concrete and wall-to-wall carpeting covers the original brick floor and wood paneling covers most of the original granite walls. Plaster covers most of the arched brick ceilings. Constructed in 1827 to house numerous artillery pieces, this second front of the fort, is now used as the Chapel Center. Similar to Buildings 20, 22, and 23, this casemate has been more substantially altered. It was converted into NCO housing in the 1880s maps of the fort show colonnaded porches stretching the entire width of the front of the building. Renovation and conversion to office space was begun after World War II and completed ca. 1958. The porches were removed at this time.

In the 1960s Building 21 became the Education Center until ca. 1978 when it moved into another building. Shortly after this period the Chapel Center moved into Building 21 from Building 20. The wood paneling was added to cover walls painted with high-lead content paint.

Building 22: The Third Front

Similar to Buildings 20, 21 and 23, the Third Front is a rectangular block structure comprising 14 casemates flanked by two magazines. This structure has the same stone foundation and brick and earth roof. The walls are brick and stone with Flemish bond veneer. There is a central entry into each of the 14 regular casemates through a glazed, paneled wood door with a concrete stoop and six-light fanlight under a sandstone arch. Windows for Building 22 are nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows with sandstone sills and lintels. Like Buildings 20, 21, and 23, each casemate is expressed on the exterior façade by a large, brick segmental arch on granite supports. Constructed in 1829 to house numerous artillery pieces, this third front of the fort is now used for storage. In ca. 1880 the casemates became NCO quarters and maps from 1887 show the addition of porches to the casemate façades. After World War II the casemates were remodeled as office space, a conversion completed by ca. 1958. The porches were removed at this time. In 1978 Building 22 was vacated because of damp rot and the electrical wiring was stripped. Since that time Building 22 has been used for storage.

Building 23: The Old Bakery Casemate

Building 23, also known as the Old Bakery Casemate, is similar to Buildings 20, 21 and 22. It is a rectangular block structure comprising seven casemates and measures 150 feet (seven bays) by 52 feet. The structure has a stone foundation and stone walls with a Flemish bond brick infill. The roof is brick and earth. There is a central entry into each of the seven vaulted casemates through a metal door with a concrete stoop and brick jack arch. The gun emplacements remain on the roof. Built originally in 1823 to house gun emplacements and storage, Building 23 was rebuilt twice during the 1830s to repair damage incurred from settlement. Building 23 still has settlement issues and cracks are visible in its masonry, but they are said to be inactive. The name "Old Bakery Casemate" comes from its proximity to the former Old Bakery in the northeast bastion. Building 23 has been used mainly for storage, and apart from one bay used by Dominion Virginia Power Company to house a transformer unit it has never been wired for electricity or fitted with plumbing, and remains otherwise unchanged from its 1830s reconstruction.

Building 48 (the Main Gate): The Old Guard House or Sally Port

Constructed in 1823 as the Main Gate, guardhouse, and stockade casemate. Building 48 currently is used as a bridge for vehicle and pedestrian traffic inside fort walls and for storage. This section of the fort comprises four casemates and a

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sally port. This structure is two stories tall and measures 72 feet (five bays) and 38 feet. There is a stone and concrete foundation and the walls are masonry with Flemish bond brick infill. The roof is brick, earth and concrete. On the first floor, a central entry into each casemate is gained through a glazed paneled wood door with a sandstone stoop and painted masonry lintel. Windows in this structure are four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows with painted masonry sills and lintels. On the second floor each casemate has three bricked-in window openings. Painted masonry piers with a granite parapet wall with concrete coping separates each casemate. The sally port of the fort occupies the entire central bay; one casemate was altered to accommodate pedestrian passage in 1937.

Porches that once adorned the exterior of the casemates were removed between 1945 and 1948. The heavily rusticated moat façade of Building 48 has been the symbol of Fort Monroe since its construction in 1823. This Main Gate is one of the most prominent and most identifiable features of the fort. The gate stands as a triumphal arch with incised voussoirs and a paneled parapet that echoes the three-bay plastered façade. A bronze shield marks the keystone. The gate's vaulted interior was once rendered in stucco with arched recesses.

Historically these recesses served as sentry posts. The small pedestrian passage, a modern alteration to the historic configuration, penetrates the fort wall immediately north of the Main Gate. A secondary vaulted entry into the adjacent casemate opens from the pedestrian passage. The steel entry door is surrounded by quoined rustications. The majority of the windows in this building have been infilled with brick or have been boarded with plywood.

The Boat Launch and Moat

The Boat Launch is the opening in the fort counterscarp where boats are launched into the moat. The sloped granite retaining walls were once coped with sandstone. Originally the boat launch was designed as a sluice and connected to Mill Creek through an extension of the moat around Battery Bomford, an early twentieth century coastal battery.

The Flagstaff Bastion

This casemated bastion includes vaulted casemates and a number of gun emplacements. Each three-bay casemate is defined by a deep brick segmental arch supported by flush granite piers. Within the bays a modern wood and glass infill system has been installed in recent decades. The surrounding brick is laid in Flemish bond. The interior is defined by granite walls and brick vaults. The masonry walls within this building are the typical 5-foot thick walls of solid stone masonry, and embrasure openings that measure 3 feet by 5 feet with an 18-inch arched brick lintel. The room to room openings between the interior casemates are typically 9 feet wide and 6 feet, 6-inches tall, with arched brick lintels. The ceilings were whitewashed and in some cases plastered during the period in which the casemate was used as the Officer's Club. Another feature of this casemate is the long arcade of arched openings extending from room to room along the southwest bastion. The original brick floor is mostly missing. The Fort Monroe Flag pole (114-0002-0192) is located on the roof of this casemate.

The East Gate

The East Gate presents a simple jack-arched opening and parapet on the scarp wall side, and a segmental arched opening defined by brick soldier courses and a narrow brick parapet on the parade wall. The interior is vaulted and rendered with stucco. At the parade face, curved granite retaining walls announce the opening.

The North Gate

The North Gate is a heavily used feature of the fort, as it is a means of vehicular traffic into the fort. The gate presents a simple jack-arched opening and parapet on the scarp wall side, and a segmental arched opening defined by brick soldier courses on the parade wall. The interior is vaulted and rendered with stucco. Some historic iron hardware remains fixed to the gate's interior walls. At the parade face, curving granite retaining walls announce the opening.

The Postern Gate

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The Postern Gate carries pedestrian traffic from the headquarters area to the Casemate Museum. The gate is made up of a simple, brick segmental-arched opening on the scarp wall side, and a deep segmental arched opening defined by brick soldier courses on the parade wall. A granite relieving arch meets the gate opening at its peak on the parade wall. The interior is vaulted, rendered with stucco, and has been whitewashed.

1 Bernard Road

Building 84 (114-0002-0156)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1898

Building 84 is a rectangular building with three rear wings, a symmetrical façade and an extended front covering 23-bays. The building is one-story and measures 112 feet 9 inches by 23 feet 7 inches. Building 84 rests upon a concrete foundation, with five course common bond brick exterior walls and asphalt single hipped roof. Fenestration on the building includes paneled glazed doors, jack arches, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows, two-over-two light casement windows with jack arches and concrete sills. Details on the building include a center extension with a hipped roof, raised brick friezes and a brick water table. The rear wings were added in 1901. The building was converted into a Post Exchange storeroom in 1842 and was then remodeled again in 1970.

3 Bernard Road

Building 105A (114-0002-0163)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 105A is a rectangular building attached next to Building 105. The building is one-story and measures 28 feet (three-bay front) by 71 feet 4 inches and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond walls with a hipped slate roof. Fenestration on the building includes double aluminum doors, six-light overlight, three-over-three double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. Details on the building include wide overhanging eaves and a central brick chimney.

3 Bernard Road

Building 105 (114-0002-0162)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 105 is a T-shaped building with a projecting central block and is two-stories. The building measures 93 feet on a five-bay front by 43 feet while the projecting block measures 19 feet by 45 feet. Building 105 rests upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond exterior brick walls and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gable. The first floor fenestration includes a pedimented doorway, supported by consoles; a glazed single light double door; a fixed one-light overlight; one-over-one light double-hung sash windows; limestone jack arches; keystones and sills; and paired end windows. The second floor fenestration includes one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with limestone jack arches, keystones, and sills. Details on the building include a raised basement with concrete splash course, brick pilasters with concrete caps on the façade, brick panels in wall between floor levels, pink mortar, full entablature, raking cornice, and brick tympanum. There is a half round window in the cross gable, two central chimneys with decorative brickwork in the caps, granite steps with limestone coping and an arched opening on the stair landing. Interior features include a broad entry hall featuring a double stair with turned oak balusters and a molded handrail; the ceiling of the main entry hall has pressed tin plates featuring large central medallions; wooden columns and pilasters also remain; original pipe railings on the second floor mezzanine; original wood base, chair rail moldings, picture moldings, window and door casings; original five paneled doors and transoms remain; vestibule paneling is also original; one-over-one wood double-hung window sash appears to also be original.

3B Bernard Road

Building 47 (114-0002-0144)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1901

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Building 47 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 16 feet 1 inch (three-bay front) by 68 feet 5 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a composite-shingled hipped roof. The main façade originally faced south, the entrance is now on the west side. The first floor fenestration includes a modern steel door with jack arch and fixed, one-light overlight, six-light fixed windows with jack arches and limestone sills. Details on the building include two chimneys on the south side and a low, brick water table.

5 Bernard Road

Building 46 (114-0002-0145)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1901

Building 46 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 53 feet 2 inches (three-bay fronts) by 16 feet 2 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. The first floor fenestration includes a raised panel door with jack arch and transom, six-light sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills. Details on the building include a brick water table, a small central chimney flue at the rear, overhanging eaves and one course of projecting brick at the cornice.

5 Bernard Road

Building 85 (114-0002-157)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1898

Building 85 is a rectangular building with a symmetrical façade. The building is one-story and measures 56 feet 1 inch (five-bay front) by 16 feet. Building 85 rests upon a concrete foundation, with five course common bond brick exterior walls an asphalt single hipped roof. Fenestration on the building includes paneled glazed doors, jack arches, windows are bricked with concrete sills. Details on the building include a raised brick friezes and a brick water table.

7 Bernard Road

Building 7 (114-0002-0131)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1880

Building 7 is a symmetrical regular block building that is two-stories and measures 80 feet 4 inches (eight-bay fronts) by 30 feet 4 inches and rests on a concrete foundation. Seven course common bond brick walls make up the first floor exterior walls with five course common bond brick walls are found on the second floor. There are nine and six courses of brick between the floors. The roof is a constructed of slate and is hipped. First floor fenestration includes a central entry through two paneled glazed doors, a four-light transom and stone step. There are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and stone sills on the first and second floor. On the first floor there is a partially bricked window with three-over-three light fixed sash window and segmental arch and stone sill. The second floor has a wood door in a segmental archway with transom and concrete step. Details on the building include three brick chimneys and brick doorways on the first and second floor. In ca. 1958 a pedimented, two-story, three-bay porch was removed. The roof has been raised and a second story added around ca. 1900. Significant interior features include original wooden stairs; hall lined with original beaded tongue-and-groove wainscoting; several cast iron columns exposed on first and second floors; original pressed tin ceilings are currently hidden by acoustic tile.

8 Bernard Road

Building 8 (114-0002-0132)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1887

Building 8 is a symmetrical regular block building that is one-story and measures 25 feet 10 inches (two-bay fronts) by 15 feet 2 inches. The building rests upon a concrete foundation and has five course common bond brick walls that are painted white and an asphalt single hipped roof. First floor fenestration includes two segmental arches with wood paneled doors, transoms, and boarded transoms. Details on the building include exposed rafters.

10 Bernard Road

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Building 9 (114-0002-0133)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.50, Style: Vernacular, 1900

Building 9 is a rectangular building with rectangular rear wing, hyphen and rear ell. The building is two-and-a-half stories and measures 45 feet 4 inches (five-bay façade) by 60 feet 4 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls and a slate hipped roof. First floor fenestration includes a double steel door with six-light overlight and segmental arch and two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and limestone sills. Second floor fenestration includes a doorway similar to the first floor, with two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and limestone sills. The central dormer is hipped with two twelve-light fixed sash windows and side walls that curve around the front and meet window jambs and are covered with slate. There is a two-story front porch with brick piers, concrete floors, metal stairs and iron pipe railing. Details on the building include two chimneys, a low brick water table and ornaments on the roof at junctions of slopes. In 1902, the rear ell was used as a kitchen. In 1959, the cast iron porch was removed. A few significant interior features remain, including cast iron columns and a section of pressed metal ceiling.

11 Bernard Road

Building 10 (114-0002-0134)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 3.50, Style: Vernacular, 1902

Building 10 is a U-plan building with a three-part façade, where the central block is recessed. The building rises three-and-a-half stories and measures 153 feet, 10 inches (18-bay front) by 42 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls and a slate hipped roof. The first floor fenestration includes two double raised panel, glazed doors with brick jack arches and two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and masonry sills. On the second floor there are two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and masonry sills and on the third floor there are two single, raised panel, glazed doors with brick jack arches and two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and masonry sills. There are four hipped dormers on the main façade, and two six-light fixed-sash windows in each, with slate covered sides of the dormer curves. Five stair towers provide access to all floors. Details on the building include a low brick water table, fire wall in the center with corbelling at eaves, six chimneys, wood or metal ornaments on the roofs, projecting brick course below the eaves and dentilled cornice.

12 Bernard Road

Building 8A (114-0002-0289)

Non - Contributing: Storage, No Discernible style, 2002

Building 8A has a rectangular plan with concrete walls built on a concrete foundation which measures 26 feet by 77 feet. The roof is metal and side gabled. There is a concrete loading area and two concrete stairways. Windows are one-over-one fixed sash, and the doors are wood.

15 Bernard Road

Building 479 (114-0002-0263)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 479 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and corrugated metal siding for exterior walls. The roof is an asphalt shingle gable roof. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

18 Bernard Road

Building T-28 (114-0002-0188)

Contributing: Support Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1875

Building T-28 is a rectangular one-story building that measures 30 feet 6 inches by 11 feet and rests upon a pier foundation. The building is of frame construction with German siding and has a side-gabled, asphalt shingled roof. The fenestration includes wood panel doors with two-light transoms and two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. Details

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include an entablature and rear shed addition. This building was built in 1875 and served as a servant's quarters for Building 19. The stove and bathroom were removed and a rear shed added ca. 1936 for use as a garage.

18 Bernard Road

Building 19 (114-0002-0020)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1880

Building 19 is a symmetrical duplex that is a front-facing T-plan with a full-facade porch. The residence is two-stories and measures 41 feet 3 inches (three-bay front) by 25 feet 6 inches. The frame is wood built upon a concrete foundation; the asbestos shingle siding was added around 1954 with an asphalt-shingle (probably replacing the original slate) side gable roof with center gable. There is a one-story bay on both sides of the building; the northeast bay does not have windows, while the southeast bay does. The first floor central entry is comprised of a pair of glazed wood-panel doors. Four-over-four double-hung sash windows are present on the sides of the first floor windows, while two-over-two double-hung sash windows are found in the center of the bay window. On the second floor there are four-over-four double-hung sash windows and under the center gable a six-over-six double-hung sash window; it was originally a paired four-over-four light double-hung sash window. The porch is one-story, with a wood frame entry, an extended flat, metal roof and brick pier foundation. Ornamental details on the porch include jigsaw cut brackets and balusters. There are two central chimneys with corbelled tops. The center gable is bracketed. Significant interior features include original slate fireplace mantels, hardware, moldings, quarter sawn pine flooring, arched recessed in primary spaces, stair with turned balusters, acorn newels, and a hardwood handrail.

29 Bernard Road

Building 18 (114-0002-0019)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 3.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1823

The exterior of Building 18 is a Federal style, two-story, six-bay front rectangular block with rear ell, built atop a raised basement. It is constructed of a wood frame with Flemish bond brick veneer walls. As viewed today, Building 18 has a three-story full façade front porch on both the first and second level. The roof, originally slate, is presently covered with composition shingles. The overall dimensions of the building are 65 feet by 37 feet 9 inches with a rear wing measuring 18 feet by 23 feet. The gables extended above the roof and are corbelled out, inset with stone, and form ornamental quarter-roundels facing the gutters. One large brick central chimney served all the fireplaces in the main structure, two for each residence, and eight in total. The building was designed to house eight bachelor officers and originally had a one-story porch on both southwest and northeast facades with curved iron staircases that led from the ground floors to the living floors, which were raised one-story above ground level.

Today the existing front porches are two-storied and extend unbroken across the front of the building. These porches are supported by heavy brick piers rising from the ground to the second floor level, topped with round Tuscan columns exhibiting marked entasis. The third floor porches were most likely constructed during the 1907 renovation. They are a duplication of the second floor porch and columns.

Entrances into the four apartments are accessed on the gable ends under side porches through a main door installed at the time of the addition. Where the side porches now stand, covered cisterns stored rain water as it ran from the roofs. The two side porches are two-story at each gable end with square tapered chamfered wood posts, post and rail balustrades, and are accessed by straight concrete steps with metal railings. The original entrance front doors on the first-story southwest façade are twelve-glass-light and paneled wood doors with three-light transoms. Four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, are present on the main level with two-over-two light double-hung sash windows present on the ground level. All windows are fitted with stone slip sills and topped with flat jack arches of brick voussoirs, as are the doors. Original exterior shutters were removed, but historic photographs of the building show louvered blinds on most of the windows. Two "dog-house" dormers are present on the southwest and northeast roofs. Significant interior features for Building 18 are the original stairs and some original flooring.

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Building 17 – Tuileries, Lee’s Quarters (114-0002-0005)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 3.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1823

Individually Listed – March 2011

Residence of Robert E. Lee 1831-1834. Constructed in 1823, Building 17 was constructed as multiple quarters for junior officers, and is one of two identical four-family brick officer’s quarters known as the Tuileries. It is a two-story building built atop an above ground basement. Sited facing the casemates in the western wall of the fortification, the building faces southwest on Bernard Road. The earliest drawings, dated in 1824, show this building with a one-story porch above the exposed basement along the first-story front façade that was reached by a curving stairway.

In 1907, the building was renovated and the existing two-tiered Tuscan-columned porch was added. During this restoration the main entrances were relocated to the gable ends of the building, and side porches and straight stairways were added. The overall dimensions of the building are 65 feet by 37 feet 9 inches with a rear wing measuring 18 feet by 23 feet. Significant interior features for Building 17 are the original stairs and some original flooring. The closets on either side of the first floor fireplace are probably original, and one or two of the original fireplaces may remain.

51 Bernard Road

Building 16 (114-0002-0018)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1875

Building 16 is a symmetrical duplex that is front-facing T-plan with a full-façade porch. The residence is two-and-a-half stories and measures 51 feet (six-bay front) by 36 feet. Built upon a concrete foundation, the brick walls are a five course common bond painted white and the roof is an asphalt shingle (probably replacing the original slate) cross gabled roof. On the first floor there are two central entries, each with glazed wood paneled doors with transoms. The windows are four-over-four light double-hung sash windows with masonry lintels and sills. The second floor also has two glazed French doors as well as two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with masonry lintels and sills. The porch was originally one-story with turned columns and jigsaw balustrade. When it was remodeled in 1907 it became two-tiered. Today it is a two-story, full façade, wood frame porch with picketed balustrades, Tuscan columns with cast iron bases and pilasters. The balustrade above the porch dating to the 1907 renovation has been removed. The porch roof is metal with no pitch. There are six interior chimneys with corbelled caps. Significant interior features include original stairs, original window and door casings and original flooring.

100 Bernard Road

Building 240 (114-0002-0244)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 240 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are corrugated metal.

101 Bernard Road

Building 157 (114-0002-0085)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), 1911

Building 157 is a rectangular two-and-a-half-story building with a raised basement and rear ell. It measures 48 feet 4 inches (five-bay front) by 33 feet 5 inches. The residence rests upon a concrete foundation with Flemish bond brick walls and asphalt shingled hipped roof with a hipped cross gable at the rear. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with sidelights, and paired six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. On the second floor there are central French doors flanked by six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. There is a three-bay, two-story, two-level porch with square wood columns and square balusters on the first floor and decorative balustrade on second floor. The steps are concrete and brick with limestone trim, limestone splash course, and

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exposed jigsaw rafter ends. Significant interior features include fireplace mantels; original windows and doors, including two pairs of pocket doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with turned spindles; wood flooring; built-in casework in the pantry.

107 Bernard Road

Building 128 (114-0002-0062)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 128 is a rectangular residence characterized by its asphalt shingle gable roof with two rear ells and two separate wrap around porches. The residence measures 21 feet 10 inches (eight-bay front) by 58 feet 10 inches, rises two-and-a-half stories high and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation with five course common bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with a four-light transom and jack arch, six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. These windows are also found on the second floor. There are two gabled dormers with double six-over-two light double hung sash windows, cornice, paneled corner boards, wood shingles in the gable above the window. The porches are one-story and eight-bays with brick piers, wood columns, turned baluster, stair rails, wood flooring, concrete steps and a standing seam metal roof. There are six chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps (two interior end chimneys at either end, and one interior end chimney in each of the two rear ells). The building has a raised basement; brick and concrete water table; and projecting brick above the second story windows. Significant interior features include original window and doors; stairs with bracketed stringers; wood flooring.

121 Bernard Road

Building 50 (114-0002-0031)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1834

Building 50 is an irregular T-shape grouping of three quarters, consisting of a duplex with connected single-family quarters (121, 125 and 129 Bernard Road). The duplex portion of the building is two-stories and measures 50 feet (eight-bays) by 47 feet 6 inches. The building is a wood frame construction with five-course English bond brick veneer and asphalt shingle gable roof. First and second floor fenestration includes: glazed, wood paneled doors; six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with painted brick sills and jack arches. There is a wooden porch with Doric columns on both floors, wrapping around the main facade of building and is supported by brick piers. The porch roof is a standing seam metal roof. There is one central and two end chimneys. The single-family portion of the building is two-stories and measures 23 feet 7 inches (four-bays) by 27 feet 10 inches. This portion of the building consists of a brick and concrete foundation with a wood frame building with a painted brick veneer, capped by a standing seam metal-hipped roof. On the first floor there is a glazed, wood paneled door and nine-over-nine light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there is a glazed, wood paneled door and six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. There is a wood porch on both floors that extends the width of the building with square wood piers on the first floor and wood Doric columns on the second floor. The porch roof is a standing-seam metal roof.

Bernard Road

Building 198 (114-0002-0292)

Non-Contributing: Storage, No Discernible Style, 1942

Building 198 is small and rectangular, measuring 81 feet by 9 feet. It is one-story with a concrete foundation, stretcher bond brick walls and a concrete shed roof. Fenestration is a single metal door. This building has been used as a transformer vault.

134 Bernard Road

Building 166 – Chapel of the Centurion (114-0002-0001)

Contributing: Administration Bldg, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1857

Individually Listed – March 2011

Constructed in 1857, the Chapel of the Centurion (Building 166) stands as the oldest continually used wooden military structure for religious services in the United States. Adapted from designs published by noted Gothic Revival architect

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Richard Upjohn, the chapel is a regular block building with projecting vestibule and chancel. The Chapel of the Centurion also contains three stain glass windows by the celebrated Tiffany Glass Company. Situated on the edge of the parade grounds, the Chapel of the Centurion is the only religious structure within the fortified walls of Fort Monroe. In 1933, a fire caused damage to the ceiling and organ loft of the chapel and in 1968 the building was raised nearly two-feet to accommodate an HVAC system in the basement. The Chapel of the Centurion is an outstanding example of small-church construction in the middle of the nineteenth century, and retains a high level of character and integrity original to its construction.

Exterior:

Based upon the designs from Richard Upjohn's pattern book *Rural Architecture*, the chapel is constructed from wood with board and batten siding and measures 33 feet by 66 feet 8 inches. Vertical three-inch battens with coved edges cover the joints of the vertical planks, which are set seven-inches on center. A board running horizontally along the bottom of the wall is set at a 45-degree angle to form a splash block. The concrete foundation has modern-sized red brick laid in a running bond and was installed in 1967. The Chapel of the Centurion, currently painted white, looks far different today than it did at its dedication. When completed, the chapel was originally painted in alternating dark green and cream with red trim, the Coast Artillery School colors.

The chapel is trimmed with a molding similar in shape to the vertical battens of the walls. This trim follows the outside lines of the windows and doors. The soffit follows the line of boxed rafters. A large rounded wood molding runs along the location where the roof and fascia meet. The high gable roofs which cover the chapel's narthex, nave, and chancel are covered with gray slate tiles; they are set at different heights but all retain the same pitch. The sacristy has a shed roof angling off from the chancel roof.

Sharply crowned raked moldings run down the gable ends, rising above the plane of the roof. A rounded molding runs along under the eaves. The peaks of the gable roof are metal, painted a shade of gray. Wooden Latin crosses stand on low plinths on each end of the nave roof. The front double doors are of board and batten to match the treatment of the walls. A lap molding covers the join of the two doors, and a thumb latch is set in a long rectangular brass escutcheon. The back door, which is very narrow, is also covered with boards and battens. A large pane of glass framed by a simple molding is in the upper part of the door. This door also has a brass knob set in a small round escutcheon.

The front stoop is uncovered and constructed of brick with a wrought iron railing, similar from designs published in Sears pattern books of the era, on each side of the main doors. The top step is the original Chapel of the Centurion step. This granite step was raised and preserved in 1967, when the building was raised and required steps for access. The sacristy door is reached by a simple flight of wood steps.

Windows:

All the chapel windows are stained glass set in lead cames. These tall narrow windows are lancet in shape. The original design for the chapel windows called for diamond-shaped panes of mottled brown and white glass. Most of these windows have all been replaced with stained glass, save for the windows which are above the narthex and only visible from the exterior. Only the triple lancet over the narthex and the windows in the sacristy remain. Smaller windows light the sacristy and the sidewalls of the narthex. The sacristy windows have flat sills, but all other sills are sharply sloped outward. Along the sides of the nave, tall narrow windows with Gothic pointed arches are set in pairs.

Interior:

The interior walls of the chapel are constructed of plaster, painted white, while the ceilings and back walls of the nave are of random-width planks. The ceiling beams rise from console brackets, doubled, with decorative drops that are set between the sets of windows. These arches are compound, with the upper part rising into the high peak of the roof, and a lower pointed arch below a wood tie beam. In the chancel, the peaks above the tie beams are pierced in trefoil shapes. The last beam in the chancel is set forward from the back wall. This allows lights concealed behind this beam to illuminate

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the chancel as though it was lit from above. At the back of the nave, the vertical paneling conceals closets and the stairwell to the organ loft. The chancel is raised two steps above the nave, and the altar end of the chancel is again raised another step, so that ultimately the altar stands one-foot higher than the nave. Double doors are located between the narthex and nave.

The closets at the rear of the nave are closed off with vertically-planked doors which blend into the surrounding paneling. There is no visible frame around these doors. The front of the organ loft was extended by three-feet in 1967. This balcony was not original to the 1857 plans and was most likely added ca. 1888, when it was decided that an organ loft was necessary for the Moller organ that was installed in 1888.

Applied molding forms pointed arches of slightly different proportions than those used elsewhere in the chapel. Col. Stanford Polonsky of the United States Army Corps of Engineers was commissioned in 1967 to reconstruct the balcony of the chapel. He researched Christ Church in Raleigh, North Carolina, also designed by Richard Upjohn and built in 1846, in order to accurately emulate the Gothic style and maintain the integrity of Upjohn's aesthetic. The two octagonal posts with tulip-shaped capitals that support the balcony are original to the 1888 addition. A steep, narrow staircase rises to the organ loft. Wooden handrails on each wall are fastened to wooden brackets. The first drawings available of the chapel show two staircases, opposite to each other, leading up to the organ loft. Presumably one was converted into closets during the restoration after the 1933 fire. The 1933 fire caused severe damage to the ceiling and organ loft of the chapel. As part of the fire restoration all of the Chapel windows were removed and sent for repair to the Geissler studios in Pennsylvania; when they were replaced, many of the windows were not returned to their original openings.

145 Bernard Road

Building 127 (114-0002-0061)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 127 is a rectangular residence characterized by its asphalt shingle gable roof with two rear ells and two separate wrap around porches. The residence measures 21 feet 10 inches (eight-bay front) by 58 feet 10 inches, is two-and-a-half stories, and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation with five course common bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with a four-light transom and jack arch, six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. These windows are also found on the second floor. There are two gabled dormers with double six-over-two light double-hung sash windows, cornice, paneled corner boards, wood shingles in the gable above the window. The porches are one-story have eight-bays with brick piers, wood columns, turned baluster, stair rails, wood flooring, concrete steps and a standing seam metal roof. There are six chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps (two interior end chimneys at either end, and one interior end chimney in each of the two rear ells). The building has a raised basement; a brick and concrete water table; and projecting brick above the second story windows. A significant fire damaged the interior of Building 127 A in 1996. Significant interior features include original window and doors on both sides of duplex; original wood flooring (127 B only); stairs with bracketed stringers (127 B only).

146 Bernard Road

Building 217 (114-0002-0226)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1921

Building 217 is a rectangular structure built with a side ell. It is one-story high and measures 52 feet 4 inches by 22 feet 9 inches, and rests upon a concrete foundation. The building is a wood frame construction with clapboards and an asphalt-shingled roof. Fenestrations include a paneled door in the side ell and nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows. The shallow, hipped roof includes a small square brick chimney, and is characterized by wide, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Building 217 was constructed in 1921, and was originally the Mine Control Room.

148 Bernard Road

Building 209 – MARS Signal Station (114-0002-0179)

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Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 3.00, Style: International Style, 1943

Building 209 is an irregular hexagon structure that is three-stories, plus a roof deck, and rests upon a poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are poured concrete with a tar paper flat roof. First floor fenestrations include an entry through the northwest façade that has a glazed metal door; four six-light Hopper windows; and three three-light single transom windows. There are also cinder block partition walls on the first floor separating closets, bathrooms, and work spaces. On the second floor there is an identical northwest entry and ribbon windows on five sides, totaling eight windows in all. On the third floor there is an entry through the southwest façade with a glazed metal door and ribbon windows on five sides. An exterior, circular stairway on the northeast façade provides access to the second and third floors. An engaged ladder provides access to the roof deck. There is a metal railing which surrounds the roof deck and third floor ledge, and a prow walk on the southeast side of the roof deck. The roof also has an antenna mount.

151 Bernard Road

Quarters 1 (114-0002-0004)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1819 Individually Listed - March 2011

Built as the first permanent set of quarters at Fort Monroe in 1819, Quarters 1 has also been used as an administration facility. The building is a large two-story construction (two floors built atop an above ground basement); 48 feet (five-bay) by 32 feet 3 inches, central block, double-pile with flanking, and two-story wings. The northern wing, containing a large kitchen and cistern below, was erected as a separate building in 1823, which was connected to the main building in 1871. The original plan does not include porches, although a nineteenth century engraving does show a one-story entry porch. In 1871 an octagonal solarium was added to the west elevation. At some point, between 1871 and 1890, the porches with their carpenter Gothic railings, were added.²⁶ The most elegant feature of the house is the staircase, which rises from the second floor entry hall in an elliptical curve of elegant proportions. An oval dome in the ceiling echoes the curvature of the stair and is painted sky-blue and patriotically ornamented with 27 gold stars.

Quarters 1 is a beautiful example of a Federal residence that has been adapted to suit the coastal southern environment by placing its main living floors above the ground level to escape the summer heat and catch any available breezes. This landmark remains surprisingly unchanged in its 190 years, and while the function of the building has changed over the years, the distinguished interiors of Quarters 1 survive essentially as designed. Quarters 1 was individually listed on the NRHP in March of 2011.

160 Bernard Road

Building 78 (114-0002-0201)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1987

Building 78 is a long, rectangular, eight-bay, single-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

162 Bernard Road

Building 41 (114-0002-0195)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1987

Building 41 is a long, rectangular, six-bay, single-story garage, similar in construction to Building 78. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

Bernard Road (North East Bastion)

Experimental Battery

Contributing: Battery, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca. 1898

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The Experimental Battery is a two-bay concrete Endicott Period gun emplacement located along the terreplein in the North East Bastion. The Battery has a concrete foundation and walls with metal pipe railings, and is situated on the original site of Redoubt E. There are two large bays which once held a set of experimental 10-inch M1896 guns. The Battery was deactivated in 1910; it is often mistakenly identified as Battery Gatewood, another Endicott Period battery located in the same area, but closer to the East Gate along the terreplein.

163 Bernard Road

Building 126 (114-0002-0060)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 126 is a rectangular residence characterized by its asphalt shingle gable roof with two rear ells and two separate wrap around porches. The residence measures 21 feet 10 inches (eight-bay front) by 58 feet 10 inches, rises two-and-a-half stories and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation with five course common bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes a pair of glazed, raised panel doors with a four-light transom and jack arch and six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. These windows are also found on the second floor. There are two gabled dormers with double six-over-two light double-hung sash windows, cornice, paneled corner boards, and wood shingles in the gable above the window. The porches wraparound the building, are one-story, with brick piers, wood columns, turned balusters and stair rails. There are six chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps (two interior end chimneys at either end, and one interior end chimney in each of the two rear ells). Significant interior features include original window and doors; stairs with bracketed stringers; wood flooring.

167 Bernard Road

Building 3 (114-0002-0016)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1875

Building 3 is a symmetrical brick duplex with a front-facing T-plan and a full-façade porch. It is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 51 feet by 35 feet. The building rests on a concrete foundation, and its walls are comprised of brick, painted white. First floor fenestrations include two side-by-side central entries with twelve-light glazed paneled wood doors and three-light transoms, and four-over-four light full-length double-hung sash windows with masonry lintels and sills. The second floor has two additional central entries, each with three-light French doors, and flanked by four-over-four light double-hung sash windows with masonry lintels and sills. The original single-story porch was remodeled in 1910, and a second tier added. The porch is picketed with balustrades, Tuscan columns, and pilasters, and is decorated with dentils and a full entablature. The porch runs the full façade of the second story. The column and rail balustrade above the porch from the 1910 renovation have been removed. The roof over the main structure of the building is cross-gabled and covered with asphalt shingles (replacing slate), while the roof over the porch is metal. A total of seven chimneys, including four with corbelled caps, decorate the roof. Significant interior features include the original stairs, original window and door casings, and original wood flooring. Building 3 is one of 16 extant housing structures erected as part of a massive Army building program which began nationwide in 1874, following a period of limited construction after the Civil War. Damaged by fire, the building was remodeled in 1934; a rear brick addition with bathrooms was added in 1937, and the kitchen was remodeled in 1943.

173 Bernard Road

Building 139 (114-0002-0170)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 3.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 139 is a U-shaped structure with a recessed central block that rises three-and-a-half-stories and measures 60 feet (along an 11-bay front) by 40 feet 2 inches, and rests upon a stone foundation. The exterior walls are brick, laid in five course common bond, and the roof is hipped and covered in slate. First floor fenestrations include a pair of glazed, paneled four-light double doors with jack arches, and two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills (also present in the second and third floor fenestrations). There are two hipped dormers with three two-light, fixed sash windows in each. There is a three-story, three-bay porch/stair tower across the main block of the façade with

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brick columns and spandrels, concrete slab floors and metal stairs. There is a modillion cornice; a soldier course near the cornice and on side elevations; and six chimneys. The building retains its original interior steel stairs.

179 Bernard Road

Building 156 (114-0002-0084)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 156 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet. It is two-stories tall, rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes central doors with raised panels and segmental arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash with limestone sills. There is a one-story full-width porch with chamfered, square wood columns, covered by an asphalt shingle roof. There is one semi-exterior end chimney at the rear. There are six-over-six light double-hung windows with segmental arches in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with open stringers; built-in casework; and wood flooring.

183 Bernard Road

Building 155 (114-0002-0083)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 155 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes central doors with raised panel doors and segmental arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with an asphalt shingle roof. There is one semi-exterior end chimney at rear. There are six-over-six-light double-hung windows with segmental arches in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with open stringers; built-in casework; wood flooring; historic heating registers may remain.

184 Bernard Road

Building 49 (114-0002-0146)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1909

Building 49 is a rectangular building with a side ell. The building is one-story and measures 31 feet 9 inches (three-bay façade) by 17 feet 2 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a hipped, composition shingle roof. The front door is a raised panel, six-light door with a door hood with sawn brackets. Windows on the building are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. Details on the building include a small, square central brick chimney flue with corbelled cap, and a wide soffit. Significant interior features include historic light fixtures; and beaded tongue-and-groove trim in wing.

188 Bernard Road

Building 53 (114-0002-0147)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1904

Building 53 has a three-part façade with a rear ell and an off-center projecting central block. The building is one-story and measures 84 feet 1 inch (11-bay façade) by 38 feet 4 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are stretcher bond brick walls with a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. Fenestration includes a modern raised panel double door with two fixed one-light overlights and segmental arch, nine-over-nine light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and limestone sills. Details include low brick water table, a small central brick chimney flue with corbelled cap and one row of header bricks at cornice.

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Building 117 (114-0002-0165)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1906

Building 117 is a rectangular building that is two-stories and measures 36 feet (five-bay front) by 152 feet, 3 inches and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick exterior walls with asphalt shingled, front facing gable roof. The first floor fenestration includes two paneled doors with segmental arches, six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches made of three rows of headers. The second floor includes six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches. The roof boasts two central chimneys, and there is a large exterior chimney at the rear gable. Other details include a brick water table, returns at the eaves, and a large louvered opening in the front-facing gable. Exterior stairs were added in 1957, and wooden porches were removed in 1959. Several windows and door openings have been in-filled with brick. The interior of the building has been altered on several occasions: after it was originally built as a storehouse Building 177 became a commissary following a fire in 1930. It was converted into office space in 1955, and a major remodeling project happened in 1962 in which bathrooms and partitions were added. The second floor was remodeled in 1983.

193 Bernard Road

Building 159 (114-0002-0171)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 159 is a rectangular building that is one-story and measures 32 feet 2 inches by 85 feet 2 inches. It rests on a concrete foundation and has a rear wing that measures 42 feet by 46 feet. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick, and it has an asphalt shingle gabled roof with a cross-gable. Fenestrations include a set of solid double doors with a transom, now boarded up, and segmental arches comprised of three rows of brick headers. In addition, there are double-hung sash windows with segmental arches made of two rows of brick headers and with limestone sills. Other architectural details include an interior end chimney, concrete steps, a raised basement, a brick water table, and a limestone splash course. The distal end of the cross-gable features a circular louver surrounded by a double row of brick headers.

Cadet Battery/Park

Cadet Battery/Park

Contributing: Landscape

The Cadet Battery Park is a small green space located adjacent to Building 56 (114-0002-0148) just north of Patch Road, and features several guns belonging to Cadet Command.

Cannon Park

Cannon Park

Contributing: Landscape

A triangular section of grass and trees bounded by Ingalls Road on one side and Ruckman Road on the other two, Cannon Park has been situated opposite the Sally Port since at least 1850, when the area was the site of the Engineer's stables, and was flanked by the first Hygeia Hotel to the south and marshy land to the north. By the 1860's, the development of Ingalls Road, especially the construction of the first St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, gave the area its familiar triangular shape. A photograph from the 1870s shows the triangular island of land empty, apart from a telegraph pole. A 1916 photograph shows a Rodman gun in the park, across from the Post Headquarters building, as do a number of early twentieth century post cards.²⁷

Chesapeake Bay Shoreline

Chesapeake Bay Shoreline

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Building 200 – Sea Wall (114-0002-0221)

Contributing: Structure, Style: Other, 1934

The original sea wall ran along the shores of the post along the Chesapeake and Hampton Roads fronts, cutting across the peninsula just south of Dog Beach: this, along with earthen berms along the Mill Creek front, marked the original NHL boundary of Fort Monroe in 1960. The part of the sea wall which runs from the Navy Wharf to Jetty No. 1 in front of Battery Parrott reflects different engineering elements from seven different construction periods from the end of the 19th century up to 1983.

The section which runs along the Chesapeake front north towards Dog Beach was constructed in 1934 as a result of large hurricanes which hit the ort in August and September of 1933. Between 2007 and 2009 the section of sea wall running from the Navy Wharf to the Battery Parrott jetty was replaced with a new, reinforced concrete sea wall two feet higher than the previous wall. As a result of this project a ten-foot section of sidewalk covering a section of the historic sea wall near the Engineer Wharf was given interpretive signage and delineated by different colored cement. Today the Engineer Wharf is part of the sea wall. It was originally built in 1818 but has been rebuilt several times. In addition, two bronze information plaques marking the eastern and western terminus of the replaced sea wall were raised to reflect its original length.

Coastal Artillery School Green Space

Coastal Artillery School Green Space

Contributing: Landscape

The Coastal Artillery School Park consists of green space around the Coast Artillery School between Buildings 133 (114-0002-0166), 163 (114-0002-0173), 134 (114-0002-0167), and 37 (114-0002-0141) with mature foundation plantings and planting beds around the sides and fronts of the buildings along Fenwick and Ingalls Roads. The green space around this grouping of buildings has a campus like feel with a commanding presence at the crossroads of Ingalls Road and Fenwick Road, with views to and from the Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads.

Continental Park

Continental Park

Contributing: Landscape, circa 1903

Continental Park is triangular green space bounded by Ingalls Road, Fenwick Road, and the Chesapeake Bay. The park consists of level terrain clear of trees. The Bandstand (Building 4) or gazebo is located in the middle of the park. Concrete sidewalks radiate in all directions from the bandstand. Other sidewalks providing access to the sea wall from Ingalls and Fenwick Road also interrupt the green space.

Bandstand

Building 4 (114-0002-0189)

Contributing: Structure, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1934

Building 4 located in the middle of Continental Park is used as a bandstand. The structure is an octagonal gazebo with a partially raised basement. The bandstand is one story high and measures 31 feet by 31 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation with concrete and wood walls, with an asphalt-shingle conical roof. The octagonal roof is supported by Doric columns and is constructed of I-beams with wood cladding. There is a wrought-iron railing with lyre motif, a wood paneled door to a basement storage area, and full entablature.

Cornog Lane

318 Cornog Lane

Building 28 (114-0002-0140)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Art Deco, 1939

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Building 28 is a U-shaped plan with a projecting central entrance bay, originally built to house the Submarine Mine Depot. The building is two-stories and measures 33 feet (seven-bay front) by 263 feet (15-bay front) and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls of the building are seven course common bond brick walls with a built up roof that is not visible behind the low aluminum parapet. First floor fenestration includes a double aluminum glass door surrounded by five large plate glass windows in the projecting bay, four-light jalousie windows and multi-paned jalousie windows in main block. Second floor fenestration consists of jalousie windows. There is a brick water table with a concrete splash course and brick machicolations above the second floor windows in projecting central bay and concrete steps. On the east and west elevations (the sides of the building) there are regularly-spaced buttresses with concrete coping.

Darby Road

Darby Road

Building 222 (114-0002-0231)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 222 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

Engineer Lane

146 Engineer Lane

Building 146 (114-0002-0074)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, 1910

Building 146 is a rectangular building with side wings, that rises two-stories and measures 16 feet (three-bay fronts) by 36 feet 4 inches. The building rests upon a concrete and brick foundation, with five course common bond brick walls and asphalt shingled hipped roof with cross gables. The first floor fenestration includes a double front door with six-light transom, six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. The second floor fenestration also includes six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is an 11-bay porch that wraps around the front elevation and two sides, with wood columns and square balusters. There are two chimneys each with a corbelled cap. There is also a half-round fan window in the cross gable of the front façade underlined with a projecting brick header sill and surrounded by two rows of headers. The building also has side dormers and features a projecting course of brick below the eaves. Significant interior features include original windows, doors, casings, moldings, stairs, wood flooring.

147 Engineer Lane

Building 147 (114-0002-0075)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1910

Building 147 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 39 feet (five-bay front) by 32 feet 6 inches and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation with five course common bond brick walls. The building has an asphalt singled hipped roof. The first floor fenestration includes an arched opening with pilasters and a recessed doorway inside which has double, glazed doors with five-light transom and jack arch. The windows are six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches made of three rows of header bricks. There are two interior chimneys; a raised basement with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches; brick and concrete steps. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, moldings; stairs; and wood flooring.

Eustis Lane

Eustis Lane

Building 89 (114-0002-0204)

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Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1987

Building 89 is a rectangular, single-story seven-bay garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and corrugated metal siding for exterior walls. The roof is an asphalt shingle gable roof. The garage doors are corrugated metal.

102 Eustis Lane

Building T-99 (114-0002-0269)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1943

Building T-99 is a rectangular one-story building that measures 106 feet 6 inches (two-bay front) by 48 feet 3 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The building is built of frame construction with vinyl siding. The roof is gable asphalt shingle. Fenestration on the building includes a metal door and two sets of overhead garage doors.

104 Eustis Lane

Building T-104 (114-0002-0273)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1943

Building T-104 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 153 feet 8 inches (nine-bay front) by 61 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The building is built of frame construction with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingled roof. Fenestration on the building includes aluminum frame glass doors, metal and wood doors, overhead garage doors, and six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. The south gable has a single-story ell with an asphalt-shingled roof and a brick chimney.

106 Eustis Lane

Building T-102 (114-0002-0272)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1963

Building T-102 is a rectangular one-story building measuring 92 feet 9 inches by 25 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The building is a wood frame construction with wood siding and a standing seam metal roof.

108 Eustis Lane

Building T-101 (114-0002-0271)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1941

Building T-101 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 153 feet 8 inches (nine-bay front) by 61 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The building is built of frame construction with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingled roof. Fenestration on the building includes aluminum frame glass doors, metal and wood doors, overhead garage doors, and six-over-six light double-hung sash windows.

110 Eustis Lane

Building T-100 (114-0002-0270)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1943

Building T-100 is a rectangular; one-story building that measures 153 feet 8 inches (nine-bay front) by 61 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The building is built of frame construction with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingled roof. Fenestration on the building includes aluminum frame glass doors, metal and wood doors, overhead garage doors, and six-over-six light double-hung sash windows.

Eustis Road

100 Eustis Road

Building 81 (114-0002-0202)

Non-Contributing: Storage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1943

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Building 81 is a rectangular one-story building with a concrete foundation. The building is a frame construction with vinyl siding and rolled roofing.

102 Eustis Road

Building 72 (114-0002-0197)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1982

Building 72 is a small, single-story rectangular structure to the north of Building T-99. The building is wood frame construction and rests on a concrete foundation, and features a shed roof with rolled roofing.

Fenwick Road

1 Fenwick Road

Building 73 (114-0002-0151)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1893

Building 73 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 77 feet 9 inches (on a seven-bay front) by 22 feet 4 inches, which rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are composed of five course common bond brick, and the building is covered by a hipped, asphalt shingled, side-gabled roof. Fenestrations include glazed paneled doors with six light transoms (painted over) and two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills. Several windows and one doorway are bricked over. The roof features a single interior chimney.

2 Fenwick Road

Chamberlin Hotel (114-0014)

Contributing: Hotel/Inn., Stories 4.00, Style: Beaux Arts, 1928

Individually Listed - 2007

The Chamberlin Hotel is a nine-story U-shaped hotel that fronts Hampton Roads, a busy tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. The hotel was built at the southwest edge of Fort Monroe. The massive concrete frame structure is clad in red brick laid in Flemish bond. The hotel block rests on a plinth comprising the ground and main levels. The building's primary entrances are centered below pediments on the north and south elevations. The formal symmetries of this Beaux Arts style building, designed by prominent Richmond architect Marcellus Wright, are interrupted by a two-story extension at the west end of the building that encloses what was once the banquet hall and serving room. The building mass was developed with a traditional organization: a raised basement supports the main floor; the six-story block of hotel rooms is topped with a smaller attic story that includes the former ballroom and a half-round solarium opening onto the roof garden. The Chamberlin Hotel was individually listed on the NRHP in 2007.

3 Fenwick Road

Building 11 (114-0002-0135)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, No Style, 1934

Building 11 is a front facing L-plan building with an addition. The building is one-story and measures 200 feet 5 inches (16-bay fronts) by 30 feet 9 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation with five course Flemish-bond brick walls and an asphalt shingle cross hipped roof. The addition has a shed roof. Fenestration includes two paneled glazed doors, one wood door, and jalousie windows with concrete sills. Details include one end chimney and eyebrow dormers with louvers.

5 Fenwick Road

Building 161 (114-0002-0172)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1912

Building 161 is a five part plan that is two-stories and rests upon a masonry foundation. The exterior walls are Flemish bond brick walls. The roof is not visible; however, documentary sources reveal a combination of a very low pitched gable and a flat built up roof. The first floor fenestration includes two main doorways with double raised panel doors, and

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decorative limestone surrounds. The windows on the first floor are one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. Second floor fenestration includes one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. Details on the building include granite steps with limestone coping, a raised basement, a limestone water table, brick pilasters with limestone caps, and limestone panels near the cornice line. There are two chimneys. When Building 161 was originally built in 1912, this building was part of a three part plan. It was more than doubled in size by 1938, when additions were made to both the north and south sides. On the south side, the porch was filled in and a wing added. On the north side, the two-story porch was filled in and a three-bay unit was added, as well as an end wing. These changes created a five part plan; however, the symmetry of the building was retained. The south block of the original building was incorporated into the new south wing. Both entry blocks project from the central section and the wings project even further. Two original stairs remain on the interior.

7 Fenwick Road

Building 37 (114-0002-0141)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, 1934

Building 37 is a rectangular building with a symmetrical façade. The building is two-stories with a raised basement and measures 39 feet 4 inches (five-bay front) by 36 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of limestone and Flemish-bond brick walls with a built-up flat roof. First floor fenestration includes a central entry with paired glazed wood-panel doors with one light. Windows are three-over-three light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. Basement fenestration includes recessed three-over-three light double-hung sash windows. A canopy extends from the front entrance down to the sidewalk and stairs are flanked by a solid masonry balustrade. Details on the building include limestone entablatures, dentils, colossal brick pilasters, a pedimented limestone entrance with flanking pilasters, limestone panels below first floor windows and a limestone water table. Limestone for the building was supplied by J.M. Hoadley, Inc., of Bloomington Indiana. The entrance canopy was constructed in 1962. Significant interior features include original stairs and some original doors, transoms, and casings.

29 Fenwick Road

Building 118 (114-0002-0053)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1908

Building 118 is a military residence characterized by its front-facing gable with major cross-gable. The residence measures 28 feet 1 inch (four-bay front) by 42 feet, is two-and-a-half-stories and rests upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with a four-light transom and jack arch, six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. These windows are also found on the second floor. Two six-over-two light double-hung sash windows are located in the front-facing gable. The south-facing porch wraps around the western side of the building and features brick piers, round wood columns, turned balusters, a stair rail, and a standing seam metal roof. There are four chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps, including one interior end chimney and three central chimneys. The building also features a raised basement, a stone water table, brick coursing above the second-story windows, a dentilled cornice, and rear porches. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with bracketed stringers; wood flooring; and built-in casework in pantry.

31 Fenwick Road

Building 122 (114-0002-0212)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1987

Building 122 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

33 Fenwick Road

Building 119 (114-0002-0054)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1907

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Building 119 is a rectangular building with a projecting central block and side porches, rising two-stories and measures 63 feet (five-bay front) by 28 feet. The residence sits upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls and a slate gabled roof with central cross gable. First floor fenestration includes a double, glazed door with sidelights, leaded fanlight and limestone arch, and eight-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone keystones and voussoirs. On the second floor there is a large, plate glass window in the center and eight-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone keystones and voussoirs. There is monumental, full-height porch that is two-stories in height, with paired, full-height fluted columns, pediment with half round window, square balusters, and a dentiled cornice. There are side porches with engaged columns, brick quoins, glazed doors and transoms and jalousie windows. There are five chimneys with corbelled caps; full architrave with oversized modillions and a raking cornice. Significant interior features include original fireplace mantels; original multi-light French doors and transoms; original pocket doors; original staircase; probably original flooring.

Secondary Resource Building 1087 – Gazebo (114-0002-0285)

Contributing: Structure, Style: Other, ca. 1880

Building 1987 is a gazebo located in a formal, landscaped garden behind Quarters 119. The gazebo is a hexagonal shape, with hexagonal columns, and embellished with arches, lattice and a balustrade. The roof is a bell-shaped, copper roof with jig sawn trim and a rooftop finial. The gazebo has been moved from its original site, as a photograph of ca. 1890 shows it in position behind Quarters 1.

Fenwick Road

Building T-216 (114-0002-0274)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1954

Building T-216 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 49 feet 2 inches (two-bay front) by 14 feet 4 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation with frame construction and wooden siding. The roof is asphalt shingled hipped roof. Fenestration on the building includes a glazed wood door, six-over-six light double-hung sash windows and a metal overhang garage door.

Fenwick Road

Building T-457 (114-0002-0275)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1957

Building T-457 is a rectangular one-story two-bay garage that measures 23 feet 4 inches (two-bay front) by 22 feet 7 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation with wood siding and an asphalt shingled hipped roof. Fenestration includes a pair of metal overhang garage doors.

Fenwick Road

Building T-468 (114-0002-0276)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1915

Building T-468 is a rectangular one-story two-bay garage that measures 23 feet 4 inches (two-bay front) by 22 feet 7 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation with wood siding and an asphalt shingled hipped roof. Fenestration includes a pair of metal overhang garage doors.

37 Fenwick Road

Building 120 (114-0002-0055)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1907

Building 120 is a military residence characterized by its front-facing gable with major cross-gable. The residence measures 28 feet 1 inch (four-bay front) by 42 feet, is two-and-a-half-stories and rests upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with a four-light transom and jack arch, six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. These windows are also found on the second floor.

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Two six-over-two light double-hung sash windows are located in the front-facing gable. The porch wraps around the building, is a one-story with brick piers, wood columns, turned baluster and stair rail. There are four chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps, including one interior end chimney and three central chimneys; a raised basement; stone water table; brick coursing above second-story windows; dentilled cornice; and rear porches. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with bracketed stringers; wood flooring; and built-in casework in pantry.

41 Fenwick Road

Building 121 (114-0002-0056)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 121 is a rectangular residential duplex characterized by its asphalt shingle gable roof with two rear ells and two separate wrap around porches. The residence measures 21 feet 10 inches (eight-bay front) by 58 feet 10 inches, is two-and-a-half-stories and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation with five course common bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with a four-light transom and jack arch, six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. These windows are also found on the second floor. There are two gabled dormers with double six-over-two light double-hung sash windows, cornice, paneled corner boards, wood shingles in the gable above the window. The porches are one-story and eight-bays with brick piers, wood columns, turned baluster, stair rails, wood flooring, concrete steps and a standing seam metal roof. There are six chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps (two interior end chimneys at either end, and one interior end chimney in each of the two rear ells). The building has a raised basement; brick and concrete water table; and projecting brick above the second story windows. Significant interior features: original window and doors; stairs with bracketed stringers; wood flooring.

47 Fenwick Road

Building 40 (114-0002-0194)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1987

Building 40 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

51 Fenwick Road

Building 142 (114-0002-0071)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1910

Building 142 is a rectangular building with a monumental wrap-around porch and a built-up roof. The building is two-stories and measures 44 feet (five-bay front) by 56 feet and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with five course common bond brick walls. The first floor has double, glazed doors with sidelights and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The second floor also has six-over-six light double-hung sash windows in the center that are flanked by three-light casement windows. The porch is 13-bays that wraps around the front and two sides of the building with 14 full height wood columns and second floor balustrade. There four chimneys with corbelled caps.

53 Fenwick Road

Building 141 (114-0002-0070)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, 1910

Building 141 is a rectangular building with a monumental wrap-around porch and a built-up roof. The building is two-stories and measures 44 feet (five-bay front) by 56 feet and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with five course common bond brick walls. The first floor has double, glazed doors with sidelights and six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. The second floor has six-over-six light double-hung sash windows in the center that are flanked by three light casement windows. The porch is a full height, 13-bay porch that wraps around the front and two sides of the building with 14 full height wood columns and second floor balustrade. There are four central chimneys with corbelled caps. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, stairs, and wood flooring; large louvered skylight over stair hall.

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57 Fenwick Road

Building 33 (114-0002-0025)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930

Building 33 is a rectangular quadplex with two projecting, two-bay porticos, and end sleeping porches. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 100 feet (12-bay front) by 29 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, and is constructed of cinder block walls with a five-course common bond brick veneer. The roof is a slate gabled roof, and all 12-bays feature a hipped-roof dormer. First floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and concrete sill. Second floor windows are the same, except they are paired with four-over-four light double-hung sash windows above each portico. There are six hipped dormers with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. The building also has two, two-bay porticos, each with brick piers complete with concrete caps and bases, as well as full entablatures and roof balustrades covered by a standing seam metal roof. The two, two-story brick sleeping porches each have multi-paned fixed windows, and flanking casemates adorn the sides of the building. The porches each have a full entablature and a standing seam metal roof. There is a large central brick chimney.

67 Fenwick Road

Building 60 (114-0002-0036)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1890

Building 60 is an irregular block residence with an irregular façade and side porch. The building is two-stories and measures 29 feet 2 inches (three-bay front) by 28 feet 6 inches. Built upon a concrete and brick foundation, the first floor exterior walls are wood clapboard, and the second floor has wood-shingle walls with a clapboard gable. The roof form is cross-gable and is constructed with asphalt shingles. The main entrance is on the east side of the house and entrance is gained through a first floor glazed wood-panel door with paired twelve-over-two light double-hung sash windows and small six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are paired twelve-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and nine-over-two double-hung sash windows. The second floor is stepped out and bracketed, the gables extend and are also bracketed featuring sunbursts and half timbering. The porch is one-story with a wood-frame and an asphalt-shingle hopped roof. There are three chimneys. Significant interior features include an original fireplace with reeded surround, wood fireplace mantel shelf with brackets, raised panel doors with period hardware, random width pine floors and trim.

Fenwick Road

Old Point Comfort Lighthouse (114-0021)

Contributing: Other, Style: Other, ca. 1802

Individually Listed - 1973

Standing 54 feet tall and octagonal in structure the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse's sandstone block is painted white and is topped by a dull red, domed copper roof and a lightning rod. The structure has four large double-paned windows, brick green doors, sashes and frames. The lighthouse is owned and operated by the U.S. Coast Guard and was listed on the NRHP in 1973.

71 Fenwick Road

Building 64 (114-0002-0040)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 64 is a two-story square building with a one-story entrance portico and two-story side sleeping porch. Measuring 29 feet 2 inches (four-bay front) by 28 feet 6 inches, it rests on a brick and concrete foundation with wood-frame walls and aluminum siding. The roof is a hipped with asphalt-shingles and a shed roof on the sleeping porch. The first floor has a central entry through a glazed paneled door with twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows and one-over-one light double-hung sash windows in the sleeping porch. Two tripartite bay windows, with asphalt-shingle hipped roof flank the entry. The second floor has twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows, transom window and one-over-one light

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double-hung sash windows in the sleeping porch. The porch is a wood-frame, pedimented, one-story entrance portico with asphalt-shingle roof and Doric piers. There is one central chimney and one exterior end chimney. Significant interior features include brick fireplace with wooden mantel and brick hearth; five paneled doors with period hardware, wood flooring and trim, plain casings, and a straight run stair.

75 Fenwick Road

Building 229 (114-0002-0239)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 229 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

77 Fenwick Road

Building 238 (114-0002-0243)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 238 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and corrugated metal siding for exterior walls. The roof is an asphalt shingle gable roof. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

184 Fenwick Road

Building 184 (114-0002-0219)

Non-Contributing: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1942

Building 184 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 14 feet 6 inches (one-bay front) by 26 feet 3 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Fenestration on the building includes a glazed metal door. Details include an exterior side chimney.

214 Fenwick Road

Battery Anderson - Building 214 (114-0002-0182)

Contributing: Battery, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1899

Building 214 is a two-bay, rectangular mortar emplacement, known as Battery Anderson. The battery has a concrete foundation and walls. There are two large bays for breech loading mortars. The seaward side is encompassed by an earthen parapet.

216 Fenwick Road

Water Battery – Building 216 (114-0002-0183)

Contributing: Battery, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1819

Building 216 is the remnant of a long rectangular block of casemates. Also known as the Water Battery, Building 216 is one-story and rests upon a stone foundation, with stone walls, and a brick and earth roof. A portion of the brick segmental arch casemate ceiling is exposed.

219 Fenwick Road

Building 219 (114-0002-0228)

Non-Contributing: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1961

Building 219 is a one-story building that measures 15 feet by 20 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are cinder block and asphalt shingled shed roof. There is a solid metal door.

232 Fenwick Road

Battery Church – Building 232 (114-0002-0184)

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Contributing: Battery, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1898

Building 232 is a reinforced concrete gun emplacement. Also known as Battery Church, the emplacement holds two guns. The battery has a concrete foundation and walls.

233 Fenwick Road

Battery Irwin – Building 233 (114-0002-0185)

Contributing: Battery, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1903

Building 233 is a reinforced concrete gun emplacement with earth embankment. Also known as Battery Irwin, Building 233, originally held four guns. There are chambers underneath the emplacements. An Endicott era gun emplacement, it was strategically located to cover the channel at its narrowest point between Fort Monroe and Fort Wool. Four three-inch rapid fire guns, Model #1898, were mounted in 1902, and were dismantled in 1920. During World War II, one of the emplacements was filled in and a three-inch antiaircraft gun was mounted here. In 1946, two three-inch, model 1902 guns were mounted for use as the Fort Monroe saluting battery

234 Fenwick Road

Battery Parrott – Building 234 (114-0002-0186)

Contributing: Battery, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1906

Building 234 is a reinforced concrete gun emplacement, with an earth embankment. Also known as Battery Parrott, Building 234 has chambers underneath gun mounts. Battery Parrott was completed in 1906, and is one of the Endicott period gun emplacements at Fort Monroe. It was located strategically to cover the entrance to Hampton Roads. It was named for Captain Robert P. Parrott. Parrott invented the Parrott gun and projectiles during the Civil War era. Battery Parrott was mounted with two 12-inch disappearing guns in 1905, which were removed in 1943. At that time two 90-mm. antiaircraft guns were mounted, one of which remains today.

300 Fenwick Road

Building 300 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0097)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 300 is a rectangular block duplex that is one-story high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The building entrance is accentuated by a flat-roofed canopy supported on steel "pipe columns." Two sets of nine-light glazed, paneled doors rest in the central bay, above concrete steps.

301 Fenwick Road

Building 301 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0098)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 301 is a rectangular block duplex that is one-story high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The building entrance is accentuated by a flat-roofed canopy supported on steel "pipe columns."

302 Fenwick Road

Building 302 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0099)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 302 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by gabled-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

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303 Fenwick Road

Building 303 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0100)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 303 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

304 Fenwick Road

Building 304 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0101)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 304 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle Dutch-gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by hipped-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

305 Fenwick Road

Building 305 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0102)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 305 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

306 Fenwick Road

Building 306 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0103)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 306 is a rectangular block duplex that is one-story high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The building entrance is accentuated by a flat-roofed canopy supported on steel "pipe columns."

307 Fenwick Road

Building 307 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0104)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 307 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle Dutch-gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by hipped-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

309 Fenwick Road

Building 309 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0105)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 309 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under

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the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

310 Fenwick Road

Building 88 (114-0002-0203)

Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1934

Building 88 is a rectangular one-story building that measures 181 feet (eight-bay front) by 57 feet 2 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The walls are corrugated asbestos and metal siding over a steel frame with a corrugated –asbestos side-gabled roof. Fenestration on the building includes one metal overhead garage door, six garage bays closed with concrete fill and fourteen-light fixed windows.

311 Fenwick Road

Building 311 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0106)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 311 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle Dutch-gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by hipped-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

312 Fenwick Road

Building 312 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0107)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 312 is a rectangular block quad that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

313 Fenwick Road

Building 313 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0108)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 313 is a rectangular block quad that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

314 Fenwick Road

Building 314 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0109)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 314 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There is a projecting center gable roof that forms a monumental overhang and entrance. The building entrances are further accentuated by square full height columns and a broken triangular pediment over the door. The windows are two-light, horizontal sliding glass windows.

316 Fenwick Road

Building 316 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0110)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

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Building 316 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle Dutch-gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by hipped-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

318 Fenwick Road

Building 318 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0111)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 318 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

320 Fenwick Road

Building 320 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0112)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 320 is a rectangular block quad that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

322 Fenwick Road

Building 322 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0113)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 322 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There is a projecting center gable roof that forms a monumental overhang and entrance. The building entrances are further accented by square full height columns and a broken triangular pediment over the door. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass.

324 Fenwick Road

Building 324 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0114)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 324 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by a gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

351 Fenwick Road

Building 259 (114-0002-0251)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2003

Building 259 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side-gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001, Army new construction requirements.

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355 Fenwick Road

Building 260 (114-0002-0252)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2003

Building 260 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side-gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

359 Fenwick Road

Building 263 (114-0002-0255)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2004

Building 263 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side-gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

363 Fenwick Road

Building 261 (114-0002-0253)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2003

Building 261 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side-gable roof with a protruding off center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

367 Fenwick Road

Building 262 (114-0002-0254)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2003

Building 262 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side-gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

370 Fenwick Road

Building 245 (114-0002-0281)

Non-Contributing: Other. Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1992

Building 245 is a one-story, rectangular shaped building with a side ell on the south side of the building and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior of the building walls of the building are brick and the roof is an asphalt shingle Dutch gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The front entrance is accented by an overhanging gabled pediment supported by square brick piers. Windows are two-light fixed windows.

374 Fenwick Road

Building 246 (114-0002-0248)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2005

Building 246 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side-gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

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378 Fenwick Road

Building 265 (114-0002-0257)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2003

Building 265 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side gable roof with a protruding off center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion proof windows and doors that comply with post September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

380 Fenwick Road

Building 96 (114-0002-0207)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1958

Building 96 was built on the site of the enlisted bathhouse (1906) and mess (1915); it operated as the post elementary school from 1958 until 1978. The building is an asymmetrical façade that is one-story high and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a built up flat roof. Fenestration includes four central doors, wood door frame with two-lights. Also ribbon windows, sixteen-over-one light casement windows, with the upper part of each window has sixteen opaque glass panels; and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows.

381 Fenwick Road

Building 218 – Auto Craft (114-0002-0227)

Non-Contributing: Workshop, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1997

Building 218 is a rectangular one-story building that measures 20 feet (one-bay front) by 15 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation with cinder block walls. There is a shed roof and louvered metal door.

383 Fenwick Road

Building 201 – Bowling Alley (114-0002-0278)

Non-Contributing: Bowling Alley, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1969

Building 201 is a one-story prefabricated structure with a brick veneer and flat roof. There are no windows. A decorative segmental arch over the doorway and some decorative brickwork ornament the building.

Fenwick Road

Battery DeRussy – Building 212 (114-0002-0180)

Contributing: Administration Bldg, Style: Other, 1898

Building 212 is a two-tiered, rectangular gun emplacement, known as Battery DeRussy. The battery has a concrete foundation and walls. There are three large bays for cannons. There are chamfered concrete supports and an observation post between the second and third bays.

490 Fenwick Road

Building 185 (114-0002-0220)

Non-Contributing: Clubhouse, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1945

Building 185 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 209 feet (10-bay front) by 83 feet 6 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with an asphalt shingled gable and hipped roof. In 1986 a porte cochere was replaced by an arched canopy (wood on brick piers), following an incident where a too tall truck damaged the porte cochere. There are six, multi-paned, fixed sash, aluminum windows. There is a large exterior chimney on the front façade, brick quoins around the front doorway. The addition has three single pane fixed sash windows, concrete coping at the roof line and a built-up roof.

Fenwick Road

Battery Ruggles – Building 213 (114-0002-0181)

Contributing: Administration Bldg, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1899

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Building 213 is a two-bay, rectangular mortar emplacement, known as Battery Ruggles. The battery has a concrete foundation and walls. There are two large bays for breech loading mortars. The seaward side is encompassed by an earthen parapet.

501 Fenwick Road

Building 32 (114-0002-0193)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1934

Building 32 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 92 feet 4 inches (three-bay front) by 38 feet 3 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of structural tile and the roof is a gable roof constructed of corrugated metal. Fenestration includes three large metal doors, including a one single door flanked by two solid double doors. There is a concrete loading platform which runs along most of the façade, with a set of metal pipe railing. There are remnants of railway tracks in front. There is one single, metal door and two solid double metal doors.

505 Fenwick Road

Building 38 (114-0002-0142)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1934

Building 38 is a rectangular; one-story building that measures 56 feet 6 inches (one-bay front) by 38 feet 3 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of structural tile and the roof is an asbestos shingle gable roof. Fenestration includes one large metal door. There is a concrete loading platform along most of the façade.

Frank Lane

1 Frank Lane

Building 109 (114-0002-0046)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1906

Building 109 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet, 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories tall and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; and wood flooring.

7 Frank Lane

St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church (114-0002-0286)

Contributing: Church, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1903

This asymmetrical granite block Catholic church is the second St. Mary's Church to be constructed in that spot, the original wooden church being built in 1860 and torn down circa 1900. The second St. Mary's was completed by 1903. The church sits on an arch-shaped lot bounded at the complex intersection of Ingalls Road, Ruckman Road, Frank Lane, Harrison Street, and Main Gate Road on post. The building's solemn gray granite block walls are of solid masonry construction, rather than a veneer, and reflect the main fort's walls and counter-scarp. The church features two Norman-style block towers of different heights on either side of the main arched entrance, each tower fenestrated with pointed arch doorways and windows. The original copper Celtic cross still rests above the front façade gable. Around the building there are stone cast voussoir arches set over rectangular stained glass windows and between stone cast buttresses. A slate-covered gable roof covers the apse and choir loft, while the altar area has its own, lower, slate-covered gable roof. It is flanked by slate-covered partial hip roofs that cover the confessional on the north, and the priest's changing room on the south. Each tower is capped with a low-hipped copper roof as the original slate-covered wooden spires and stone corner turrets were

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removed in 1965. Copper flashing, gutters, and downspouts conjoin at the junctures of building sections. A cast stone watertable separates the granite blocks of the crawl space and foundations from the rest of the building. At some point painted bronze doors replaced the original oak exterior doors. The front entrance façade features Gothic decorations, including an ornate rose stained glass window supported by stone tracery. This fenestration, and all other stained glass windows on the church, was fitted with Lexan in the 1980s for protection from the elements.

7 Frank Lane

St. Mary's of the Sea Rectory (114-0002-0287)

Contributing: Church, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1878

This timber framed T-shaped house was built in 1878 as the rectory for the St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church. It is a two-and-a-half-story, hipped-roof wooden structure with side gables and corner pilasters. A side wing was added to the main building in 1903. The rectory sits just west of the Church, across Frank Lane, on the northeast corner of the block which once included the Sherwood Inn. Fenestrations include one-over-one double-hung sash windows, glazed wood-panel doors, and a pair of pedimented dormers facing Frank Lane. A single-story metal roof porch fronts the eastern façade and is decorated with fluted Doric columns, while a concrete slab floor and concrete block foundation supports the building. Original wrought iron porch support columns were replaced with aluminum in 1985, while aluminum siding was added that same year. Both the Church and the rectory are owned by the Archdiocese of Richmond.

13 Frank Lane

Building 224 (114-0002-0234)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 224 is a rectangular, one-story four-bay garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

17 Frank Lane

Building 226 (114-0002-0236)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 226 is a rectangular, one-story four-bay garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

21 Frank Lane

Building 227 (114-0002-0237)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 227 is a rectangular, one-story single-bay garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

23 Frank Lane

Building 228 (114-0002-0238)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 228 is a rectangular, one-story four-bay garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are corrugated metal.

31 Frank Lane

Building 230 (114-0002-0240)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

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Building 230 is a rectangular, one-story four-bay garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are corrugated metal.

33 Frank Lane

Building 231 (114-0002-0241)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 231 is a rectangular, one-story four-bay garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are corrugated metal.

65 Frank Lane

Building 223 (114-0002-0232)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 223 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are corrugated metal.

77 Frank Lane

Building 39 (114-0002-0187)

Contributing: Support Bldg, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1910

Building 39 is a rectangular building two-stories high and measures 12 feet by 29 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course bond brick walls with an asphalt shingled hipped roof. The first floor fenestration includes a garage door on the first floor and two-over- two light windows with jack arches on the second floor. There is a belt course between floors. In the 1930s the building had a tin roof which was replaced in 1971. Apparently, the second floor was at one time finished as useable living space. There is some remaining evidence of detailing, including a jack chimney, reeded trim in the south room, an interior partition, plaster and wainscoting.

Griffith Street

100 Griffith Street

Old Point Bank (114-0002-0288)

Non-Contributing: Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1986

The bank is a one-story, rectangular building with a front ell that serves as an entrance to the bank. The exterior walls are stretcher bond brick veneer walls with a band of several rows of vertical brick that mimics the width of the vertical standing seam metal overhang that highlights the entrance of the building. The building has a flat roof and a drive through portico on the south elevation.

102 Griffith Street

Building 210 (114-0002-0279)

Non-Contributing: Store, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1985

Building 210 is a rectangular, one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation, with brick stretcher bond veneer exterior walls and a flat roof. The entrances to the Post Exchange on the south and west elevations have a standing seam metal roof that overhangs slightly from the building and is supported by large modern brick columns. There are no windows in the building other than the glass entrance doors. The west elevation has a loading dock.

Gullick Drive

342 Gullick Drive

Building 342 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0115)

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Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 342 is a rectangular block quad that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

344 Gullick Drive

Building 344 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0116)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 344 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle Dutch-gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by hipped-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

346 Gullick Drive

Building 346 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0117)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 346 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accentuated by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

348 Gullick Drive

Building 348 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0118)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 348 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by a gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

350 Gullick Drive

Building 350 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0119)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 350 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle Dutch-gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by hipped-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

352 Gullick Drive

Building 352 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0120)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 352 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The building entrance is accented by a gable-roofed canopy supported on steel "pipe columns."

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354 Gullick Drive

Building 354 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0121)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 354 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

356 Gullick Drive

Building 356 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0122)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 356 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle Dutch-gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by hipped-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

452 Gullick Drive

Building 452 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0123)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 452 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

454 Gullick Drive

Building 454 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0124)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 454 is a rectangular block quad that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The building entrances are accentuated gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

456 Gullick Drive

Building 456 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0125)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 456 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. There are three roof dormers with sidewalls and topped by gable roof. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

458 Gullick Drive

Building 458 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0127)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 458 is a rectangular block quad residence that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle Dutch-gable roof. The windows are

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two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The three building entrances are accented by hipped-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

460 Gullick Drive

Building 460 – Wherry Housing (114-0002-0128)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1952

Building 460 is a rectangular block quad that is two-stories high and rests upon a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation, with stretcher bond brick veneer exterior walls and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with clapboard under the gable ends. The windows are two-light horizontal sliding glass windows. The building entrances are accented with gable-roofed canopies supported on steel "pipe columns."

Gullick Drive

NAVLAB (114-0002-0284)

Non-Contributing: Other, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1952

NAVLAB is a rectangular two-story building clad in corrugated metal with a flat roof, with a small ell on the east side of the building, facing the Chesapeake Bay. Set atop the roof is a small second floor lookout room, also with a flat roof. The entire second floor and the lookout on the east elevation are fronted by fixed windows to provide a wide view of the Chesapeake Bay.

Hampton Street

34 Hampton Street

Building 30 (114-0002-0023)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 30 is a rectangular block duplex with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a slate gable roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways, each with pilasters, and a fanlight with wooden tracery. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light-double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, including ten-light French doors, casings and moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring.

38 Hampton Street

Building 31 (114-0002-0024)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1943

Building 31 is a rectangular block duplex with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five-course common bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways, each with pilasters, and an overlight with wooden tracery. There are tripartite windows with six-over-six light-double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two-light double hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six-light double hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, including ten-light, paired French doors, casings and moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring.

Harrison Street

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Harrison Street

Building 180 (114-0002-0218)

Non-Contributing: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1942

Building 180 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 14 feet 2 inches (one-bay front) by 25 feet 9 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a flat, built-up roof. Fenestration on the building includes a glazed metal door. Details include an exterior side chimney.

18 Harrison Street

Building 115 (114-0002-0052)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1906

Building 115 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. It measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories tall and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; wood flooring.

22 Harrison Street

Building 114 (114-0002-0051)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1906

Building 114 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. It measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories tall and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; wood flooring.

30 Harrison Street

Building 116 (114-0002-0164)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1906

Building 116 is a rectangular building that is two-stories high and measures 38 feet (three-bay front) by 45 feet 6 inches and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation. The exterior walls are stretcher bond brick walls with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. First floor fenestration includes double, raised panel doors with three-light overlight and brick jack arches with limestone keystone. Windows on the first floor are four-over-four light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches with limestone keystones, voussoirs and limestone sills. The second floor fenestration includes four-over-four light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches, voussoirs, limestone keystones and sills. Details include granite steps with brick and granite trim. There is a small, central chimney stack with limestone coping, raised basement, brick water table and a belt course above each floor.

Hatch Lane

17 Hatch Lane

Building 136 (114-0002-0067)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1908

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Building 136 is a rectangular double shotgun plan duplex that is one-story high and measures 32 feet 3 inches (four-bay front) by 52 feet 6 inches. The building rests upon a stone foundation with five course common bond brick walks and asphalt shingled hipped roof with flared roof eaves with exposed, false rafter ends. On the first floor there are two doorways, with six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches made of two rows of headers and limestone sills. The porch is two bays wide, with square wood columns with brackets. There are small ells added to each side of the rear sides, each featuring a brick chimney; a third, rear central chimney adorns the central portion of the roof. Significant interior features include some original windows and doors, casings, moldings, and wood flooring.

21 Hatch Lane

Building 137 (114-0002-0068)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1909

Building 137 is a rectangular double shotgun plan duplex that is one-story high and measures 32 feet 3 inches (four-bay front) by 52 feet 6 inches. The building rests upon a stone foundation with five course common bond brick walks and asphalt shingled hipped roof with flared roof eaves with exposed, false rafter ends. On the first floor there are two doorways, with six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches made of two rows of headers and limestone sills. The porch is two bays wide, with square wood columns with brackets. There are small ells added to each side of the rear sides, each featuring a brick chimney; a third, rear central chimney adorns the central portion of the roof. Significant interior features include some original windows and doors, casings, moldings, and wood flooring.

Ingalls Road

20 Ingalls Road

Building 83 (114-0002-0155)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian, 1898

Building 83 served as the Post Office for the fort. It is a rectangular building with an asymmetrical façade. The main structure is two-stories on a partially raised basement with an attached three-story clock tower. Altogether the building measures 45 feet (eight-bay front) by 37 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are stretcher bond brick walls with red mortar and decorative terra cotta trim with a slate cross-gabled roof. The first floor fenestration includes a central entry and telescoping archway, and one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and stone sills. Second floor fenestration includes one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with round arches, brick hoodmolds and stone sills. The raised basement fenestration includes four-over-four light double-hung sash windows. The porch includes an entry vestibule with doors on both sides. Details on Building 83 include three interior chimneys, an octagonal clock tower on the northern side of the structure with clocks set in recessed round arches and concrete and brick belt courses. The cornices of the tower and main structure have dentils, while the southern side of the structure extends frontally, with a parapeted gable and terra cotta molding and louvered windows. Decorative terra cotta discs and trim extend around the entranceway; and there is a brick water table. In 1953, the interior was remodeled and loading docks were added in 1959. In 1970 the mail room was enlarged and a fire escape was added. Significant interior features include original oak trimmed post office vestibule remains with bronze boxes and grilles preserved in place. The vestibule retains a pressed tin ceiling; the upper floors have original wood flooring and some original door casings and transoms have been preserved.

30 Ingalls Road

Building 138 (114-0002-0169)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 138 is a T-shaped plan with a projecting central block. The building rises two-stories and measures 102 feet 5 inches (five-bay front) by 35 feet and rests upon a stone foundation. The exterior walls are brick with a limestone trim. The roof is not visible. The first floor fenestration includes a double door with an overlight, limestone door surround with egg and dart molding, and sculpted pediment, one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone

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sills. The second floor fenestration includes one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills and a large half round window with limestone arch and decorative keystone which is supported by pilasters. The exterior stairs are limestone and granite with cast iron streetlamps. The raised basement details include a brick water table, brick pilasters with limestone caps, limestone panels in the wall between the floors and full entablatures. Building 138 was originally the Library for the Coast Artillery School and was covered into offices around 1946. Significant interior features include an original vestibule and original molded plaster ornamentation in the principal interior space.

32 Ingalls Road

Building 158 (114-0002-0086)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1919

Building 158 is a rectangular building two-and-a-half-stories high with a raised basement and rear ell, measuring 48 feet 4 inches (five-bay front) by 33 feet 5 inches. The residence rests upon a concrete foundation with Flemish bond brick walls and asphalt shingled hipped roof with a hipped cross gable at the rear. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with sidelights, and paired six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. On the second floor there are French doors in the center that are flanked by six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. There is a three-bay two-story porch with square wood columns and square balusters on the first floor and decorative balustrade on the second floor. The steps are concrete and brick with limestone trim; limestone splash course; and exposed jigsaw rafter ends. Significant interior features include fireplace mantels; original windows and doors, including two pairs of pocket doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with turned spindles; wood flooring; and built-in casework in the pantry.

32 Ingalls Road

Building 94 (114-0002-0290)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible style, 1988

Building 94 is a rectangular, one-story garage measuring 14 feet by 23 feet 4 inches. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and corrugated metal siding for exterior walls. The roof is an asphalt shingle gable roof. The garage door is a metal overhang door.

33 Ingalls Road

Building 133 (114-0002-0166)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 133 has a U-shaped plan with a recessed central block; it is two-stories high on a raised basement and measures 164 feet (13-bay front) by 118 feet. It has a steel structural support system and rests upon a cement foundation. The exterior walls are Flemish bond brick walls with a built up roof. The first floor fenestration includes a double doorway with limestone pediment supported by consoles, with coat of arms on top with three-over-three light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills and brick jack arches. The second floor fenestration includes three-over-three light double-hung sash windows. Details on the building includes two sets of granite steps with limestone coping, cast iron porch at second floor in the central block, pilasters, stone panels under widows on first floor, and a dentilled cornice. The building was built in 1909 from Quartermaster Generals' Office Plan #1-850 as Officer's Classrooms. Originally this building had a ballroom on the second floor, which was converted into a conference room in 1950, and subsequently remodeled. Significant interior features include two sets of original stairs, cast iron columns with ornamental capitols, and skylights over the stairs. The plaster ornamentation of the Moreli Auditorium, formally a ballroom, was restored in 2000.

Ingalls Road

Building 203 (114-0002-0223)

Non-Contributing: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1946

Building 203 is a rectangular, one-story building that measures 13 feet 6 inches (one-bay front) by 22 feet 8 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a flat built up roof.

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Fenestration on the building includes a central entry through paired, louvered metal doors with a concrete sill. The building has concrete coping.

35 Ingalls Road

Building 143 (114-0002-0072)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1910

Building 143 is a rectangular block building with bay windows and rear ell. The residence is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 55 feet 3 inches (11-bay front) by 64 feet 5 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation with five course common bond brick walls and a slate gable roof. The first floor fenestration includes a double front door with jack arch and five light transoms and six-over-one light double-hung sash windows and bay windows. The second floor also has six-over-one light double-hung sash windows and bay windows. There are three hipped dormers with bracketed eaves. There is a two story, five-bay porch with six full-height wooden columns and square balusters; roof balustrade, dentil cornice; and a concrete floor and steps. The building has a raised basement; brick and stone water table; exposed sawn rafter ends on the sides and wings; and site parapet walls. A servant's room and butler pantry are also included. There are four interior end chimneys that are attached in pairs at the roof ridge with stone coping and one central chimney. Significant interior features include original window and some doors, including pocket doors, casings, and moldings; original stairs and quarter-sawn wood flooring; built-in casework; and bay windows in dining room.

40 Ingalls Road

Building 76 (114-0002-0200)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1987

Building 76 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

41 Ingalls Road

Building 144 (114-0002-0073)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1910

Building 144 is a rectangular block building with bay windows and rear ell. The residence is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 55 feet 3 inches (11-bay front) by 64 feet 5 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation with five course common bond brick walls and a slate gable roof. The first floor fenestration includes a double front door with jack arch and five light transoms and six-over-one light double-hung sash windows and bay windows. The second floor also has six-over-one light double-hung sash windows and bay windows. There are three hipped dormers with bracketed eaves. There is a two story, five-bay porch with six full-height wooden columns and square balusters; roof balustrade, dentil cornice; and a concrete floor and steps. The building has a raised basement; brick and stone water table; exposed sawn rafter ends on the sides and wings; and site parapet walls. A servant's room and butler pantry are also included. There are four interior end chimneys that are attached in pairs at the roof ridge with stone coping and one central chimney. Significant interior features include original window and some doors, including pocket doors, casings, and moldings; original stairs and quarter-sawn wood flooring; built-in casework; and bay windows in the dining room.

42 Ingalls Road

Building 55 (114-0002-0035)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1886

Building 55 is a single family dwelling, that is front-facing L-plan with a full-facade porch. The residence is two stories and measures 41 feet (three bay front) by 25 feet 6 inches. Built upon a concrete and brick foundation, exterior walls of the building are sided with aluminum with an asphalt-shingle cross-gable roof with center gable. The first floor central entry comprises paired, glazed wood-panel doors with transom and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are two-over-two double-hung sash windows, the center window is paired with pedimented casing. The porch is a one-story, wood frame entry porch with a slightly-pitched metal roof and brick pier foundation. There are also

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two one-story side bays. The south side bay has windows, while the north side bay has no windows. Ornamental details on the porch include jigsaw cut brackets and balusters. There are three interior chimneys with corbelled tops. Significant interior features include original reeded window and door casings, radiators, moldings, oak flooring and arched recesses in primary spaces. Also original is the stair with turned balusters, chamfered newels with beveled caps and a stained hardwood handrail.

43 Ingalls Road

Building 61 (114-0002-0037)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 1.50, Style: Gothic Revival, 1889

Building 61, also known as the Perry House, is a rectangular duplex with a symmetrical façade and partial-façade porch. The residence is one-and-a-half-stories and measures 43 feet (six-bay front) by 16 feet. Built upon a concrete foundation, the building is constructed with seven course common bond brick walls with an asphalt-shingle cross gable roof. On the first floor there are two central entries with jack arches, and two glazed panel doors with four-over-four light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. On the second floor there are four-over-four light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and two pointed arch windows in a center wall dormer with four-over-four light double-hung sash windows and diamond shaped louvered windows below the cornice of the wall dormer. The porch is a one-story, wood frame porch with parallel gables and asphalt-shingle roof. Decorative elements on the porch include quatrefoil cut-outs, chamfered columns and pilasters, and pointed-arch entranceways. There are three brick interior chimneys with corbelled caps and corbelled brick work under the eaves. Significant interior features include original stairs, most likely original flooring, original window and door casings, and a built in china cabinet.

44 Ingalls Road

Building 71 (114-0002-0196)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1987

Building 71 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

55 Ingalls Road

Building 101 (114-0002-0043)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), 1906

Building 101 is a two-and-a-half-stories rectangular building with two rear wings that measures 32 feet (eight-bay front) by 72 feet 5 inches. The residence is built upon a concrete and brick foundation with stretcher bond brick walls, string courses at the first and second floor levels, and an asphalt-shingle gabled roof. The first and second floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with segmental arches and curved three-light overlights, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and decorative masonry keystones. The second floor is also adorned with two large dormers that arched with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches, decorative keystones, and brick pilasters. Four small dormers are also on the second floor, and are curved, with four-light casement windows with wood keystones. The keystones are very ornate and are found in several different patterns. Brick porches with arched openings are on three sides of the building and have decorative masonry keystones. The porch is five-bays long and is supported with brick foundations, wood columns and sawn balusters. Decorative iron work in the arches of the porches also ornaments the building. There are two interior end chimneys at either end, and one central chimney. The basement is raised with a brick splash course. Significant interior features include original window and door casings, built-in sideboard, fireplace mantel with mirrors, original window and door moldings, stairs with bracketed stringers and original wood flooring. This residence was designed by architect Paul J. Pelz.

59 Ingalls Road

Building 102 (114-0002-0044)

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Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Gothic Revival, 1906

Building 102 is a two-and-a-half stories rectangular building with two rear wings that measures 32 feet (eight-bay front) by 72 feet and 5 inches. The residence is built upon a concrete and brick foundation with stretcher bond brick walls, string courses at the first and second floor levels, and an asphalt-shingle gabled roof. The first and second floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with segmental arches and curved three-light overlights, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and decorative masonry keystones. The second floor is also adorned with two large dormers that arched with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches, decorative keystones, and brick pilasters. Four small dormers are also on the second floor, and are curved, with four-light casement windows with wood keystones. The keystones are very ornate and are found in several different patterns. Brick porches with arched openings are on three sides of the building and have decorative masonry keystones. The porch is five-bays long and is supported with brick foundations, wood columns and sawn balusters. Decorative iron work in the arches of the porches also ornaments the building. There are two interior end chimneys at either end and one central chimney as well as two interior chimneys flanking the rear side walls. The basement is raised with a brick splash course. Significant interior features include built-in sideboard, fireplace mantel with mirrors, original windows and door, original moldings, stairs with bracketed stringers and original wood flooring. This residence was designed by architect Paul J. Pelz.

60 Ingalls Road

Building 82 – Hospital (114-0002-0154)

Contributing: Administration Bldg, Stories 3.00, Style Colonial Revival, 1898

Building 82 is the post hospital; it is a front facing H-plan building three-stories high on a raised basement with two-story wings. The building measures 176 feet 5 inches (21-bay front) by 31 feet 5 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are stretcher bond brick walls with a red mortar and an asphalt shingle side gabled roof. The fenestration on the raised basement includes three-over-three light casement windows. On the first floor there are paired doors set in limestone casing with a four-light transom. First floor fenestration also includes six-over-six light double hung sash windows with segmental arches and stone sills. The second and third floor also have six-over-six light double hung sash windows with segmental arches and stone sills as well as ornamental limestone casing around the window over the main entrance on the second floor. There is a one-bay addition on the south side which has two-over-two light casement windows. The gabled dormers have six-over-six light double hung sash windows. Details on the building include octagonal, louvered copula with metal roof, each wing has a four window gable dormer which is flanked by single window gable dormers with asphalt shingle siding. The limestone entrance has pilasters and entablature and extends upwards to encompass the second floor window. The original structure is the north wing of the building. The rear was extended in 1904 and Building 162 was connected at the rear in 1912. In 1913 the hospital was enlarged by adding a wing on the south side and connecting it with another block, which had a cupola and full-height portico. In 1941 the roof of the central portion was raised and its front extended and the façade was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style. The main entry in the interior retains a historic vestibule. There are two sets of steel stairs, one at each end of the building.

63 Ingalls Road

Building 103 (114-0002-0045)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Gothic Revival, 1906

Building 103 is a two-and-a-half-stories rectangular building with two rear wings that measures 32 feet (eight-bay front) by 72 feet 5 inches. The residence is built upon a concrete and brick foundation with stretcher bond brick walls, string courses at the first and second floor levels, and an asphalt-shingle gabled roof. The first and second floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with segmental arches and curved three-light overlights, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and decorative masonry keystones. The second floor is also adorned with two large dormers that arch with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches, decorative keystones, and brick pilasters. Four small curved dormers are on the second floor, with four-light casement windows and wood keystones. The keystones are very ornate and are found in several different patterns. Brick porches with arched openings are on three sides of the building and have decorative masonry keystones. The porch is five-bays long and is supported with brick

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foundations, wood columns and sawn balusters. Decorative iron work in the arches of the porches also ornaments the building. There are two interior end chimneys at either end and one central chimney as well as two interior chimneys flanking the rear side walls. The basement is raised with a brick splash course. Significant interior details include built-in sideboard; fireplace mantel with mirrors; original windows and doors; stairs with bracketed stringers; and original wood flooring. This residence was designed by architect Paul J. Pelz.

66 Ingalls Road

Building 27 – Old Arsenal (114-0002-0138)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1860

Building 27 is a T-shaped block building with a subsidiary block building (27A). The building is one-story and measures 236 feet 3 inches (23-bays) by 52 feet 2 inches. Built upon a stone foundation, the exterior walls are masonry with three course English bond brick veneer and an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. First floor fenestration includes, three entries with glazed wood paneled double doors, each with a masonry stoop and painted masonry jack arch with keystone. The windows are twelve-over-twelve light double-hung sash windows with painted masonry sills and lintels. There is a brick splash course, full entablature, parapet and walls as well as two interior chimneys. On the roof there is an octagonal search light tower at the roof ridge join of the two rectangular blocks. The roof of the tower is constructed of wood clapboard with an asphalt shingle roof and eight-light, single-hung sash windows. Originally built in 1860 to replace the arsenal which exploded in 1855, Building 27 was sited at the north end of what was the Ordnance Gun Yard. In ca. 1880, the building was converted to classrooms and laboratories for the Artillery school. The searchlight tower was added in 1904. The original roof was slate. In 1911, Building 27 was remodeled and became the Quartermaster warehouse. In 1946, the building became the Post Commissary. In 1973, the building was converted into office space. Significant interior features include some historic paneling at the wall and ceiling of the north end. Cast iron ornamental heat registers; and some historic doors and transoms.

66 Ingalls Road

Building 27A (114-0002-0139)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1860

Building 27-A is a rectangular block building that is a subsidiary building to Building 27. The building is one-story and rests upon a stone foundation, with exterior five course common bond brick walls and an asphalt shingle gable roof. Entrances are adorned with a masonry jack arch with keystone. The windows on Building 27-A are twelve-over-twelve light double-hung sash windows.

67 Ingalls Road

Building 124 (114-0002-0058)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 124 is a rectangular residence characterized by its asphalt shingle gable roof with two rear ells and two separate wrap around porches. The residence measures 21 feet 10 inches (eight-bay front) by 58 feet 10 inches, rises two-and-a-half-stories and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation with five course common bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with a four-light transom and jack arch, six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. These windows are also found on the second floor. There are two gabled dormers with double six-over-two light double-hung sash windows, cornice, paneled corner boards, and wood shingles in the gable above the window. The porches are one-story and eight-bays with brick piers, wood columns, turned baluster, stair rails, wood flooring, concrete steps and a standing seam metal roof. There are six chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps (two interior end chimneys at either end, and one interior end chimney in each of the two rear ells). The building has a raised basement; brick and concrete water table; and projecting brick above the second story windows. Significant interior features include original window and doors; stairs with bracketed stringers; wood flooring.

73 Ingalls Road

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Building 125 (114-0002-0059)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 125 is a military residence characterized by its front-facing gable with major cross-gable. The residence measures 28 feet 1 inch (four-bay front) by 42 feet, rises two-and-a-half-stories and rests upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with a four-light transom and jack arch, six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. These windows are also found on the second floor. Two six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows are located in the front-facing gable. The single-story porch wraps around the north side of the building and features brick piers, wood columns, a turned baluster, and stair rails. There are four chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps (one interior end chimney and three central chimneys); a raised basement; stone water table; brick coursing above second-story windows; dentilled cornice; and rear porches. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with bracketed stringers; wood flooring; and built-in casework in the pantry.

75 Ingalls Road

Building 93 (114-0002-0042)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1884

Building 93 is a rectangular residence with a side wing and two-story wraparound porch. The building is two-stories and measures 35 feet (two-bay front) by 44 feet and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation, with eight-course common-bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle, hipped, pyramidal roof with side-gabled wing. There are pedimented side dormers with asphalt-shingle siding as well. On the first floor and second floor, entry is gained through wood-paneled paired glazed doors with segmental arches and one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and stone sills. In addition, the second floor has a round window. The porch has a brick foundation and is a two-story wood frame porch that wraps around the south side of the building with a hipped, tin roof. Doric columns support the porch roof. There are four chimneys. The entry into Building 93 used to be oriented south when the shoreline was closer to Ingalls Road. Building 93 was originally constructed for the commanding officer of the Fort Monroe arsenal; during the 20th century the building has been used as the principal residence of Fort Monroe's Post Commander. Significant interior features include original pocket doors; fluted pilaster trim; corner blocks; original staircase; arched openings into the bays on the first and second floors.

80 Ingalls Road

Building 80 (114-0002-0153)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.50, Style: Other, 1897

Building 80 is a rectangular building with a symmetrical façade and full façade front porch. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 87 feet 4 inches (10-bay front) by 32 feet 7 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation with a raised basement. The building comprises two, five-bay buildings sharing a common roof and wall. The exterior walls are stretcher bond with an asphalt shingle side gable roof. First floor fenestrations include two paneled entry doors with single-light transoms and side lights and two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches. Second floor fenestrations include two paneled, glazed doors with single-light transoms; two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches; and each roof dormer features two three-over-three light double-hung sash windows. The porch is a two-story dropped and extended wood frame porch with cast iron roof supports, with a hipped tin roof with no pitch and brick foundation. Details on the building include two interior end chimneys and two central chimneys, two gabled dormers, each dormer tympanum has a round arch louvered window, and dentils under the cornice are brick headers with rosettes under the porch cornice. On the Interior, the north end of the building features original stairs, fireplace mantels, doors, and trim which are Colonial Revival in character; the south end features fireplace mantels with mottled brown and white ceramic tile, mantel shelves, and beveled mirrors which are all late Victorian in character. The south end stairs features turned balusters and chamfered newel posts; the north end stairs features square balusters and Colonial Revival features.

90 Ingalls Road

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Building 100 (114-0002-0161)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories: 3.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1906

Building 100 is a rectangular building with front stair towers and rear ells. The building rises three-and-a-half-stories and measures 225 feet 2 inches (10-bay front) by 34 feet 3 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond exterior walls and an asphalt shingled gable roof. First floor fenestration on the building includes five doorways with raised panel door and three-light transoms, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and masonry sills. Second floor fenestration includes single, raised panel doors, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and masonry sills. The third floor fenestration includes single, raised panel doors, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and masonry sills. There are three large gable-roof dormers that have six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and keystones flanked by two recessed two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and decorative keystones, and round window with keystone in tympanum. There are two smaller gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six light double hung sash windows with decorative keystone. There are three porch/stair towers, all two-stories high with low brick walls and masonry coping, arched openings, decorative keystone and masonry sills. The central porch has five-bays, others have three-bays. Infill stair towers have brick piers, concrete slab floors and metal pipe railing. There are eight chimneys (four central chimneys, and two interior end chimneys at either end). There is a raised basement, brick water table, a string course at the second floor level, double string course at third floor level, and a string course below cornice on gable ends. There is a half round window in the pedimented gable ends and segmental arches above windows on rear and side elevations. The keystones on this building are very ornate and are in several different patterns. The building originally had thirty apartments and housed the bachelor officers. Each apartment had a parlor, a bedroom and a bathroom. In 1925, the twenty apartments on the lower two floors were converted into ten larger apartments for married officers. Five two-story rear wings were added, which provided kitchen facilities. The building was converted into offices in 1964. This building was designed by architect Paul J. Pelz.

94 Ingalls Road

Building 34 (114-0002-0026)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930

Building 34 is a rectangular building with two projecting, two-bay porticos, and end sleeping porches. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 100 feet (12-bay front) by 29 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, and is constructed of cinder block walls with a five-course common bond brick veneer. The roof is a slate gable roof. First floor windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and concrete sills. Second floor windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills, and paired four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, also with jack arches and concrete sills. There are six hipped dormers with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two, two-bay porticos each having brick piers with concrete caps and bases, full entablature, and roof balustrade are covered by a standing seam metal roof. Two, two-story brick sleeping porches each having multi-paned fixed windows and flanking casements adorn the sides of the building. These have a full entablature and standing seam metal roof. There is a large central brick chimney. Significant interior features include original windows, doors, moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring.

101 Ingalls Road

Building 129 (114-0002-0063)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 129 is a rectangular duplex with an asphalt shingle cross gable roof. The building rises two-and-a-half-stories and measures 25 feet (seven-bay façade) by 49 feet 2 inches and rests upon a brick and stone foundation with five course common bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes a glazed, raised panel front door with three-light transom and jack arch, six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. Second floor fenestration includes six-over-six light double-hung sash windows and a round window in the center. There are three windows in the cross gable: four-over-two-light double-hung sash, six-over-two-light double-hung sash, and four-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. There are two interior end chimneys and three central chimneys, all with corbelled caps and two one-story, three-

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bay porches. There is a raised basement, brick water table with a stone splash course, projecting course of brick below the cornice and a dentilled cornice. Significant interior features include original window and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with bracketed stringers; wood flooring; historic bathroom fixtures in attic bath; built-in cupboard and radiator with warming oven in dining room.

102 Ingalls Road

Building 44 (114-0002-0029)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930

Building 44 is a rectangular building with two projecting, two-bay porticos, and end sleeping porches. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 100 feet (12-bay front) by 29 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, and is constructed of cinder block walls with a five-course common bond brick veneer. The roof is a slate gable roof. First floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and concrete sills. Second floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills, and paired four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, also with jack arches and concrete sills. Six hipped dormers with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two, two-bay porticos each having brick piers with concrete caps and bases, full entablature, and roof balustrade are covered by a standing seam metal roof. Two, two-story brick sleeping porches each having multi-paned fixed windows and flanking casements adorn the sides of the building. These have a full entablature and standing seam metal roof. There is a large central brick chimney. Significant interior features include original windows, doors, casings, moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring.

102 Ingalls Road

Building 177 (114-0002-0217)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 177 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

110 Ingalls Road

Building 45 (114-0002-0030)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930

Building 45 is a rectangular building with two projecting, two-bay porticos, and end sleeping porches. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 100 feet (twelve-bay front) by 29 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, and is constructed of cinder block walls with a five-course common bond brick veneer. The roof is a slate gable roof. First floor windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and concrete sills. Second floor windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills, and paired four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, also with jack arches and concrete sills. There are six hipped dormers with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two, two-bay porticos each having brick piers with concrete caps and bases, full entablature, and roof balustrade are covered by a standing seam metal roof. Two, two-story brick sleeping porches each having multi-paned fixed windows and flanking casements adorn the sides of the building. These have a full entablature and standing seam metal roof. There is a large central brick chimney. Significant interior features include original windows, doors, casings, moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring.

118 Ingalls Road

Building 51 (114-0002-0032)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial, 1931

Building 51 is a rectangular building with two projecting, two-bay porticos, and end sleeping porches. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 100 feet (12-bay front) by 29 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, and is constructed of cinder block walls with a five-course common bond brick veneer. The roof is a slate gable roof. First floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and concrete sills. Second floor windows

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are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills, and paired four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, also with jack arches and concrete sills. There are six hipped dormers with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two, two-bay porticos each having brick piers with concrete caps and bases, full entablature, roof balustrade are covered by a standing seam metal roof. Two, two-story brick sleeping porches each having multi-paned fixed windows and flanking casements adorn the sides of the building. These have a full entablature and standing seam metal roof. There is a large central brick chimney. Significant interior features include original windows, doors, casings, moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs and wood flooring.

126 Ingalls Road

Building 52 (114-0002-0033)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1931

Building 52 is rectangular with two projecting, two-bay porticos, and end sleeping porches. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 100 feet (12-bay front) by 29 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, and is constructed of cinder block walls with a five-course common bond brick veneer. The roof is a slate gable roof. First floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and concrete sills. Second floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills, and paired four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, also with jack arches and concrete sills. There are six hipped dormers with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two, two-bay porticos each having brick piers with concrete caps and bases, full entablature, and roof balustrade are covered by a standing seam metal roof. Two, two-story brick sleeping porches each having multi-paned fixed windows and flanking casements adorn the sides of the building. These have a full entablature and standing seam metal roof. There is a large central chimney. Significant interior features: original windows, doors, casings, moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs and wood flooring.

134 Ingalls Road

Building 54 (114-0002-0034)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930

Building 54 is rectangular with two projecting, two-bay porticos, and end sleeping porches. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 100 feet (12-bay front) by 29 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, and is constructed of cinder block walls with a five-course common bond brick veneer. The roof is a slate and gabled. First floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and concrete sills. Second floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills, and paired four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, also with jack arches and concrete sills. There are six hipped dormers with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two, two-bay porticos each having brick piers with concrete caps and bases, full entablature, and roof balustrade are covered by a standing seam metal roof. Two, two-story brick sleeping porches each having multi-paned fixed windows and flanking casements adorn the sides of the building. These have a full entablature and standing seam metal roof. There is a large central chimney.

150 Ingalls Road

Building 87 – Randolph Hall (114-0002-0159)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 3.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1932

Building 87 was originally built as bachelor officers' quarters and around 1969 converted into the MP barracks. The building is rectangular with a symmetrical façade. It is three-stories, measures 104 feet (15-bay front) by 42 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common brick walls and the roof is a cross-hipped asphalt shingle roof. The first floor fenestrations include three central entryways with paired glazed doors, with sidelights and transoms, and nine-over-nine light double-hung sash windows. The second floor features single and paired nine-over-nine light double-hung sash windows. There are pedimented dormers with asphalt shingle siding and six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. The porch is one-story, enclosed and a partial façade. It has nine-bays, a low pitch roof, a wood

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entablature, brick pilasters with concrete capitals and bases. There is a concrete water table, a raised basement and two chimneys. Significant interior features include original stair with steel railing; and terrazzo flooring on ground floor corridors.

Ingalls Road

Building 560 – Main Gate (114-0002-0293)

Non-Contributing: Administration, Style: No-Discernible style, 1968

Building 560 is rectangular plan measuring 13 feet 5 inches by 10 feet. The building is one-story, constructed on a concrete foundation, with concrete steps and stretcher bond brick veneer walls. The roof is hipped and pedimented on the north end with slate shingles. Fenestrations include: nine single paned windows and three glass doors. Building 560 is the guard house at the main gate.

Jefferson Davis Arch/Park

Jefferson Davis Arch/Park

Contributing: Landscape

Jefferson Davis Memorial Park is a 500-foot section of the terreplein. The park was designated in honor of Jefferson Davis in 1955, and has also been referred to as a memorial park. Davis often walked the terreplein during his imprisonment at Fort Monroe. A 50-foot wrought iron archway gifted from the United Daughters of the Confederacy marks the entry into the park above the south bastion of the Fort. The terreplein at Fort Monroe extends unbroken along the entire circumference of the old fort and also includes a Pet Cemetery.

Lincoln Gun

Lincoln Gun

Contributing: Object, No Discernible Style, 1861

Fort Monroe received a prototype 15-inch Rodman smooth bore gun, in 1861. This massive, 15-inch Rodman Gun made of solid iron weighs 49,000 pounds. Cast in 1860, the cannon was named the "Lincoln Gun" in 1862 to honor the president, who had a very strong interest in ordnance. The cannon is a prominent feature located on the edge of the Parade Ground.

Live Oaks

Live Oaks

Contributing: Landscape

The Live Oaks are part of the historic setting at Fort Monroe and are located throughout the historic district. Those lining the Parade Ground range in age from 200 to 470 years old. The Algernon Oak near Quarters 1 beside the Parade ground is approximately 470 years old. The Live Oaks inside the fort and those near the Officers Club north of the fort are the northernmost live oaks found in the United States. Various streetscapes outside of the fortress are also lined with these oaks.

Matthews Lane

1 Matthews Lane

Building 478 (114-0002-0262)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 478 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and corrugated metal siding for exterior walls. The roof is an asphalt shingle gable roof. The garage doors are overhanging metal doors.

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McNair Drive

McNair Drive

Building 225 (114-0002-0235)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg. Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 2003

Building 225 is a rectangular, one-story bathhouse. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, with running bond brick walls with a cross gable asphalt shingle roof that extends beyond the structure to create a full story entry porch, supported by Doric columns. The gable ends and the area under the center gable are covered with wood shingles. Windows are two-over-two double-hung sash windows.

100 McNair Drive

Building 207 (114-0002-0225)

Non-Contributing: Restaurant and Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1943

Building 207 is a rectangular, two-story building that measures 75 feet 1 inch (seven-bay front) by 83 feet 5 inches and rests upon a wood pier foundation. The exterior walls are clapboard walls with wood frame and a side gabled roof. First floor fenestration includes wood panel doors and two-over-one light windows. On the second floor there are one-over-one light double-hung sash windows and three light windows with middle hopper window.

102 McNair Drive

Building 183 – Current Post Office (114-0002-0176)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1934

Building 183 was originally built as a bindery, and then around 1968 was converted into a printing plant; now it is the current Post Office for the fort. It is a rectangular one-story building that measures 120 feet 2 inches (11-bay front) by 42 feet 3 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a side gabled asphalt-shingle roof. Fenestration on the building includes wood and metal doors, and twelve-light casement windows. There is a brick entrance vestibule.

104 McNair Drive

Building 204 (114-0002-0177)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1910

Building 204 is a rectangular building with a small, gable roofed addition. The building is two-stories and measures 33 feet 2 inches by 138 feet 3 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are four course common bond brick walls with an asphalt shingled, front facing gabled roof. First floor fenestration includes six-over-six light double-hung with granite lintels and stone sills. The second floor fenestration includes six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with granite lintels and stone sills. Details on the building include two central chimneys with corbelled caps, brick quoins and window surrounds, a raking cornice, and round window in gable end. Significant interior features include the original wooden stair with steel pipe railing. An open bay still serves an industrial function and the upper floor has a long corridor which features beaded wainscoting and chair rail molding.

205 McNair Drive

Building 205 (114-0002-0178)

Contributing: Administration Bldg. Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1910

Building 205 is a rectangular building that is one-story and measures 148 feet 3 inches by 25 feet 11 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are comprised of brick and corrugated metal, covered over by a corrugated metal seamed roof. Fenestrations include four-over-four light double-hung sash windows on the sides and three six-light fixed windows on the front.

Moat

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Flagpole - Structure 29 (114-0002-0192)

Non-Contributing: Other, Style: Other, 1938

Structure 29 is a flagpole which rises 101 feet and is a round pole set in a concrete base.

Moat Walk

3 Moat Walk

Building 182 (114-0002-0175)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1945

Building 182 was the telephone exchange, it is a rectangular one-story building that measures 46 feet 4 inches (five-bay front) by 43 feet 2 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. Fenestration on the building includes a nine-light wood-paneled door, two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and concrete sills. Details on the building include louvered eyebrow windows and one chimney.

5 Moat Walk

Building 148 (114-0002-0076)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 148 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories tall and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and a terra cotta tiled gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with shingle standing seam metal roof. There is one semi-exterior end chimney at rear. There are six-over-six-light double-hung windows with segmental arches in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; built-in casework; wood flooring; and historic air registers on the second floor.

9 Moat Walk

Building 149 (114-0002-0077)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 149 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and a terra cotta tiled gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with standing seam metal roof. There is one semi-exterior end chimney at rear. There are six-over-six light double-hung windows with segmental arches in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; built-in casework and wood flooring.

13 Moat Walk

Building 150 (114-0002-0078)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 150 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories tall and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and a terra cotta tiled gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors

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and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with standing seam metal roof. There is one semi-exterior end chimney at rear. There are six-over-six light double-hung windows with segmental arches in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; built-in casework; wood flooring; and historic air registers on second floor.

17 Moat Walk

Building 140 (114-0002-0069)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 140 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and a terra cotta tiled gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; and wood flooring.

21 Moat Walk

Building 90 (114-0002-0041)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1900

Building 90 is a rectangular building with a one-story rear ell and front and back porches. Measuring 20 feet 4 inches (three-bay front) by 28 feet 2 inches and two-stories high, the residence sits upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls with a brick water table and raised basement. The first floor has a segmental arches over a doorway made of three rows of header bricks. The building is covered by a hipped, asphalt-shingled roof with an exterior side chimney and a small, central chimney. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches. The porches are a single-story, two-bay porches decorated with four square wood columns, painted wooden trellis work, and turned balusters, and are covered by a standing seam metal roof. The porch floors are concrete, with concrete steps and metal pipe railings, and are supported by brick piers. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs; wood flooring.

Murray Street

12 Murray Street

Building 168 (114-0002-0214)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Warehouse, 1992

Building 168 is a single-story rectangular building measuring 250 feet by 100 feet, with two additions on the north and west elevations. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick constructed on a concrete foundation, and covered by an asphalt shingled roof. There is a large loading dock made of concrete and two large metal garage doors, and one standard door. This building stands on the footprint of the original post laundry, demolished during the early 1990s.

13 Murray Street

Building 154 (114-0002-0082)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 154 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes central doors with raised panel doors and segmental

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arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with shingle standing seam metal roof. There is one semi-exterior end chimney at rear. There are six-over-six light double-hung windows with segmental arches in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with open stringers; built-in casework; wood flooring; a mantel; and a historic register.

16 Murray Street

Building 243 (114-0002-0246)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1952

Building 243 is a rectangular building that is one-story, measures 199 feet 6 inches (10-bay front) by 54 feet 9 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a built-up roof. Fenestrations include three glazed doors; two tractor-trailer loading doors; two large solid doors; and one-over-one light fixed-sash windows, and three eighteen-light fixed-sash windows, each with concrete lintels. Other details include a sheltered concrete loading areas along the east and west façade. The building is covered by an asphalt shingled hipped roof and has a solid metal door.

17 Murray Street

Building 186 (114-0002-0088)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1931

Building 186 is a rectangular building with a projecting front vestibule, brick end sleeping and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five-course common bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways in the projecting vestibule, each with pilasters, a fanlight with wooden tracery, full entablature and raised panel door. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, including ten-light, paired French doors; casings and moldings; fireplace mantels; stairs; and wood flooring.

21 Murray Street

Building 187 (114-0002-0089)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1931

Building 187 is a rectangular building with a projecting front vestibule, brick end sleeping and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five-course common bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways in the projecting vestibule, each with pilasters, a fanlight with wooden tracery, full entablature and raised panel door. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, moldings; fireplace mantels, stairs; and wood flooring.

25 Murray Street

Building 188 (114-0002-0090)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1931

Building 188 is a rectangular building with a projecting front vestibule, brick end sleeping and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways in the

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projecting vestibule, each with pilasters, a fanlight with wooden tracery, full entablature and raised panel door. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; fireplace mantels, stairs; and wood flooring.

New Garden Street

186 New Garden Street

Building 91 (114-0002-0205)

Non-Contributing: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 91 is a square plan building that rises one-story and measures 14 feet 6 inches (one-bay front) by 14 feet 6 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The walls are stretcher bond brick veneer walls with an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof. Fenestration on the building includes one metal door with one light. There is a concrete water table and step.

North Gate Road

2 North Gate Road

Building 86 (114-0002-0158)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1898

Building 86 is a rectangular building with a symmetrical façade. The building is one-story and measures 46 feet 1 inch (four-bay front) by 16 feet. Building 86 rests upon a concrete foundation, with five course common bond brick exterior walls an asphalt single hipped roof. Fenestration on the building includes paneled glazed doors, jack arches, three-over-three-light casement windows with jack arches and concrete sills. Details on the building include a raised brick friezes and a brick water table.

5 North Gate Road

Building 5 (114-0002-0129)

Contributing: Administration Bldg. Stories 3.00, Style: Other, 1879

Building 5 was originally the Old Main Barracks and was converted into offices in 1955. It is a rectangular plan building with symmetrical façade and large side wings and brick stairwells. The building rises three-stories is 446 feet (45-bay front) by 60 feet 2 inches and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation. The walls are composed of seven course common bond brick walls with an asphalt single roof, of which the center block has a mansard roof and the wings are hipped. The first floor fenestration on the main portion of the building includes a vaulted passage embellished with a stone segmented arch over the passageway that is flanked by four-light paneled doors with three-light transoms. The side wings have double paneled doors with transoms and the doors set in segmental arches; six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with segmented arches and masonry sills. Second and third floor fenestration includes double paneled doors with transoms set in segmental arches and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and masonry sills. There is a three-story porch roof that is flat that covers the brick stairwells. Details on Building 5 include a clock below the pediment of the wall dormer on the main building and a drip mold over the windows on the main building. Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, Connecticut designed the clock ca. 1880. The roof was raised in 1900 to accommodate the third floor. The back addition was constructed in 1938. The wood porches were removed in 1955 and replaced with brick stairwells.

6 North Gate Road

Building 6 (114-0002-0130)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1900

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Building 6 is a rectangular plan building that is one-story high and measures 51 feet 10 inches (five-bay front) by 36 feet 3 inches with a concrete foundation. The walls are five-course common bond brick walls and a built up roof that is not visible. First floor fenestration includes a segmental arch over a raised panel door, a two-light transom, and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows under the segmental arches with limestone sills as well as eight-light casement windows. Several windows have been in-filled with louvers. Details on the building include two courses of projecting brick near the bottom of the wall.

21 North Gate Road

Building 106 (114-0002-0209)

Non-Contributing: Storage Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1905

Building 106 is a rectangular one-story building that measures 40 feet 4 inches (three-bay front) by 20 feet 2 inches and rests upon a concrete pier foundation and the exterior walls are frame with clapboard walls with an asphalt shingled, gable roof. Fenestration includes a double front door with diagonal siding and window opening that are boarded up.

North Gate Road

Building 104 (114-0002-0208)

Non-Contributing: Energy Facility, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1949

Building 104 is a rectangular one-story building, measuring 16 feet (one-bay front) by 40 feet 7 inches. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick built on a concrete foundation, with a flat built-up roof. Fenestration includes a glazed metal door with louvers.

Parade Ground

Parade Ground

Contributing: Landscape

Essentially part of the original fort design, the Parade Ground is one of the oldest designed landscapes part of Fort Monroe. The Parade Ground consists of the entire level green space between Bernard and Ruckman Roads within the center of the nineteenth century fortress. The boundaries of the Parade Ground are lined with 200 to 470 year old oak trees. Siege Battery Park, located in the southwest corner of the Parade Ground, and the adjacent Light Battery Park contain artillery pieces on displays. The Army also established a trophy park along the edge of the Parade Ground that displayed cannon balls and artillery pieces dating as far back as the Revolutionary War. Most of the artillery and cannon ball displays have been removed over time.

Patch Road

7 Patch Road

Building 167 (114-0002-0087)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1921

Building 167 is a rectangular building with a front vestibule that rises two-stories and measures 30 feet 6 inches (four-bay front) by 41 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls with an asphalt shingle gable roof. The first floor fenestration includes two tall, slim, four-light fixed-sash windows in a projecting vestibule (entries on sides), and six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. The second floor fenestration includes six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. The bricks which surround the windows and arches are red, the other bricks are salmon. There are half round windows in the gable ends. Details on the buildings include one chimney and a raised basement. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs; wood flooring. There are unusual salmon-colored brick varied with red brick at the building's corners, and at the window and door surrounds, some of which are hollow.

8 Patch Road

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Building 151 (114-0002-0079)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 151 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories tall and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes central doors with raised panel doors and segmental arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one semi-exterior end chimney at rear. There are six-over-six light double-hung windows with segmental arches in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; built-in casework; wood flooring; historic air registers on second floor.

12 Patch Road

Building 152 (114-0002-0080)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 152 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories tall and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes central doors with raised panel doors and segmental arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one semi-exterior end chimney at rear. There are six-over-six light double-hung windows with segmental arches in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with open stringers; built-in casework; and wood flooring.

13 Patch Road

Building 153 (114-0002-0081)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1911

Building 153 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes central doors with raised panel doors and segmental arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one semi-exterior end chimney at rear. There are six-over-six light double-hung windows with segmental arches in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; stairs with open stringers; built-in casework; and wood flooring.

55 Patch Road

Building 56 (114-0002-0148)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1939

Building 56 is rectangular with a symmetrical façade. The building is two-stories with a raised basement and measures 78 feet (seventeen-bay front by 36 feet and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a cross gabled slate roof. The basement fenestration includes one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. First floor fenestration includes a central entry, paired glazed door, and one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. The second floor includes one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. Details include gabled roof dormers, pedimented front-gables on both sides of the façade, round-arch louvers in front gables, limestone entranceway, pedimented with flanking pilasters, and a limestone belt course. Significant interior features include an original stair with steel pipe railing.

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57 Patch Road

Building 57 (114-0002-0149)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1934

Building 57 is a rectangular building with a symmetrical façade. The building has a two story front with a one-story garage in the rear and measures 154 feet (11-bay front) by 283 feet with a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with an asphalt shingle roof. First floor fenestration includes a central entry, glazed wood-paneled door, and two overhead garage doors, metal frame jalousie windows with concrete sills and brick lintels. The second floor fenestration includes metal frame jalousie windows with concrete sills and brick lintels. Details include one end chimney, front center pylon extension, pylons at corners of building, buttresses that flank garage doors, and decorative concrete tile set in the walls.

59 Patch Road

Building 59 (114-0002-0150)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 3.00, Style: Other, 1934

Building 59 is similar to Buildings 28 and 57. The building rises both two and three-stories in different sections and measures 35 feet 4 inches (two-bay front) by 85 feet 4 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls. The roof is a built up flat roof. The first floor fenestration includes a glazed metal door. The second and third floor fenestration includes metal-framed jalousie windows. The details include brick stringcourses and buttresses, concrete decorative panels and a concrete water table.

61 Patch Road

Building 135 (114-0002-0168)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1908

Building 135 was originally built as the ordnance storehouse. It is a rectangular building that rises two-stories and measures 165 feet (15-bay front) by 40 feet 9 inches and rests upon a stone foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with an asphalt shingle gable roof. The first floor fenestration includes three double doors with diagonal car siding, three single doors with diagonal car siding, and two solid modern doors. The windows on the first floor are one-over-one light double-sash windows with segmental arches made of three rows of headers. On the second floor there are one-over-one light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches made of three rows of headers. The pent roof is made of I-beams and corrugated metal. Details on the building include a brick water table with concrete splash course and iron tie rods. Significant features include a historic freight elevator and some ornamental heating grills.

Patch Road

Building 250 (114-0002-0282)

Non-Contributing: Shed, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1960

Building 250 is a small, square, concrete block building that is painted white with an elevated shed roof.

81 Patch Road

Building 12 (114-0002-0190)

Non-Contributing: Storage, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1915

Building 12 is a rectangular building with a projecting front vestibule, side addition and small rear addition. The building is two-stories and measures 98 feet (three-bay front) by 109 feet 5 inches. The building is a poured concrete construction with a composition gabled roof with a shed roof on the addition. First floor fenestration includes a doorway in the projecting cinder block vestibule with an automatic sliding glass and aluminum door. There are two six-light fixed-sash windows in the front facing gable. There are double windows on the south side and six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. The cinder block addition is eight-bays long, with cinder block buttresses between bays and two garage sized openings on the front (now filled in). There are eight windows (seven of which have been filled in). Details on the building include concrete coping on at the top of the first floor level, overhanging eaves on the west side with evenly spaced pairs of boards

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projecting under the eaves with resemble rafter ends. There is a detached brick chimney flue connected to the building at the height of approximately two feet above ground level. Building 12 is believed to have been building sometime prior to 1915 as a sewage disposal plant and filter bed. In 1937, an addition was built and other modifications were undertaken. Later it was converted into a machine shop.

84 Patch Road

Building 162 (114-0002-0213)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 2003

Building 162 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam metal side gable roof with a protruding center front gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion proof windows and doors that comply with post September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

88 Patch Road

Building 264 (114-0002-0256)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2004

Building 264 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side-gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001, Army new construction requirements.

92 Patch Road

Building 270 (114-0002-0261)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2004

Building 270 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side-gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001, Army new construction requirements.

Pet Cemetery

Pet Cemetery

Contributing: Landscape

The Pet Cemetery extends north along the fort terreplein from the Flagstaff bastion to just west of the North Gate. Established during the early twentieth century, the cemetery includes over 400 pet burials, many marked with inscribed stones or plaques. The pets buried in the cemetery were those belonging to both residents of the post and civilians in the surrounding area. Burials stopped sometime during the late twentieth and early twenty-first century.

Pratt Street

1 Pratt Street

Building 194 (114-0002-0094)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 194 is a rectangular block building with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways, each with pilasters, and a fanlight with wooden tracery. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick

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foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; fireplace mantels, stairs; and wood flooring.

2 Pratt Street

Building 191 (114-0002-0091)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 191 is a rectangular block building with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a slate gable roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways, each with pilasters, and a fanlight with wooden tracery. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; fireplace mantels, stairs; and wood flooring.

3 Pratt Street

Building 220 (114-0002-0229)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 220 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

5 Pratt Street

Building 195 (114-0002-0095)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 195 is a rectangular block building with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a slate gable roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways, each with pilasters, and a fanlight with wooden tracery. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; fireplace mantels, stairs; and wood flooring.

6 Pratt Street

Building 192 (114-0002-0092)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 192 is a rectangular block building with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways, each with pilasters, and a fanlight with wooden tracery. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; fireplace mantels, stairs; and wood flooring.

9 Pratt Street

Building 196 (114-0002-0096)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

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Building 196 is a rectangular block building with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways, each with pilasters, and a fanlight with wooden tracery. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; fireplace mantels, stairs; and wood flooring.

10 Pratt Street

Building 193 (114-0002-0093)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 193 is a rectangular block building with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with a slate gable roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways, each with pilasters, and a fanlight with wooden tracery. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, casings, and moldings; fireplace mantels, stairs; and wood flooring.

74 Pratt Street

Building 202 (114-0002-0222)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 202 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

93 Pratt Street

Building 13 (114-0002-0191)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 13 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhanging doors.

97 Pratt Street

Building 108 (114-0002-0211)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1987

Building 108 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

102 Pratt Street

Building 268 (114-0002-0260)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2005

Building 268 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam side-gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

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Building 74 (114-0002-0198)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 2003

Building 74 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam metal side gable roof with a protruding center front gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion proof windows and doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

110 Pratt Street

Building 75 (114-0002-0199)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, 2003

Building 75 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam metal side gable roof with a protruding center front gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion proof windows and doors that comply with post September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

114 Pratt Street

Building 107 (114-0002-0210)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 107 is a rectangular, one-story eight-bay garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are corrugated metal.

Reeder Circle

Reeder Circle

Contributing: Landscape

First called Liberty Circle as it was adjacent to the old Liberty Theater, Reeder Circle was constructed circa 1920. German guns captured during World War I were displayed in the circle near the Theater before it was demolished in 1938 and the guns scrapped. With the construction of the new post theater off of Frank Lane, the site of the Liberty Theater was turned into a tennis court, and the name of the area changed to Reeder Circle around the time the new Coast Artillery School student housing was constructed construction between Ingalls Road and Pratt Street.

1 Reeder Circle

Building 43 (114-0002-0028)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930

Building 43 is a rectangular building with two projecting, two-bay porticos, and end sleeping porches. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 100 feet (12-bay front) by 29 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, and is constructed of cinder block walls with a five course common bond brick veneer. The roof is a slate gable roof. First floor windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and concrete sills. Second floor windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills, and paired four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows, also with jack arches and concrete sills. Six hipped dormers with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two, two-bay porticos each having brick piers with concrete caps and bases, full entablature, roof balustrade are covered by a standing seam metal roof. Two, two-story brick sleeping porches each having multi-paned fixed windows and flanking casements adorn the sides of the building. These have a full entablature and standing seam metal roof. There is a large central brick chimney. Significant interior features include original windows, doors, casings, moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring.

Reeder Circle

Building 170 (114-0002-0215)

Non-Contributing: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

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Building 170 is a rectangular, one-story garage. It rests upon a concrete foundation, with a frame construction and wooden siding for exterior walls. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The garage doors are metal overhang doors.

2 Reeder Circle

Building 35 (114-0002-0027)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1930

Building 35 is a rectangular building with two projecting, two-bay porticos, and end sleeping porches. The building is two-and-a-half-stories and measures 100 feet (12-bay front) by 29 feet. The building rests upon a concrete foundation, and is constructed of cinder block walls with a five course common bond brick veneer. The roof is a slate gable roof. First floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and concrete sills. Second floor windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills, and paired four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, also with jack arches and concrete sills. Six hipped dormers with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two, two-bay porticos each having brick piers with concrete caps and bases, full entablature, roof balustrade are covered by a standing seam metal roof. Two, two-story brick sleeping porches each having multi-paned fixed windows and flanking casements adorn the sides of the building. These have a full entablature and standing seam metal roof. There is a large central brick chimney.

Rose Circle

190 Rose Circle

Building 190 (114-0002-0277)

Non-Contributing: Lifeguard Office/Snack Bar, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1988

Building 190 is a rectangular, concrete block building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The roof is a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There are two sliding concession windows and a large opening, allowing access to interior rooms.

Rose Circle

Building 235 – Pool Filter House (114-0002-0242)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1951

Building 235 is a rectangular building that is partially underground that measures 37 feet 2 inches (one-bay front) by 18 feet 4 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common brick walls and the roof is a flat concrete roof with wood roof deck.

Ruckman Road

1 Ruckman Road

Fire Station - Building 24 (114-0002-0137)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1881

Building 24 is the fire station. The building is rectangular with an asymmetrical façade; it is two-stories and measures 46 feet 6 inches (three-bay front) by 40 feet 4 inches. Built upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls of the building are seven course common-bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof with side-gable. First floor fenestration includes a wood paneled door with bricked fanlight and a pair of glazed, wood-paneled overhead garage door. The second floor fenestration includes two-over-two light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and masonry sills. Details on the building include one semi-exterior end chimney, a recessed second-story wall and brick corners which suggest pilasters with corbelled capital and cornice; joist ends are visible over garage doors. Significant interior features include original painted cast iron columns with ornamental caps supporting chamfered wood beams in the garage area.

2 Ruckman Road

Building 123 (114-0002-0057)

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Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 123 is a rectangular residence characterized by its asphalt shingle gable roof with two rear ells and two separate wrap around porches. The residence measures 21 feet 10 inches (eight-bay front) by 58 feet 10 inches, rises two-and-a-half-stories and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation with five course common bond brick walls. First floor fenestration includes double, glazed, raised panel doors with a four-light transom and jack arch, six-over-two light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. These windows are also found on the second floor. There are two gabled dormers with double six-over-two light double-hung sash windows, cornice, paneled corner boards, wood shingles in the gable above the window. The porches are one-story and eight-bays with brick piers, wood columns, turned baluster, stair rails, wood flooring, concrete steps and a standing seam metal roof. There are six chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps (two interior end chimneys at either end, and one interior end chimney in each of the two rear ells). The building has a raised basement; brick and concrete water table; and projecting brick above the second story windows. Significant interior features include original window and doors; stairs with bracketed stringers; and wood flooring.

3 Ruckman Road

Building 77 (114-0002-0152)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1894

Building 77 is a rectangular building with an asymmetrical façade and partial-façade front porch. The building rises two-stories and measures 89 feet 5 inches (nine-bay front) by 44 feet 2 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick walls with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. The first floor fenestration includes paired, paneled glazed doors, with a stone lintel and step, four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, concrete sills and segmental arches. The second floor fenestration includes four-over-four light double-hung sash windows, concrete sills and segmental arches. The porch is a wood frame porch with a metal railing, chamfered porch supports, a metal hipped roof and concrete foundation. Details on the building include a metal ridge with end knobs on the roof, a hopped wall dormer which extends out frontally, louvered eyebrow dormers, and wide soffits. There are brick dentils under the main roof cornice. Significant interior features include original stair with oak handrail, turned balusters and molded newels; historic steel triangle bolted to stair stringer; and the original floor plan organization remains intact.

8 Ruckman Road

Fitness Center - Building 171 (114-0002-0174)

Contributing: Administration Bldg, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 1907

Building 171 is a rectangular building that is two-and-a-half-stories. The building is a frame structure on a raised basement. The exterior walls are Flemish bond brick walls and there is a central monumental, porch that is two-stories in height and spans six-bays, with full-height fluted columns and square balusters. The roof is not visible from the street and is framed by a cornice-line balustrade. First floor fenestration includes a double, glazed door with sidelights, elliptical fanlight and decorative keystone. On the second floor there is a central two-bay cantilevered porch with decorative square balustrade. There are a variety of windows on the building including, one-over-one light double-hung sash windows, four-over-one double-hung sash windows, four light fixed windows, three-over-one light double-hung sash windows and union jack fixed windows with limestone keystone lintels and sills. On the south side of the building there is a one-story, exterior mezzanine with a decorative balustrade. On the north side of the building there is a two-and-a-half-story masonry wing. There are two interior end chimneys with corbelled caps. The building was privately-owned until it was given to the Army in 1991. In 2002 Building 171 was extensively renovated, while retaining many of the original interior and exterior architectural features.

14 Ruckman Road

Building 14 (114-0002-0136)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1880

Building 14 has a front-facing T-plan with a full-façade porch. The residence is two-stories and measures 41 feet (three-bay front) by 25 feet 6 inches. Built upon a concrete and brick foundation, exterior walls of the building are sided with asbestos shingle siding with an asphalt-shingle cross-gable roof with center gable. The first floor central entry comprises

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paired, glazed wood-panel doors and flanked by pairs of two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are four-over-four light double-hung sash windows and under the center gable a six-over-six light double-hung sash window that is paired with pedimented casing. The porch is a one-story with chamfered roof supports; it is wood framed with a slightly pitched metal roof and concrete foundation. The roof has three chimneys, two with pots; and decorative cornice brackets.

24 Ruckman Road

Building 63 (114-0002-0039)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1889

Building 63 is a symmetrical duplex that is front-facing T-plan with a wrap-around porch. The residence is two-stories and measures 38 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 48 feet 9 inches. The siding of Building 63 is asbestos-shingle. First floor fenestration comprises two central entries, glazed wood paneled doors and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The second floor also has two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The porch is a one-story, full façade porch and is of wood frame construction. The roof over the main structure of the building is an asphalt-shingle cross gable roof while the roof over the porch is metal-hipped roof. Paired cornice brackets and verge boards in the side gables also adorn Building 63. The porch roof is supported by spindle posts with jigsaw-cut brackets and paired cornice brackets with pendants. There are six chimneys located in the rear section of the house and one on the front side gable. Significant interior features include original reeded window and door casings; period hardware; moldings; incised slate fireplace mantels; built-in casework; wood flooring; front and rear stairs; main stairs with hardwood handrails and reeded newel posts. The main fireplace retains a cast-iron coal gate.

28 Ruckman Road

Building 62 (114-0002-0038)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1889

Building 62 is a symmetrical duplex that is a front-facing T-plan with a wrap-around porch. The residence is two-stories and measures 38 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 48 feet 9 inches. The siding of Building 62 is asbestos-shingle. First floor fenestration comprises two central entries, glazed-wood paneled doors and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The second floor also has two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The porch is a one-story, full-façade porch and is of wood frame construction. The roof over the main structure of the building is an asphalt-shingle cross gable roof while the roof over the porch is a metal hipped roof. Paired cornice brackets and verge boards in the side gables also adorn Building 62. The porch roof is supported by spindle posts with jigsaw-cut brackets and paired cornice brackets with pendants. There are six chimneys located in the rear section of the house. Significant original interior features include original reeded window and door casings; period hardware; moldings; faux-painted slate and wood fireplace mantels; built-in casework; wood flooring; front and rear stairs; original double porcelain laundry tubs in laundry; main stairs with ball newel caps, drop pendants, and reeded newel posts.

34 Ruckman Road

Building 15 (114-0002-0017)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1878

Building 15 is a symmetrical duplex with a front-facing T-plan and a full-façade porch. The residence is two-stories and measures 38 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 48 feet 9 inches. The asbestos-shingle siding was added around 1954. First floor fenestration comprises two central entries, glazed wood paneled doors and two-over-four full-length double-hung sash windows. The second floor has two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The original exterior shutters have been removed. There are four interior brick chimneys, all missing their original chimney pots and two exterior chimneys. The porch is full façade and one-story with wood frame construction. The roof over the main structure of the building is asphalt shingles (replacing slate) while the roof over the porch is metal. Paired cornice brackets and verge boards in the side gables adorn the building. The porch roof is supported by chamfered posts with jigsaw-cut brackets and pilasters on porch

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ends. In 1908 electricity, plumbing and two bathrooms were installed in the building. In 1912 the rear addition was attached to the main structure by a connecting passageway. Significant interior features include original windows and doors.

Stilwell Drive

10 Stilwell Drive

Building 172 (114-0002-0216)

Non-Contributing: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 172 is a small square plan building that is one-story and rests upon a concrete foundation. The walls are stretcher bond brick veneer walls with an asphalt-shingle hipped roof. Fenestration on the building includes one metal door.

12 Stilwell Drive

Building 197 (114-0002-0291)

Non-Contributing: Storage, Style: No Discernible Style, 1996

Building 197 is a small square plan that is one-story and measures 12 feet by 20 feet. It is constructed on a concrete foundation with brick veneer walls; the roof is hipped with asphalt shingles. Fenestration includes two metal doors which are side by side.

96 Stilwell Drive

Building 206 (114-0002-0224)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2005

Building 206 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing seam metal gable roof with a protruding center front gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion proof windows and doors that comply with post September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements.

100 Stilwell Drive

Building 221 (114-0002-0280)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1998

Building 221 is a one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The main portion of the building is a rectangular plan, with an attached front ell in the shape of a trapezoid, with a stepped entrance. The exterior walls of the building are stretcher bond brick, with decorative brick detail at every half story. The roof over the main portion of the building is a flat roof, with a standing seam metal hood roof over the front entrance. The windows are multi-light metal windows.

242 Stilwell Drive

Building 242 (114-0002-0245)

Non-Contributing: Other, Stories 1.00, Style Other, 1952

Building 242 is a rectangular building that is one-story high and measures 13 feet 4 inches (one-bay front) by 26 feet 8 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are stretcher bond brick walls with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. There is a solid metal door and a fixed-sash window.

Stilwell Drive

Building 257 (114-0002-0283)

Non-Contributing: Shed, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1995

Building 257 is a small rectangular shaped shed. The walls are painted plywood and the roof is a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingle siding. There are two skylights on the east side of the roof and a door on both the east and west sides of the building.

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Tidball Road

13 Tidball Road

Building 132 (114-0002-0066)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 132 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories tall and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; and wood flooring.

18 Tidball Road

Building 131 (114-0002-0065)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 131 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories tall and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; and wood flooring.

19 Tidball Road

Building 266 (114-0002-00258)

Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2005

Building 266 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing-seam side gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof doors that comply with post-September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements. The building has no windows.

22 Tidball Road

Building 130 (114-0002-0064)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 130 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; and wood flooring.

23 Tidball Road

Building 267 (114-0002-0259)

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Non-Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 2005

Building 267 is a rectangular one-story building that rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are brick veneer. The roof is a standing-seam side-gable roof with a protruding off-center gable portico. Fenestration on the building includes special explosion-proof doors that comply with post September 11, 2001 Army new construction requirements. The building has no windows.

26 Tidball Road

Building 113 (114-0002-0050)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1906

Building 113 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; and wood flooring.

29 Tidball Road

Building 26 (114-0002-0022)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 26 is a rectangular block building with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five course common-bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways, each with pilasters, and an overlight with wooden tracery. There are also tripartite windows with six-over-six light-double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, including ten-light, paired French doors, casings and moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring.

30 Tidball Road

Building 112 (114-0002-0049)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1906

Building 112 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher-bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; and wood flooring.

33 Tidball Road

Building 25 (114-0002-0021)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1934

Building 25 is a rectangular block building with brick end sleeping porches and rear porches. The building is two-stories, measuring 42 feet (four-bay front) by 30 feet. Resting upon a concrete foundation, the exterior walls are five-course

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common bond brick walls with a slate gable roof. The first floor exterior is characterized by two doorways with six-paneled wood doors, pilasters and a fanlight with wooden tracery. Tripartite windows with six-over-six light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two light double-hung sash windows. On the second floor there are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the exterior of the building. The sleeping porches have a brick foundation, clapboarded walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Significant interior features include original windows and doors, including ten-light, paired French doors, casings and moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring.

34 Tidball Road

Building 111 (114-0002-0048)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1906

Building 111 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher-bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell. Significant interior features include original windows and doors; stairs with open stringers; living room mantel; and wood flooring.

38 Tidball Road

Building 110 (114-0002-0047)

Contributing: Military Residential/Quarters, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1906

Building 110 is a rectangular block duplex, with a one-story rear ell and side porches. The residence measures 29 feet 6 inches (six-bay front) by 39 feet, is two-stories and rests upon a brick and concrete foundation with brick stretcher-bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The first floor includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is a one-story, full width porch with chamfered, square wood columns with a standing seam metal roof. There is one central chimney on the front portion of the residence and two rear chimneys. There are half-round windows in the gable ends of the building and side porches on the rear ell.

41 Tidball Road

Building 42 - Theater (114-0002-0143)

Contributing: Administration Bldg, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1938

Building 42 is the post theater; it has a rectangular plan with a symmetrical façade and front extension. The building is two-stories and measures 114 feet 5 inches (three-bay front) by 72 feet 11 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are six-course common-bond brick walls with a slate hipped roof. Fenestration on the building includes two central entries with paired glass doors, located on both sides of the ticket booth, glazed panel door on the flanking vestibules and a ticket booth with four-light fixed windows. The porch is a one-story extended porch, constructed of wood frame with a flat roof. Details include a front extension with entablature and gable returns, a three-light oval window in the gable, three round arches in the center of the façade with keystones, brick quoins, and quoined buttresses on sides. Paired wood pier support the porch roof and there is a decorative trim around the top of the ticket booth; and a concrete water table. Many original architectural features remain on the interior.

Walker Court

1 Walker Court

Building 247 (114-0002-0249)

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Non-Contributing: Storage, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernible Style, 1958

Building 247 is a rectangular one-story building that measures 98 feet 7 inches (11-bay front) by 27 feet 5 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are stretcher-bond brick walls with an asphalt-shingle gable roof. Fenestration on the building includes three double, glazed louvered doors, two single glazed doors, four small, single-pane fixed-sash windows, two large single-pane fixed-sash window and two, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows.

Whistler Lane

10 Whistler Lane

Building 163 (114-0002-0173)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1940

Building 163 is a rectangular building that rises two-stories and measures 90 feet 7 inches (seven-bay front) by 55 feet 7 inches and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation. The exterior walls are a stone and Flemish bond brick walls with a flat built-up roof. First floor fenestration includes a central entry with wood paneled glazed doors, and three-over-three light double-hung sash windows with stone sills. The second floor fenestration includes three-over-three light double-hung sash windows with stone sills. Details on the building include a stone entablature supported by full height brick pilasters with stone capitals and bases, a center window over the entrance with stone casing, a rounded pediment over the entrance and a stone door casing and metal grate over the transom. Significant features include original stair; some original doors, casings, and transoms.

15 Whistler Lane

Building 92 (114-0002-0160)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1897

Building 92 is a rectangular one-story building that measures 38 feet 3 inches (six-bay front) by 31 feet 9 inches and rests upon a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are five-course common-bond brick walls and are topped by a built up flat roof. Fenestration on the building includes wood paneled glazed doors, one-over-one light double-hung sash windows, stone lintels, and concrete sills. Details include a central chimney with a corbelled cap, corbelled cornice and a brick string course. A shed addition was added ca. 1940. Several windows have been in-filled with louvers.

20 Whistler Lane

Building 134 (114-0002-0167)

Contributing: Administration Bldg., Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909

Building 134 is a T-shaped plan, with a central block that projects slightly and rises two-stories, measures 50 feet (11-bay façade) by 58 feet 6 inches and rests upon a concrete and brick foundation. The exterior walls are Flemish bond brick walls with a roof that is not visible. The first floor fenestration includes a limestone door surround with egg and dart trim and pediment, double wood doors, with recessed panels. The windows are three-over-three light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. The second floor fenestration includes three-over-three light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. Details on the building includes a raised basement with brick water table, pilasters on central block limestone capitals, limestone panels on central block between the floors and a dentilled cornice. Significant interior features include original stairs; some original doors, casings, and transoms.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE 44HT0027

Contributing: Site

One archaeological site designation has been assigned to Fort Monroe, 44HT0027. It is counted as one contributing site to the historic district. The site is comprised of 21 individual archaeological loci, some of which have been determined to be individually eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, others determined not individually eligible, while some require further investigation before their eligibility status can be evaluated.

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******BEGIN REDACTION******

The following lists all the loci of archaeological site 44HT0027, their approximate date range, individual eligibility status for the NRHP, location and a brief description.

Locus 1

Not Individually Eligible: 1818-1840

Front and Side Yard of Building 93

Excavations in 1996 revealed a buried yard surface and brick foundation. Artifacts include yellowware, nails and a Light Artillery Button. Ordnance quarters are indicated on an 1843 map with the Quartermaster Yard to the south; contraband quarters are visible around 1962. Testing in 2003 by Thunderbird Archaeological Associates did not uncover any structural or additional archaeological evidence to indicate the loci is individually NRHP eligible.

Locus 2

Not Individually Eligible: ca, 1860s-1932

Southeast Corner of Harris and Ingalls Roads

Location of the former Sherwood Inn. Testing in 1996 revealed the foundation of the inn; it was disturbed in places but visible. A fill deposit, attributed to the destruction of the inn in the 1930s, surrounded the foundation and all artifacts were attributed to the fill layer. The site was determined not to be individually NRHP eligible.

Locus 3

Individually Eligible: ca 1860s

Southeast Corner of Ingalls and Fenwick Roads

Excavations in 1996 revealed a brick and stone foundation which produced early artifacts including creamware. In 2000, a ground penetrating radar survey revealed a feature consistent with a brick foundation; this was exposed during excavation, although it is uncertain whether this is the same foundation uncovered in 1996. The artifact assemblage covered a period from 1700 through 1900, although a date of circa 1869 was given to the features. Historic records show a convict/lime house in the vicinity (1820s) as well as structures associated with ordnance and the quartermaster (1869).

Locus 4

Individually Eligible: 1819 - early1900s

Water Battery

The Water Battery was part of the original design for Fort Monroe and completed in 1823. It is the oldest gun emplacement outside the moat. In the early 1900s the majority of it was demolished, and only the remnants of the powder room remains. Excavation in 1996 revealed cut stone that was determined to be part seaward facing foundation and articulated mortared cut stone, thought to be either the remnants of a foundation or wall. Brickwork and flooring for a gun emplacement was exposed.

Locus 5

Individually Eligible: 1819 – present

Outer Works

The outer works was part of the original design for Fort Monroe to protect the part of the fortification which could be attacked by land. Only about 700 feet remain. Testing in 1996 revealed little has changed stratigraphically; the outer work contains undisturbed strata and the original infantry banquettes was uncovered.

Locus 6

Individually Eligible: 1820s to 1830s

Shared Yard Between Buildings 155 and 156

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Excavations in 1996 and 2000 revealed a rubble layer, overlaying a brick foundation, overlaying another rubble layer. Artifacts from both excavations indicate the upper layers correspond to the late nineteenth century, while the lower layers, including the rubble beneath the brick foundation, correspond to the 1820s. Maps show ordnance buildings in the area during the 1820s but they were replaced by 1886 with officer quarters. Preliminary interpretation suggests the brick foundation correlates to the 1880s, while the underlying rubble layer correlates to the 1820s.

Locus 7

Undetermined: 19th century

Rear Yard of Building 126

This area was tested due to a brick foundation being recorded in 1977 with the installation of utility lines. No maps indicate buildings in the vicinity of Building 126. All recovered archaeological material were from the upper stratum and consisted of architectural debris, and no dates were obtained.

Locus 8

Not Individually Eligible: Middle and Late Woodland (500 BC to AD 1600) and 19th Century

Rear Yard of Building 1

Excavations from 1996 and 2000 showed three fill layers with mixed assemblages. Artifacts include Middle and Late Woodland pottery and a variety of historic artifacts. There are no intact contexts.

Locus 9

Individually Eligible: 1818 – 1920

Side Yard of Building 128

A brick foundation and granite footer were exposed during testing in 1996 and 2000. Artifacts recovered include a high percentage of creamware and pearlware suggesting an early timeframe. A possible builders trench and post hole were found, although not excavated. The presence of a building cannot be substantiated through available historic maps, but it is theorized the building was from the turn of the nineteenth century but gone by 1834.

Locus 10

Individually Eligible: 1818 – present

Fort Monroe Ramparts

The ramparts are part of the original defensive construction, and all are still intact with varying degrees of integrity. A test unit was placed on the terreplein and exposed partially buried gun emplacements, a brick footer, the original infantry banquette, and partially exposed two gun traverses. Original construction as well as the later upgrades to the defenses could be seen.

Locus 11

Individually Eligible: Late Woodland (900 to 1600)

Front Yard of Buildings 18, 17, and 16

An intact Late Woodland occupation layer was found during excavations in 1996. Artifacts include pottery associated with food processing. Upper layers have artifacts mixed with the historic period and construction of the Tulleries

Locus 12

Individually Eligible: ca 1820s

Back Yard of Buildings 18, 17, and 16

Brick paving and a refuse pit were found during excavation in 1996. Fill layers were found below the brick paving with a lime layer. No documentation available at this time indicates a privy was in this location. Artifacts include nails, whiteware, pearlware and porcelain.

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Locus 13

Undetermined: 1880 - 1900

Behind Building 19

Stone paving found in 1996 was attributed to the flooring of a nineteenth century outbuilding. Function is unknown, although Building 19 was constructed as officers' quarters in 1880. The exposed feature was in the appropriate location for the northern most outbuilding depicted on an 1887 map.

Locus 14

Not Individually Eligible: 1880 – 1945

Southeast Corner of Ruckman and Bernard Roads

The former location of an officer quarters between 1889 and 1945, it burned in 1945. No architectural features were found. Minimal artifacts were recovered and include faunal remains, glass, nails, glass bottles, and ceramics. Intact strata does exist, probably created through the construction and destruction of the building.

Locus 15

Not Individually Eligible: ca 1800 – 1830 (mid 19th century)

Lighthouse Area Between Buildings 60 and 64

Excavations from 1996 and 2003 show the area has mixed deposits, reflecting several construction and deconstruction events. No intact artifact deposits or historic strata was found that could be correlated with the Lighthouse.

Locus 16

Individually Eligible: ca 1800 – 1830

Yard Behind Building 119

Testing in 1996 revealed multiple uses. Artifacts in the southern portion of the locus corresponds to the early construction years, while the artifacts in the northern portion are more consistent with domestic refuse. The domestic refuse is associated with a convict house, temporary housing and officer housing, all of which occupied the site of Building 119 and adjacent properties.

Locus 17

Undetermined: 19th Century

Area Near Building 9

Construction improvements to Building 9 in 1987 encountered archaeological deposits thought to be associated with the former Carroll Hall. Carroll Hall was demolished in 1900 to make room for Building 9. Jefferson Davis was imprisoned here in 1865. Testing did not encounter remains, however, most areas around Building 9 are paved and it sits perpendicular to the footprint of Carroll Hall.

Locus 18a and 18b

Individually Eligible: 1818 – 1880

South Side of the Parade Ground Behind Buildings 50, 127, 128 and 157

Two discontinuous areas of cultural fill. Testing in 1996 and 2003 revealed a buried ground surface, and a pit feature, with artifacts dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These artifacts included creamware, pearlware, stoneware, ironstone, porcelain, whiteware, pipes, bottles, non-human bones, nails, and window glass.

Locus 18c

Not Individually Eligible 1818 – 1880

South Side of the Parade Ground Behind Buildings 50, 127, 128 and 157

A discontinuous area of cultural fill associated with Locus 18a and 18b. The buried ground surface visible in 18a and 18b was not present in this location.

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Locus 19

Individually Eligible: ca 1818 – 1830s

Yard Between Buildings 14 and 15

Excavations in 1996 and 2000 revealed a granite and mortar surface and a possible privy. The granite and mortared surface has been associated with a foundation wall. Ceramics included pearlware, whiteware and ironstone.

Locus 20

Undetermined: Middle Woodland (500 BC – AD 900) Component

Not Individually Eligible: ca 1830s – 1900 component

Area Between Ingalls Road and the Moat, and Between the Main Gate and Postern Gate

Location of the first Hygeia Hotel. The excavation in 2000 was a salvage job. Most of the locus contained disturbed fill, but there was a high concentration of artifacts associated with the Hygeia Hotel. This part of the locus was determined to not be individually NRHP eligible. The area to the west of Building 171 produced a buried ground surface dating to the Middle Woodland period and requires additional work to determine eligibility.

Locus 21

Undetermined: 18th Century

Lighthouse Area to the East of Building 64

Ground penetrating radar performed in 2004 revealed a brick wall extends south beyond Locus 15. Possible association with Fort George, but further work is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility.

****END REDACTION****

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Areas of Significance, continued

Social History

Archeology: Historic

Significant Person, continued

Robert E. Lee

Jefferson Davis

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Summary Statement of Significance

Fort Monroe has the distinction of being one of the oldest military posts under continuous use by the United States Army. Construction started in 1819 and it remained garrisoned through September 15, 2011. The period of significance for Fort Monroe starts with commencement of construction in 1819 and continues through 1960, the final period of construction at Fort Monroe when it played a significant defensive purpose in Hampton Roads. Fort Monroe meets all four National Register criteria; the areas of significance are within this period of significance, making the property eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Fort Monroe meets three areas of significance under Criterion A. It is eligible at the national level for its military role from 1819 through 1960, especially for the military engagements which occurred during the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, and the establishment of the Coast Artillery School in 1824. It is also eligible at the national level for its contribution to African American ethnic heritage. General Benjamin Butler made his contraband decision in 1861 while in command at Fort Monroe. This decision became part of the national policy regarding the treatment of former slaves prior to the Emancipation Proclamation. At a local level, it is eligible for the social history related to Old Point Comfort being a resort destination. Under Criterion B Fort Monroe is eligible at the national level for being associated with the lives of General Benjamin Butler; Robert E. Lee, who oversaw some of the final constructions of Fort Monroe between 1831 and 1834; and Confederate President Jefferson Davis, who was held in Casemate 20 and Carroll Hall from 1866 through 1868. Fort Monroe meets two areas of significance under Criterion C. It is nationally significant as the first and largest fortification constructed during the Third System of Coastal Defenses in the United States. Additionally, Fort Monroe is significant nationally for having an impressive collection of intact, architecturally varied U.S. Army construction dating from 1819 through 1960. Fort Monroe meets one area of significance under Criterion D. Intact historic period archaeological strata exist that are significant at a local level. Further archaeological investigations have the potential to yield additional information regarding Third System or earlier fortifications, as well as the prehistoric activities of the region.

The 1975 National Register Nomination does not provide sufficient detail justifying the significance of Fort Monroe under the National Register criteria. This section of the nomination update presents a thorough discussion of the four criteria under which Fort Monroe is eligible and the relating areas of significance. On September 15, 2011, Fort Monroe closed as a result of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission decision. To facilitate the closure and disposal of Fort Monroe, the Fort Monroe Programmatic Agreement (PA) was drawn up between the United States Army, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Fort Monroe Federal Area Development Authority and the National Park Service.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Military

Fort Monroe is located on the strip of land known as Old Point Comfort in Hampton, Virginia. Construction started in 1819 and it is the fourth known fortification to have been built on this location. Prehistoric archaeological evidence is inconclusive. Artifacts have been dated to the Middle and Late Woodland periods (500 BC-1600 AD) and suggests Native American influence, although not necessarily settlement, prior to the first European fortification at Old Point Comfort. The extent of this contribution to Fort Monroe is unknown at this time and it is because of this that the historic context starts with the historic period. The English settlers, who founded Jamestown, first landed on and named Old Point Comfort. On April 29, 1607, George Percy wrote, "rowed over to a point of land where we found a channel and sounded six, eight, ten or twelve fathoms, which put us in good comfort. Therefore we named that point of land Cape Comfort."²⁸ In 1608, John Smith while trading with the Kecoughtan Indians, studied Point Comfort and considered this "little Ile (sic) fit for a castle."²⁹ Fort Monroe is eligible for nomination under Criteria A for its long military association with Old Point Comfort.

Settlement to Society (1607-1750) and Colony to Nation (1750-1789):

The first fortification appeared on Old Point Comfort in 1609 with Fort Algernon. By this time, it was felt by those at Jamestown that having guns mounted at Old Point Comfort would prevent hostile ships from coming up the river.³⁰ This

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earthenwork had seven heavy guns and at least 40 men garrisoned, it was stockaded by 1611.³¹ Fort Algernon accidentally burned between February and March of 1612.³² Despite rebuilding, the fort fell into disrepair due to poor construction. In 1632, another fort was started, referred to only as The Fort at Old Point Comfort. For the next several decades, time and money were spent on the fortification only when the English colony was threatened.³³

In mid-1667, construction began again in response to a war between England and the Netherlands; however, a hurricane destroyed the fort in August of 1667.³⁴ Fort George, named in honor of the reigning English King and built in 1730, became the third fortification at Old Point Comfort. The outer and inner walls were brick and connected by counter arches, the space between the walls was filled with sand.³⁵ The outer wall being only 27 inches thick, any breach would compromise the entire fortification, according to Weinert and Arthur, authors of *Defender of the Chesapeake: The Story of Fort Monroe*. In 1749, a hurricane destroyed Fort George, although some interior buildings survived.³⁶ However, by 1756 Governor Dinwiddie reported

“we have no Forts in y’s Dom’n. There was one erected at the mouth of the Jas. River, but it was built on Sandy Foundation’n, the Sea and Weather destroy’d it [so] y’t the Guns lie dismounted, and [are] of no Use...”³⁷

Early National (1790-1829) and Antebellum Period (1830-1860):

Approximately two decades before work started on Fort Monroe, in 1802, the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse (114-0021) was constructed. During the War of 1812, British forces under Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn used the lighthouse as an observation post.

After the War of 1812, a planned defense system, known as the Third System of Coastal Defenses, was established. This new system represented an important shift in defensive fortification strategy that focused on the construction of permanent forts built at the entrances of major American harbors between 1816 and 1867.³⁸ Old Point Comfort was one of several locations designated as critical for fortification and the construction of Fort Monroe began in 1819. French engineer General Simon de Bernard provided the designs for Fort Monroe.

The Artillery School of Practice, established at Fort Monroe in 1824, was the first service school in the United States Army.³⁹ The Artillery School of Practice has evolved since 1824 but is still in existence. This type of schooling was the predecessor to combat training schools seen today. During that same year (1824), the first of 11 artillery companies arrived. The arrival of the companies caused the formation of two separate and distinct commands. The engineer department completed the construction of the fort, while the artillery branch of the Army operated the Artillery School.

Chief Black Hawk and his fellow leaders were captured after the conclusion of the Black Hawk War and were held for about a month in the spring of 1833 at Fort Monroe. The War Department wanted to ensure the comfort of the prisoners who were granted “access to the entire fort and its environs.”⁴⁰ While imprisoned, Chief Black Hawk related his life story to a government interpreter, which was then edited by a reporter, J.B. Patterson. The document was published in 1833, becoming one of the earliest Native American autobiographies in the United States. It was during their stay at Fort Monroe that several portraits of them were painted.

Construction of the fortress continued throughout the first decade of the Antebellum Period (1830 through 1860); however, the exact year construction was considered completed is uncertain. In 1834, the artillery assumed responsibility for completing the fort and this is the date most often associated with end of construction.⁴¹ However, it was in 1836 that Colonel Gratiot stated Fort Monroe was complete according to the original design by the Board of Engineers.⁴² Regardless, minor construction did continue for several more years. Soldiers were dispatched from the garrison to fight in the Mexican-American War. During this period, no other fort in the world was of comparable size, that did not enclose a town.⁴³

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The Civil War (1861-1865):

This period saw a major influx of personnel and activities at Fort Monroe. It is also when the fort saw the most military action. It was one of four forts located within the seceding Southern states held by the Union when the war began and it remained in Union control throughout the duration of the conflict. Fort Monroe was a critical outpost for the Union Army due to its geographical proximity to the shipyards and ports in Norfolk, Virginia; as well as its ability to close both Hampton Roads and the James River to Confederate shipping and communication with Richmond. The fort also operated as a staging area and base of operations for numerous amphibious assaults on Confederate-held coastal strong points. These included the Battle of Hatteras Inlet Batteries on Hatteras Island in North Carolina, the Battle of Port Royal in South Carolina in 1861; the Battle of Roanoke Island in North Carolina, the Battle of New Orleans in Louisiana, the Battle of Hampton Roads in Virginia, all during 1862; and finally, the Second Battle of Fort Fisher in North Carolina in 1865.⁴⁴

In April of 1861, President Lincoln ordered a naval blockade of Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, both Carolinas, and Virginia.⁴⁵ Despite its importance, Union Naval officers at the Norfolk Naval Yard in Virginia felt it could not be held and was evacuated on April 20, 1861.⁴⁶ Norfolk is approximately 16 miles south of Fort Monroe. The Union attempted to scuttle or burn several ships, including the USS *Merrimack* (later the CSS *Virginia*) and blow up the dry dock. However, despite the efforts the Confederacy obtained approximately 1200 heavy guns, 2800 barrels of powder, shells, cannon balls, small arms, tools and small engines that were used to arm ships and batteries.⁴⁷ The destruction of the Naval Yard left Fort Monroe as the only remaining Union stronghold in the Tidewater area.

Confederate forces reinforced Sewell's Point (today, the location of the US Naval Station Norfolk) and were in the process completing the fortifications when fire was exchanged with the USS *Monticello*.⁴⁸ Gun boats, including the *Monticello*, were berthed at Fort Monroe and had been ordered to enforce the blockade.⁴⁹ On May 18, 1861 the *Monticello* opened fire on the batteries at Sewells Point.⁵⁰ The skirmish lasted until the next day; there was minimal damage to both sides with no clear victor, and approximately 10 casualties.⁵¹ After the skirmish, the *Monticello* returned to Fort Monroe.⁵²

Major General Benjamin F. Butler took command of Fort Monroe on May 22, 1861, to "organize and direct" a contingent of volunteer troops.⁵³ On May 24, 1861, General Butler made his famous contraband decision, regarding the return of three escaped slaves who had been working on Confederate defenses.⁵⁴ In his statement General Butler refused to authorize their return, equating the slaves to contraband of war that could be confiscated by the Union Army. Under such classification the Union Army was not under any obligation to return the property. Butler argued that the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 did not apply in territory no longer part of the United States. The decision had a lasting impact on the treatment of former slaves and helped to lay the foundation for Emancipation. Fort Monroe then earned the nickname "Freedom's Fortress" and became a place of refuge. In June of 1861, the expedition that resulted in the Battle of Big Bethel was launched from Fort Monroe. The battle, fought in present day Hampton, was a failure and embarrassment for the Union.

Between March 8 and 9, 1862, the Battle of Hampton Roads took place off Sewell's Point. This included the first and only engagement between the ironclad ships the CSS *Virginia* (the former USS *Merrimack*) and the USS *Monitor* and marked a critical change in naval warfare. Also engaged in the battle were five wooden frigates with the Union, and two wooden war ships and one gunboat with the Confederacy.⁵⁵ While most of the Federal fleet was at Fort Monroe, both the USS *Cumberland* and *Congress* were in Newport News; they were attacked and sunk by the *Virginia*. The garrison at Fort Monroe was summoned and remained under arms for the duration of the battle; Fort Monroe did attempt to fire but the engagement was out of range.⁵⁶ During the battle Fort Monroe was kept apprised of the situation by the telegraph office in Newport News and the conflict was watched from the ramparts.⁵⁷ Also in 1862, Fort Monroe served as the initial base for Major General George B. McClellan's Peninsula Campaign against the Confederate capital of Richmond. On March 17, 1862, George McClellan began transporting his men to Fort Monroe. In all, over 100,000 soldiers flowed into area camps via the Fort. On April 4, 1862, the federal troops at Fort Monroe began their movement towards Richmond.⁵⁸

President Lincoln, accompanied by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton and Secretary of the Treasury Salmon Chase, came to Fort Monroe on May 6, 1862. The visit coincided with the planned attack on Norfolk.⁵⁹ The loss would force the *Virginia*

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to withdraw up the James River towards Richmond or be subject to the guns of Forts Monroe and Wool in an attempt to reach the Chesapeake Bay.⁶⁰ During the engagement, from a boat, Major Albert J. Myer, along with Lieutenants Evan Thomas, Leonard F. Hepburn and Theodore S. Dumont, used flags to signal the batteries at Fort Monroe after each shot was fired, communicating both the effectiveness and necessary corrections in perhaps the earliest recorded use of a forward artillery observer in the United States Army.⁶¹

The bombardment continued until the evening of May 9, 1862. During that same afternoon troops boarded transports from the wharf at Old Point Comfort and disembarked the following morning at Ocean View (an independent city of Norfolk).⁶² While still at Fort Monroe, President Lincoln summoned Colonel Joseph B. Carr and Brigadier General Joseph K. F. Mansfield from Camp Hamilton to Fort Monroe. Camp Hamilton was located on what is now Phoebus, a town directly to the north of Fort Monroe, across from Mill Creek. Troops from Camp Hamilton were then ordered to Norfolk.⁶³ Intense battles ensued over the next few days and late in the evening on May 10th, Chase and General Wool returned to Fort Monroe with the news Norfolk had been captured. As the presidential party readied to leave Quarters 1, Commodore Goldsborough came in with the news that the Confederates had destroyed the *CSS Virginia* just off Craney Island at 5:00 A.M.

The spring campaigns of 1862 were the last in which Fort Monroe played a direct role in military operations. Fort Monroe did shelter former slaves throughout the War and afterwards a sub-district headquarters for the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia was located here.⁶⁴ Battery B of the 2nd US Colored Troops Light Artillery was formed at Fort Monroe in January 1864.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916):

Reestablishment of the Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe occurred in 1867. It also marked the year all construction officially halted on Third System fortifications. Action during the Civil War had demonstrated the weaknesses with the Third System. An army-operated railroad was constructed shortly after 1881 to meet the C&O line at the gate and deliver supplies to the batteries and training camps.

Modernizing coastal defenses was the priority of a special board convened by President Grover Cleveland in 1885, headed by Secretary of War William Endicott. In 1891, construction began at Fort Monroe on detached concrete emplacements protected with earthen parapets to house modern ordnance batteries in response to the Endicott Board recommendations. The addition of these batteries maintained the strategic importance of Fort Monroe in defense of the Chesapeake Bay. Batteries at Fort Monroe constructed during this period include:

Endicott Period Batteries at Fort Monroe			
Battery Name/Number	Number of Guns	Gun Caliber	Year Built
Anderson	8	12" (mortar)	1898
Ruggles	8	12" (mortar)	1898
DeRussy	3	12" disappearing gun	1904
Parrott	2	12" disappearing gun	1906
Humphreys	1	10" disappearing gun	1897
Eustis	2	10" disappearing gun	1901
Church	2	10" disappearing gun	1901
Bomford	2	10" disappearing gun	1897
N.E. Bastion	1	10" disappearing gun	1900
Barber	1	8" barbette gun	1898
Parapet	4	8" barbette gun	1898
Water	1	8" barbette gun	1897

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Montgomery	2	6" pedestal mount gun	1904
Gatewood	4	4.7" Armstrong gun	1898
Irwin	4	3" masking pedestal mount gun	1903

In 1900, Fort Monroe established an Artillery Board, and in 1907, the name changed to the Coast Artillery Board.⁶⁵ In 1901, the artillery corps was for the first time separated into field and coastal units. The artillery school underwent reorganization in 1907 and became the Coastal Artillery School. Army development at Fort Monroe primarily consisted of residential construction between 1906 and 1912 and classroom buildings that were part of the Coastal Artillery School. The complex, constructed at Ingalls and Fenwick Road, included Building 161 (114-0002-0172), Building 133 (Murray Hall, 114-0002-0166) and Building 134 (Lewis Hall, 114-0002-0167).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945):

By the time of the First World War, many of the Endicott and Taft-era forts had become obsolete due to the increased range and accuracy of naval weaponry and the advent of aircraft. Today, only seven batteries remain visible and exist in varying states of disuse. In 1917, companies from Fort Monroe garrisoned Cape Henry, Fisherman's Island, and Fort Wool. Additional companies reported to Washington D.C. to act as service guards for the capital. Fort Monroe also mounted an anti-aircraft gun, and placed a submarine net between it and Fort Wool (the net remained until 1918).⁶⁶

Unlike the Civil War, during World War I, the Coast Artillery School did not cease operation, rather it evolved into the Coast Artillery Corps. Fort Monroe became one of two training centers for the Coast Artillery Corps, although after 1917 it became the sole training center. As a result, the number of officer candidates at Fort Monroe increased significantly during this period. The Coast Artillery Corps had an authorized strength of 70,721 and by early 1918 Fort Monroe was at its capacity.⁶⁷ On July 30, 1918, Fort Monroe established the Coast Artillery School Training Center. The center coordinated the Coast Artillery School training as well as the training of enlisted men at Fort Monroe and Camp Eustis. The Armistice on November 11, 1918, brought an immediate halt to all training at Fort Monroe.⁶⁸

The first Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) camp at Fort Monroe took place in 1919; camps continued until 1941. The training center remained in operation until 1923, at which point the Coast Artillery School resumed training. On July 1, 1924, the 12th Coast Artillery reorganized into the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, headquartered at Fort Monroe. Also headquartered at Fort Monroe were the 3rd Coast Artillery District, Coast Artillery School and Coast Artillery Board.⁶⁹

The time between the two world wars saw an increase in cooperation between the Coast Artillery and the Navy and Air Corps. During the Great Depression in the 1930s, additional land area was created by infilling the Mill Creek shoreline. In 1930, the Submarine Mine Depot moved from Fort Totten, New York, to Fort Monroe (Building 28, 114-0002-0140). Training at the Coast Artillery School shifted to focus more on anti-aircraft.⁷⁰ After the Economy Bill passed in 1933, approximately 60% of the staff of the Coast Artillery School were assigned to the Civil Conservation Corps (CCC), and approximately 201 were assigned from the garrison.⁷¹ Fort Monroe processed approximately 5,000 CCC enrollees in 1933 and 6,300 enrollees in 1934.⁷²

During World War II, Fort Monroe oversaw Hampton Roads, the inner minefield, and the anti-submarine net and gate. It also housed a number of support commands and programs. Fort Monroe established an Officer Candidate School in 1941 and although the Coast Artillery School continued training throughout the war, the Replacements and School Command absorbed the school in 1942. The Army Ground Forces incorporated the Coast Artillery Corps during the same year. Construction started on the Military Affiliated Radio Station (MARS) (Building 209, 114-0002-0179) on top of southeast bastion in 1943; additionally, Fort Monroe saw a light tank unit and members of the Women's Army Corps join the garrison.⁷³ In 1945, Fort Monroe was the processing center for reassignment of coast artillery and antiaircraft personnel returning from overseas into harbor defenses. Development in the area to the north of the outer work occurred during this

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period. Construction included temporary wooden barracks, mess halls, classrooms, and supply buildings. Mercury Boulevard was also constructed as a military highway between Fort Eustis in Newport News and Fort Monroe. After parts of Mill Creek were dredged and filled along the north end of Fort Monroe and parts of the peninsula between 1941 and 1943, an airfield was added to Fort Monroe.

The New Dominion (1946 – Present)

During the Cold War, Army activity at Fort Monroe transitioned to an administrative role. Construction of Wherry housing, intended to alleviate the housing shortage following World War II, started in 1953. The Wherry housing program was the first major privatized effort to provide housing needs for service men and women on U.S. military bases. In 1955, Fort Monroe became the headquarters for the Continental Army Command (CONARC) until its dissolution in 1973. In the Army reorganization of 1973, Fort Monroe was designated the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

Engineering

Fort Monroe is eligible for nomination under Criterion C as an example of seacoast defensive engineering in the United States between 1816 and 1867. The stone fort at Fort Monroe is one of the first and largest examples of a Third System Coastal Defense fortification, as well as one of the few with a wet moat. Construction of Fort Monroe started in 1819 and continued for close to two decades. The Third System is characterized by massive brick and stone construction that represented a shift in defensive fortification strategy focusing on a permanent, integrated, and organized defense system.⁷⁴

Coastal defenses were an early priority for the United States and went through three major construction periods: the First System (1794 to 1807), the Second System (1807 to 1812), and the Third System (1816 to 1867). The First System of Coastal Defenses was the nation's initial attempt to fortify coastal locations to protect American cities. These fortifications were either earthen, or wood and earth construction.⁷⁵ Second System defenses were more elaborate defenses than those in the First System. Many of these fortifications were masonry and some of the designs included the use of casemates and arched gunrooms. Notable examples of Second System forts include Fort McHenry in Baltimore and Castle Williams, located on Governor's Island in New York Harbor.⁷⁶

During the War of 1812, the invasion and subsequent burning of Washington D.C. exposed the inadequacies of the Second System. This embarrassment prompted Congress to allocate funding for the creation of a new seacoast defensive program that would be a more effective and coordinated system of protection. Unlike the previous two coastal defense systems, the Third System developed without a direct threat of war.

In 1816, President James Madison created the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and appointed Simon Bernard as the lead military engineer to design the fortifications for the Third System. It was under their direction that the Third System of seacoast defenses became the "most comprehensive, most uniform, and the most advanced the nation had yet to construct."⁷⁷ Bernard was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique and had designed several fortification systems in Europe. He served as an aide-de-camp to Napoleon during the Napoleonic Wars and settled in the United States after Napoleon's second abdication.⁷⁸ The Board of Engineers developed the goals for the Third System and conducted a study to determine what exactly was required. Their subsequent report identified a number of objectives that the new fort system would need to accomplish.⁷⁹

1. To close important harbors to an enemy.
2. Deprive the enemy of strong positions.
3. Protect key American cities from attack.
4. Prevent interior navigable waterways from an enemy naval blockade.
5. Protect key Naval bases.

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The Board's report concluded that all fortifications were vulnerable. Therefore, the goal became to design forts that could withstand a siege for at least 14 days, giving ample time to gather reinforcements. The report also prioritized construction of the recommended forts by grouping them into three different phases with the most crucial constructed during the first phase. Hampton Roads was one of three (the other two were Boston and Narragansett Bay) locations identified "as the main rendezvous for the fleet."⁸⁰ Due to its size and complexity, Fort Monroe required nearly two decades before being completed.⁸¹

The earliest forts constructed during the Third System, tended to be the largest and more similar in appearance to earlier fortifications. They were polygonal in shape and generally irregular with large bastions, such as can be seen with Fort Monroe. Designs of Third System fortifications built later, specifically after 1820, were smaller. This was in part due to the development of railroads making transport of relief troops and supplies quicker and thereby, reducing the need to prepare to withstand a long siege. These later forts were more regular in shape and symmetrical with the placement of tiers for casemates. Most designs for Third System forts were regular hexagons that could be truncated on the side facing land, as can be seen with Fort Pulaski in Georgia and Fort Sumter in South Carolina.⁸²

Several design elements, such as the casemates, found in Third System fortifications had been established and incorporated previously. Forts from the Second System of Coastal Fortifications had also contained casemates, such as Castle Williams on Governors Island, New York Harbor and Bernard incorporated these into the designs of the new forts, along with bastions and outer works. Casemates are vaulted brick structures formed by connecting networks of brick arches and viewed as bombproof. Early experiments with these structures date as far back as 1540.⁸³ The advantage of casemates is that firepower comes from inside the fort rather than atop, providing cover for both the gun and gun crew. Additionally, the casemates could be tiered, which increases the amount of possible firepower.⁸⁴ As was common with casemates, those at Fort Monroe also served as quarters and mess halls, or other administrative functions. The top of the casemates were generally covered with earth, this earthen area, known as the terreplein, contained the fort's ramparts.⁸⁵

Fort Monroe has additional features, which make it distinct from the other Third System fortifications. The magazines at Fort Monroe are in the flanks of the bastions and have an independent outer brick room. This provided additional protection to the magazines from enemy fire and lessened the risk of ignition by keeping the gun powder dry with air vents. Fort Monroe is the only fort of the Third System to have a bastion placed in the middle of one of its sided straight walls.⁸⁶ Bernard designed the Water Battery at Fort Monroe as a "casemated coverface," which stood in front of the southeast front of the fort. The design of the battery allowed for more guns and firepower than was normally possible for a regular casemate, which made the works valuable in defending the shipping lanes into Hampton Roads.⁸⁷ The Water Battery (Fort Monroe's was mostly torn down during the early 1900s) was a concept that Bernard used for one other fortification, Fort Warren in Boston Harbor.

Most of the forts constructed as part of the Third System are still extant today. Fort Monroe is unique among the Third System forts as the only example constructed as a model for an irregular large fortification. The fort, considered one of Simon Bernard's masterpieces for the Third System, was the location of his headquarters.⁸⁸ Between 1831 and 1834, Lieutenant Robert E. Lee of the Engineers oversaw the final construction of the moat, counterscarp and the Water Battery at Fort Monroe. During his time there it is reported that he "designed some buildings, wharves and fortifications," although which ones are unknown.⁸⁹

When originally designed, American military engineers had confidence in the capabilities of the Third System forts to repel enemy attacks. However, during the Civil War (1861 to 1865) the use of rifled artillery made such large masonry forts obsolete.⁹⁰ Fortification walls like those at Fort Sumter and Fort Pulaski were destroyed from artillery bombardment and the defenses of the Mississippi River failed to prevent a Union naval flotilla from capturing New Orleans. In 1867, all construction on Third System fortifications halted.

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A new system of coastal defenses did not appear until the last decade of the nineteenth century. The Endicott System engineered the construction of small concrete coastal batteries of breech-loading guns, many of which are at Third System sites.⁹¹ The Endicott Board's recommendations lead to a large-scale modernization program of harbor and coastal defenses in the United States. The Board supported the construction of well-dispersed, open top, reinforced concreted emplacements, protected by sloped earthworks. The fortifications constructed as part of this program were a radical departure from traditional masonry forts concealing massed batteries of cannon that had dominated harbor defense for most of the nineteenth century. Instead, these smaller batteries of up to four large caliber rifled guns were in well-constructed emplacements hidden behind earth-covered concrete parapets.

African American Ethnic Heritage:

The contraband decision made by General Benjamin Butler while in command at Fort Monroe in the spring of 1861 and its subsequent impact on African American ethnic heritage, makes Fort Monroe eligible for nomination under Criterion A. General Butler's actions and legal arguments concerning the classification of escaped slaves as contraband and their treatment set a precedent for federal policy prior to the Emancipation Proclamation. It is interesting to note that the first African Americans in the English Colonies arrived at Old Point Comfort in 1619, before continuing to the Jamestown Colony.

Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, slaves who attempted to escape bondage and seek protection with the Union armies found themselves returned to their owners. In March 1861, despite accepting eight runaways into the Union lines at Fort Pickens in Florida, the garrison commander turned them over to the city marshal of Pensacola to be returned to their masters.⁹² During the initial months of the war, the Lincoln administration defined its policy on slavery as non-interference with the institution of slavery where it existed.

Confederate commanders in the Tidewater regions organized a policy to impress all "able-bodied free black and slave men to construct fortifications."⁹³ Both slaves and slave owners objected to this practice. In the spring of 1861, three slaves who had been working on Confederate defenses escaped to Fort Monroe. Despite the demand to do so, General Butler refused to order the return of the three slaves. On May 24, 1861, he decreed that since slaves were property and not people, they could be considered contraband of war when used against the Union war effort.

As contraband, they were subject to confiscation by the Union Army. In so doing, General Butler became the first Union general to equate slave labor used against the Union war effort as contraband. Word spread rapidly among the slave community and by July 1861, over 900 escaped slaves were taking refuge at Fort Monroe.

Butler's actions were a departure from earlier precedents on the subject of returning slaves. However, given the state of rebellion he believed his actions were justifiable and practical. To justify his actions and explain his rationale Butler wrote letters to General-in-Chief Winfield Scott and Secretary of War Simeon Cameron. In his letter to Cameron, Butler explained that he took the slaves as he would any other contraband property used against the United States in war and that the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act only applied to the United States. Since the Confederate states had seceded from the Union and existed independently, they were not subject to the provisions of United States federal law. Butler stated that he had no objections to returning the slaves to their owners if they swore allegiance to the United States government. He further rationalized that while women and children who fled to Fort Monroe did not qualify as contraband, they were also not subject to return. Butler explained that slave owners who had fled further into Confederate territory for more security, but discarded their property, to include slaves, were not entitled to have it returned.

President Lincoln accepted Butler's rationale and ordered his other military commanders to enforce the contraband policy where military operations against the United States used captured or escaped slaves. In August 1861, Congress passed the first Confiscation Act, which allowed for the seizure of all property used in the support of Confederate forces. Property specified by the act included slaves used in support of the war effort. However, neither Butler's policy nor the Confiscation

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Act declared such slaves were free. The Confiscation Act nullified their masters' rights to their labors and provided the groundwork for all pre-emancipation actions up to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.⁹⁴

Architecture

Fort Monroe has an impressive collection of intact buildings and structures illustrating the evolution of Army construction from 1819 through 1960. Some of the earliest buildings inside the fort were constructed with Federal-style detailing, the most popular architectural style in the United States between 1780 and 1820. Nineteenth century designs represented at Fort Monroe include examples of the then popular styles of Gothic Revival (Buildings 166, 114-0002-0001 and 61, 114-0002-0037), Victorian (Building 55, 114-0002-0035), and Richardsonian Romanesque (Building 83, 114-0002-0155). Fort Monroe was an active coastal fortification throughout most of the nineteenth century and those buildings constructed prior to the Civil War are generally located inside the stone fort. After the Civil War when Fort Monroe, like other stone fortifications, became obsolete, construction increasingly took place outside of the fort walls. Fort Monroe is eligible for nomination under Criterion A because of its comprehensive collection of Army construction

The earliest, extant structure built on Old Point Comfort is the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse (114-0021). Constructed in 1802 with funds appropriated following the Revolutionary War, it is the second-oldest lighthouse on the Chesapeake.⁹⁵ Elzy Burroughs constructed the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse with hand-cut stone for the sum of \$5,000 dollars; it stands 54 feet high, and its light reaches approximately 14 miles out to sea.⁹⁶ During the War of 1812, British forces seized the Lighthouse and used it as an observation post prior to burning the city of Hampton on June 15, 1813.⁹⁷ Among the Lighthouse's keepers during the nineteenth century were two women, Amelia Dewess and Ellen M. Cropper; sometime around 1890 a Lighthouse Keeper's house (Building 60, 114-0002-0036) was built beside the Lighthouse.⁹⁸ The Lighthouse received several modernization projects. The first in 1901 connected the tower to a modern sewer line.⁹⁹ Around 1909 the light service switched from oil to electricity. The fog bell at Fort Calhoun was synchronized with the Lighthouse to sound in inclement weather in 1936.¹⁰⁰ In 1973, the light was automated, and in 1981, responsibility for Building 60 passed from the US Coast Guard to the Army.¹⁰¹ The Old Point Comfort Lighthouse was included on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

Of the nearly 150 buildings constructed before 1860, only 16 remain.¹⁰² These include Buildings 1, 2, 17, 18, 23, 27, 50, 166, the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse and the seven fronts on the stone fort. In addition to the stone fort and housing units, structures on post included stables, workshops and storage, the majority of which were temporary and are no longer extant. The first sets of military quarters built within the stone fort were Carroll Hall (demolished in 1900), the Tuileries (Building 17, 114-0002-0005 and Building 18, 114-0002-0019), Quarters 1 (114-0002-0004) and a set of temporary enlisted men's barracks (demolished in 1850). Quarters 1, a Federal Style building built in 1819, was completed before the fortification walls. It is the first permanent structure at Fort Monroe erected by the Army. The building served as quarters for engineer Col. (Brevet Brigadier General) Charles Gratiot and then as the office of the chief engineer in charge of construction. For many years, Quarters 1 was the largest residence and was home to the highest-ranking officer on post. In 1823, Buildings 17 (114-0002-0005) and 18 (114-0002-0019) were constructed. The Tuileries reflect the typical building trend seen at Fort Monroe in the permanent buildings up through 1860. Construction is rectangular and dominated by the use of red brick, slate, above-ground basements and porches running the length of piano nobile.¹⁰³

Construction increased considerably during the Antebellum Period (1830 to 1860). However, as with the buildings from the Early National Period (1790 to 1829) the majority have not survived to the present day. Those that remain include Buildings 50, 27 and 166. Building 50 (114-0002-0031), built in 1834, was originally a duplex but altered sometime after the Civil War to incorporate a separate single-family house to form a T-shaped building complex. An 1869 map shows the buildings still separate, while an 1884 map shows them attached. In 1855, an explosion at the armory destroyed the building and killed two men. Building 27 (114-0002-0138), built in 1860, replaced it. In 1857, the non-denominational "Church of the Centurion", known today as the Chapel of the Centurion (Building 166, 114-0002-0001) was constructed through funds primarily donated by Lieutenant Julian McAllister, the sole survivor of the arsenal accident. The Chapel of the Centurion retains local architectural significance for its design and fenestration. Standing as an example of an adapted

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Richard Upjohn rural Gothic style, the Chapel is an architectural model for the religious movement that took place during the mid-nineteenth century and subsequent ecclesiastical designs.

Following the Civil War, the Army instituted massive cuts in military spending and consequently there was little construction at Fort Monroe for nine years following the war. The oldest extant structures at Fort Monroe from the Reconstruction period (1866 to 1916) are the result of an Army building program which began nationwide in 1874. An objective of this new building program was to improve the living conditions at Army posts. It was during this period that the use of standardized quartermaster plans and the construction of duplexes as a form of Army housing developed.¹⁰⁴ Standardized building plans were cost-efficient and helped address the need for cheaper, more hygienic housing.¹⁰⁵ The Army experimented with duplexes to make larger units for officers but retain levels of privacy that were not sufficient in apartment units.¹⁰⁶

T-shaped duplexes were one of the most commonly constructed building plans.¹⁰⁷ The Quartermaster Corps no longer performed the actual construction and building design, but contracted civilian architects and builders. The Quartermaster Corps oversaw the work and approved all plans, which tended to be simplified versions of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and other popular styles of the day.¹⁰⁸ Of all the buildings constructed at Fort Monroe during the Reconstruction period, approximately 94 are extant.

Bethany Grashof has identified three distinct phases of US Army housing standardization; 1866 to 1890, 1890 to 1917, and 1917 to 1940.¹⁰⁹ Some of the more noteworthy buildings constructed during the first two phases include the following. The Sub-Tuileries (Building 16, 114-0002-0018 and Building 3, 114-0002-0016), constructed in 1875 are two-story, multi-family quarters with similar designs to Buildings 17 and 18. Today all four buildings have Colonial Revival porches which were added in 1908 and 1910.¹¹⁰ Building 15 (114-0002-0017) a duplex constructed in 1878 overlooking the parade ground, was based on a standardized design published in 1872 by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs.¹¹¹ Building 5 (114-0002-0129), the Old Main Barracks, was built in 1879 inside the stone fort. Buildings 19 (114-0002-0020), 14 (114-0002-0136) and 15 (114-0002-0017), built in 1880 and 1886, all have the same floor plan based off an experimental quartermaster standardized plan.¹¹² Building 19 is also one of the few extant single-family dwellings constructed during this period. Buildings 62 (114-0002-0038) and 63 (114-0002-0039), Victorian wood framed officer duplexes, were built in 1889. A third wood framed duplex beside them, also built in 1889, burned down in 1945 (archaeological Locus 14). Building 100 (Old Hundred, 114-0002-0161), an impressive three-story building designed by Architect Paul Pelz, was built in 1906. Paul Pelz also designed Buildings 101, 102 and 103 (114-0002-0043 to 0045), brick duplexes built in the Queen Anne style in 1906 along Ingalls Road. Pelz designed the Jefferson Building for the Library of Congress and other notable government buildings in Washington, D.C. Additional brick duplexes were built on Fenwick Road, Tidball Road, and Moat Walk.

Housing units were not the only new construction on post during this period. A brick firehouse (Building 24, 114-0002-0137) built in 1881 was erected near the Main Gate, and the post headquarters, Building 77 (114-0002-0152), was constructed in 1894. In 1898, the hospital (Building 82, 114-0002-0154) and the Post Office (Building 83, 114-0002-0155) were constructed. Building 83 is the only example of Romanesque Revival architecture at Fort Monroe.¹¹³ The Endicott Batteries at the post represent the continual evolution of technology and ideas concerned with coastal protection during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Army constructed 15 batteries at Fort Monroe, seven of which remain extant. The Endicott Batteries, named for Secretary of War William Crowninshield Endicott, became the primary system for coastal defenses between 1886 and 1917. William Endicott headed a joint Army and Navy commission known as the Board of Fortifications charged with the task of improving and modernizing coastal defenses.

Approximately 250 temporary buildings were constructed during World War I.¹¹⁴ In the years immediately following the War another period of fiscal cuts resulted in no permanent construction until 1927. Starting in 1927, a nationwide Army building program was initiated to upgrade living conditions for officers, enlisted men, and non-commissioned officers (NCOs). As part of this program, 22 Colonial Revival style buildings were constructed along Ingalls and Tidball Roads,

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Reeder Circle, McNair Drive, Pratt and Murray Streets (114-0002-0021 through 0030, 0032 through 0034, and 0088 through 0096). Building 33 (114-0002-0025) was also constructed as part of this program but located near the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse on Fenwick Road. Completed between 1930 and 1934, these units are in perpendicular clusters with driveways and garages behind the buildings. During this period, the Quartermaster Corps incorporated the use of regional styles for facilities in different areas of the country. Buildings at installations in the east reflect a Colonial Revival style, the style most represented at Fort Monroe.

During the Great Depression in the 1930s, additional development was undertaken with funding from the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), providing jobs to workers affected by the Depression. Hurricanes in August and September of 1933 caused millions of dollars in damages to buildings, artillery, equipment and a railroad trestle. This prompted more construction, which included a new sea wall (114-0002-0221) and additional NCO housing.

During World War II, the area to the north of the outer work was developed. Temporary wooden barracks, mess halls, classrooms, and supply buildings occupied this area. In 1943, construction of the Military Affiliated Radio Station (MARS) (Building 209, 114-0002-0179) on top of the southeast bastion started. The station was designed by the architecture firm of Beddow, Gerber, and Wharple, and is a rare example of the Bauhaus School of Modernism on the post.

By the mid twentieth century, Fort Monroe had assumed much of the appearance it has today. On March 5, 1949, Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska introduced a bill to provide for construction of family housing "on or around military installations." When passed, the Wherry Act allowed developers to lease land from the Army to build housing units. The Wherry Act also allowed developers to obtain low-interest loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. In return, developers agreed to construct and maintain the housing units and give rental priority to military families. The Wherry Act did not identify specific designs for the housing, but typically, the Wherry Housing units used standardized plans. The 264 Wherry projects initiated nationally produced 83,742 housing units. A number of problems developed with the housing under this plan. Complaints ranged from the units being too small for families to shoddy construction. Even with the amount of Wherry housing constructed, the housing need persisted in 1957. It was at this time that the Capehart program replaced the Wherry program to meet the military's housing needs.¹¹⁵

While residential housing is the most prevalent type of building resources at Fort Monroe other types of buildings also exist, including administrative offices, support buildings, garage, storage facilities, and a variety of structures and recreational amenities. Many historic buildings have been re-purposed from their original functions to support the Post's current mission of training and education. For example, the original Post Office (Building 83, 114-0002-0155), the Coast Artillery School classrooms (Buildings 133, 134, 138 and 161; 114-0002-0166, 0167, 0169 and 0172), and the Coast Artillery Board Building (Building 37, 114-0002-0141) are now used as administrative offices by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), while barracks such as Buildings 5 (114-0002-0129) and 10 (114-0002-0134) have also been converted to office use.

Modern construction has included non-historic commercial buildings, such as the Butler Buildings northeast of the stone fort. These are modular, prefabricated constructions designed by Butler Manufacturing Company and built during the mid 2000s. However, these commercial buildings are primarily on lots outside of the moat and in general, the massing, material, and scale of these non-historic buildings on post are consistent with that of their historic neighbors. This consistency creates a cohesive district reflective of United States Army technological and engineering trends as well as buildings trends from circa 1819 to the present. Fort Monroe was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960 and included on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. Since then the primary construction activities have been maintenance of the buildings and structures and the continued development of the utility infrastructure. Modern construction has occurred north of the fort on modern man-made land. New construction within this area includes the current Post Exchange (Building 210, 114-0002-0279), Old Point National Bank (114-0002-0288), Building 221 (114-0002-0280), Building 201 (114-0002-0278), and Buildings 259 through 264 (114-0002-0251 to 0256).

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The historic district contains 194 contributing resources and 90 non-contributing resources located within 565 acres at Old Point Comfort. While the number of non-contributing resources within the district is relatively large, many of these constitute smaller buildings and structures that are ancillary or supporting in nature, having only a minor effect on the overall integrity of the historic district. The extant buildings and structures at Fort Monroe, from the fortification itself, the Endicott Batteries, the standardized designs of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings, the highly styled popular designs from the late nineteenth century, and the collection of Wherry housing exhibit one of the most comprehensive collections of Army construction spanning many different periods. Of facilities administered by the Army, only the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Carlisle Barracks are older than Fort Monroe.

Landscape and Setting

The Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) documented a landscape survey of Fort Monroe in a June 2010 report. The report identifies eight resources at Fort Monroe containing historic landscapes, making the property eligible for nomination under Criterion C. These areas include the Stone Fort area, the Coastal Artillery School and yard area, Ingalls Road area, the Waterfront, the Batteries, the Interwar/World War II housing area, the Training and Recreation area, and the Cold War housing area.

CERL's report provides an interesting perspective on how certain historic landscapes have been affected by continued development as the Army's use of the site has evolved over time. Several historic landscapes share geographical boundaries with later development and others are distinctly separated from such areas. The latter is certainly true for the Stone Fort area and the residential housing along Ingalls Road, which the CERL report identifies as having strong integrity.

The Coastal Artillery School area and the Cold War housing area were identified as having good integrity, even though the construction and demolition activities had altered the landscape over time. The Waterfront, Training and Recreation area and location of the Batteries display significant changes to the historic landscapes they encompass. Changes to these areas have mostly occurred as a result of redevelopment to satisfy the evolving needs of the Army. Thus, while the integrity of certain landscapes may have diminished, the changes that have occurred during the period of significance represent the evolution of the overall historic Army property. Under this condition, historic-period changes do not necessarily diminish the overall integrity of that property. Buildings constructed after the period of significance do, however, impact the integrity of the landscape. Although all these areas have non-contributing resources, changes to the Waterfront, Training and Recreation area, and the location of the batteries have been the result of historic evolution of the property more so than encroachment by modern construction.¹¹⁶

Social History

Fort Monroe is eligible for nomination under Criterion A for its association with the social history of Old Point Comfort. The very first resort to be established in this area was probably in Buckroe, a small town approximately three miles to the northeast of Fort Monroe, by Lord Delaware governor of the colony from 1610 through 1611. The resort was established to assist in acclimating colonists before continuing to Jamestown, making it "the first quarantine and health resort established in America."¹¹⁷ It was during the second half of the nineteenth century, however, that the tourist industry started to develop on Old Point Comfort. Steamboats and railways had made the area increasingly accessible and in 1821 the first hotel at Old Point Comfort was built. Additional hotels were subsequently built over the next century, of which only one, the Chamberlin, still stands. The tourist industry also resulted in the construction of tobacco and souvenir shops, newsstands, and restaurants along Ingalls Road north of the hotels. Photographs and lithographs of the Chesapeake waterfront in the area during the late nineteenth century near the present day Chamberlin Hotel depict a vibrant vacation destination complete with large, ornate hotels, a promenade, sandy beaches, and many people.

The Hygeia Hotel, nicknamed the "Great Southern Resort," was one of three hotels to be built on Old Point Comfort. The second owner, Marshall Parks, is credited with naming the hotel the Hygeia, after the Greek goddess of health and with

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promoting the hotel “as a health spa for Southern aristocracy.”¹¹⁸ The first Hygeia was built in 1821 and occupied an area south of the Main Gate, the site of the present Building 171 (114-0002-0174), to just north of Building 138 (114-0002-0169).¹¹⁹ Initially the hotel served the construction workers building the stone fort (at the time of construction the stone fort was only about one-third complete) but it quickly became the main social center for the fort, serving both officers and visitors.¹²⁰

In 1843, the building which became the Sherwood Inn was built. Located across Ingalls Road from the first Hygeia Hotel it originally served as a cottage for the former post doctor, who had retired to become a post sutler.¹²¹ For a time it operated as an eating house. The close proximity of the Hygeia to the stone fort caused distractions and embarrassment with the military. Due to terms from the lease agreement and orders from the Secretary of War, the Hygeia was demolished in 1862.¹²² However, in 1863 Caleb Willard was granted permission to build a “small one-story restaurant, or eating house, which became known as the Hygeia Dining Saloon” in the area of the Baltimore Wharf.¹²³

In 1867 Mrs. S.F. Easton purchased the Sherwood Inn (it had changed hands several times prior to this) and retained ownership for over 20 years, running it as a boarding house while gradually enlarging the building. In 1868, the new owner of the Hygeia, Henry Clark, received permission to ‘enlarge the said hotel’ and by 1881, the hotel occupied the beach between the Wharf and southwest bastion and could accommodate over 1,000 guests.¹²⁴ The Hygeia was one of the first hotels to enclose its verandas in glass to become a year-round resort. It also offered a variety of baths including Turkish, Russian and magnetic.¹²⁵ The Hygeia Hotel was a popular destination for President John Tyler and Secretary of State Henry Clay.

By 1889, the Sherwood Inn could accommodate 175 people, but in 1896 a fire destroyed the upper three floors.¹²⁶ Also in 1896, the first Chamberlin Hotel opened. Located across the road from the second Hygeia Hotel, this new hotel not only continued to entice the Southerners in summer but also Northern aristocrats in the winter.¹²⁷ The Chamberlin featured electric lighting and rooms with private baths. This original construction was designed by Paul Pelz and John Smithmeyer. Electrical service and a sewage system arrived in 1890 and 1896 respectively. In 1902, the Hygeia was demolished after being acquired by the same owners who ran the rival Chamberlin Hotel.¹²⁸ In 1907, many gathered at the Chamberlin to view the departure of the Great White Fleet, a celebration attended by President Teddy Roosevelt. During World War I, the Army obtained ownership of the Sherwood Inn and used the building as an officers’ quarters and mess.

The Chamberlin was completely destroyed by an accidental fire, which originated in the laundry room, in 1920.¹²⁹ By 1928, the second Chamberlin Hotel, designed by Marcellus Wright, was completed and offered an array of amenities including an indoor saltwater pool. In 1933, the Sherwood Inn was demolished after the completion of Randolph Hall (Building 87, 114-0002-0159).¹³⁰ The U.S. Navy took over the Chamberlin and used it to house commissioned officers from all service branches in 1942.¹³¹ The Chamberlin Hotel (114-0114), now an independent senior living community, remains an enduring landmark that is representative of Old Point Comfort’s long history as a resort destination.

The steamships and railroads were instrumental in the development of Old Point Comfort into a recreational/tourist destination. The Baltimore Steam Packet Company, commonly known as The Old Bay Line, operated steamships between Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. The company started operation in 1840 and continued through 1962.¹³² The steamships arrived and departed from the Baltimore Wharf located between the second Hygeia and Chamberlin hotels. In 1961, the Baltimore Wharf was removed.¹³³

Other types of transportation became available by the late nineteenth century. In the 1890s, a streetcar line was constructed from Newport News (approximately 10 miles from the fort). Streetcar tracks extended from Phoebus down Frank Lane to Ingalls Road terminating at the Baltimore Wharf. After finishing the track to Newport News in 1881, the C&O Railroad provided transportation for the guests of the Hygeia Hotel. Rail service to Fort Monroe ended in 1939; however, the transportation pathways remain in use by pedestrians and vehicles around the Fort.

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Archaeology

The entire property of Fort Monroe is classified as one archaeological site, 44HT0027, which encompasses 21 identified loci. These 21 loci have date ranges which fall into three groups: those within the Period of Significance, of which there are 18; those with both historic and prehistoric contexts, of which there are two; and those with only a prehistoric context, of which there is one. In total 12 of the 21 loci are considered to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP and of these 12, only one has a prehistoric context. Individually NRHP-eligible loci include 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18a and 18b, and 19. Of these, only locus 11 has a prehistoric context; the other NRHP-eligible loci have historic contexts within the period of significance. Loci 1, 2, 8, 14, 15, 18c, and part of 20 are not individually eligible for the NRHP. Loci 1, 2, 14, 15, and 18c have historic contexts within the period of significance, while Loci 8 and 20 have both prehistoric and historic (within the period of significance) contexts. These discrete archaeological loci have the potential to contribute to Fort Monroe because of their information potential for understanding military life at the fort during the nineteenth century and how the land was adapted for use. Loci 7, 13, 17, and 21 all have historic contexts but have not been evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility, and the prehistoric part of locus 20 also has not been individually evaluated. There is some prehistoric archaeological evidence and some historic archaeological evidence which predates the period of significance. This information is important and will be discussed briefly, however, the evidence is inconclusive and further investigations in these areas are needed to determine their level of contribution to the historic district.

Archaeological studies have been conducted at Old Point Comfort by John Milner and Associates (1999), Thunderbird Archaeological Associates (2000 and 2003), and Panamerican Consultants (2004). Through these studies it has been determined loci 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18 (areas a and b) and 19 fall within the period of significance and are individually eligible for NRHP listing. Historic period artifacts have all dated from the present Army occupation beginning in the early nineteenth century.

****BEGIN REDACTION****

Locus 3 is at the intersection of Fenwick and Ingalls Roads, and includes the area around the east and south sides of Building 83 (114-0002-0155). Building 83 was built in 1898 and served as the Post Office until the 1990s.¹³⁴ This building was constructed as part of the nationwide building program on Army installations starting in 1874. Maps dating to 1869 show a variety of buildings in the area associated with an ordnance yard and shops and a quartermaster's coal and wood yards.¹³⁵ A shovel test survey by Milner and Associates, "encountered a brick and stone feature near the corner of Ingalls and Fenwick Roads."¹³⁶ The shovel test was expanded to expose a brick and stone foundation approximately 0.6 feet below the surface with a north-south orientation.¹³⁷ Creamware ceramics were recovered during the investigation, indicating the potential for early deposits.¹³⁸ A ground penetrating radar survey done by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. in 2005 suggested the presence of a linear feature characteristic of a brick foundation, 11 to 15 feet north of the sidewalk adjacent to Fenwick road.¹³⁹ The presence of this was confirmed through excavation, although it is uncertain whether this brick foundation was the same as that uncovered in the Milner study.¹⁴⁰ Another feature consisting of building rubble was uncovered by Panamerican. The Panamerican study suggests a timeframe of circa 1869 for both features, although the artifact assemblage covers the late 1700s through the 1900s.¹⁴¹ Both the Milner and the Panamerican reports indicate a guardhouse and convict quarters were in the area of locus 3. This is confirmed by maps and military records which state the convict house was in use from 1827 to 1829, prior to which it was called a "Lime House."¹⁴²

Locus 4 covers the area east of the East Gate along Fenwick Road across from the moat and includes the remains of the Water Battery. Completed in 1823, the Water Battery was part of the original design for Fort Monroe and the oldest gun emplacement outside the moat.¹⁴³ Water batteries like the one at Fort Monroe were designed for the exterior of the fort walls and sit just above water level to provide fire at the hulls of ships.¹⁴⁴ At Fort Monroe, the Water Battery was casemated and originally housed 40 guns. Initially these were 7-inch guns that could fire 42-pound projectiles; they were replaced in the 1860s with 10-inch guns that could fire 125 pound projectiles.¹⁴⁵ In the early nineteenth century almost the entire Water Battery was demolished; only the remnants of the powder magazine are visible today. Buildings were erected on the site in the 1930s, which have since been removed, and today the area is a green space.¹⁴⁶ Testing by Milner and Associates encountered cut stone approximately 1.2 feet below the ground surface north of the East Gate Road.

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Subsequent auger tests confirm the feature continues north and south of the shovel test, also at a depth of 1.2 feet. Milner concludes "that the cut stone is part of the seaward facing foundation of the water battery."¹⁴⁷ Testing to the south of the East Gate Road also encountered several architectural features associated with the Water Battery.¹⁴⁸ A shovel test pit revealed "an articulated mortared cut-stone" which has been interpreted as "either a remnant of the seaward foundation wall or the foundation of an interior support wall."¹⁴⁹ Two test units exposed brickwork beneath the floor of the casemate, and a third exposed the floor of a gun emplacement and a portion of the seaward wall.¹⁵⁰ Milner's study indicates a large amount of the feature has survived demolition.

Locus 5 is part of the original outer works that ran along the northwest side of the stone fort, opposite the moat. When first constructed the outer work ran from the powder room of the Water Battery all the way to Mill Creek, today only about 700 feet of the outer work, closest to the Water Battery, is extant. The outer work was part of the original defensive design to protect the area of the fort which could be approached by land; it "consisted of a covered way, a redan and a redoubt with a water-filled ditch in front of the earthworks."¹⁵¹ The outer works can be seen in detail on maps as early as 1818.¹⁵² In 1996 a single test unit was excavated along the wall. While excavation suggests that the outer works has not changed significantly since it was constructed, it did uncover the original infantry banquette.¹⁵³

Locus 6 is within the stone fort in the shared yard between Buildings 155 and 156 (114-0002-0083 and 0084). Both buildings were constructed as NCO family housing in 1911 as part of the construction campaign at Fort Monroe which occurred between 1906 and 1912. Historic maps of Fort Monroe show nothing in the area until 1827 with the appearance of two buildings associated with the ordnance department.¹⁵⁴ More ordnance buildings follow in subsequent years until about 1886, where maps of Fort Monroe show officers quarters in the area.¹⁵⁵ In 1904 maps shows an engineer storehouse and officer's quarters and by 1938, Buildings 155 and 156 are depicted on area maps.¹⁵⁶ During excavations in 1996 un-mortared brick paving was encountered 2.5 feet below the surface along with intact archaeological strata.¹⁵⁷ Artifacts recovered from the upper-most strata such as ironstone and a center-fire cartridge suggests a post-1887 date, while gun flint found in the lower strata suggests a time frame that pre-dates the Civil War.¹⁵⁸ Two possible interpretations were offered by Milner and Associates. One, the brick feature is associated with ordnance buildings from the 1820s, and the rubble visible in the upper strata represents the destruction of the building and the ground surface from the later quarters is visible one foot below the current ground surface. Two, the brick feature is associated with the later quarters with the underlying strata being associated with the 1820s ordnance buildings.¹⁵⁹ Excavations in 2000 by Thunderbird also uncovered intact brick features which "appear to represent foundation walls which are underlain by a brick rubble floor."¹⁶⁰ Results of this excavation suggest the rubble may be associated with the buildings which appear in late 1820s, while the overlying foundation may be associated with the officer's quarters which were constructed in the late 1800s.¹⁶¹

Locus 9 is within the stone fort in the yard east of Building 128 (114-0002-0062), directly across from Casemate 22. Building 128 was constructed as officer family housing in 1909 as part of the building campaign at Fort Monroe from 1906 to 1912. Historic maps show no buildings in the same location as Building 128 prior to its construction.¹⁶² However, Building 50 (114-0002-0031), which is to the east of the locus, was constructed in 1834. Phase I testing in 1996 by Milner and Associates revealed intact archaeological strata and uncovered a stone feature which was expanded to reveal a brick foundation approximately 1.7 feet below the surface resting on a large granite footer.¹⁶³ All datable artifacts from these test units could be placed between the 1820s and 1830s, with the exception of a single fragment of Bristol glazed stoneware.¹⁶⁴ The majority of ceramics recovered were pearlware (64%) and creamware (25%), which supports the 1820s to 1830s timeframe. A possible builder's trench and a circular feature, suggestive of a post hole, could be seen in the stratigraphy, although neither could be investigated at the time.¹⁶⁵ The large percentage of artifacts near the surface suggests a historic yard deposit, possibly a trash midden.¹⁶⁶ No ceramics were found in adjacent shovel test pits, suggesting a different temporal association.¹⁶⁷ Phase II testing in 2005 by Panamerican Consultants also uncovered the brick and stone foundation. Again, pearlware and creamware ceramics dominated the assemblage, supporting a late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century timeframe.¹⁶⁸ Late nineteenth century artifacts were also recovered, including whitewares, bottle glass and a coin.¹⁶⁹ The Panamerican study hypothesizes that the feature is associated with a residence or quarters that existed around the turn of the nineteenth century but was no longer standing by 1834.¹⁷⁰ Neither

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study could find evidence of this structure in available historic records or maps, suggesting either inaccurate maps (although there is no evidence of this) or the structure was never mapped, thus supporting the early building theory.

Locus 10 includes the ramparts of Fort Monroe; however the focus during Phase I testing in 1996 was on a section of the terreplein between partially buried gun emplacements at the Jefferson Davis Memorial Arch.¹⁷¹ Excavation revealed the gun emplacements were partially buried and associated with the post-Civil War defensive upgrades. The excavation also revealed a brick footer beneath the wall and partially exposed two gun traverses. The stratigraphy at the traverses suggests their construction destroyed those deposits from the original construction. A builder's trench associated with the construction of the gun traverses was uncovered. Also seen in the stratigraphy is the construction of the infantry banquette; in other places along the ramparts the infantry banquette is visible on the surface. Construction fill from the original construction is visible; artifacts from these strata include creamware and pearlware.¹⁷² The results of the testing in 1996 provided information on the original defensive construction at Fort Monroe and how it was altered to remain a viable defensive structure over time.

Locus 12 is in the yard area behind Buildings 16, 17 and 18 (114-0002-0018, 0005, and 0019), facing the Parade Ground. Buildings 17 and 18 were constructed in 1823 and are some of the oldest officer's quarters at Fort Monroe. Building 16 was built in 1875 as part of the nation-wide building program which occurred on Army bases after the Civil War. An 1823 map shows two "unfinished quarters" in the area of Buildings 17 and 18, and by 1824 the buildings can be clearly seen along with several smaller ancillary buildings.¹⁷³ Outbuildings behind all three buildings can be seen on maps as late as 1904 but by 1906 they are absent.¹⁷⁴ In 1977 bricks were encountered during a construction project, although the documentation was incomplete.¹⁷⁵ During testing in 1996, Milner and Associates did uncover discontinuous brick paving 1.8 feet below the surface in the back yard of Building 18, possibly the remains of a brick floor.¹⁷⁶ Further excavation also revealed a refuse pit. The stratigraphy of the test unit shows a fill layer over destruction debris and the refuse layer which caps the brick paving.¹⁷⁷ Artifacts were absent from the first two layers, while artifacts from the brick paving and refuse pit appear to date from the 1820s to the 1840s. Artifacts from these layers include nails, whiteware, porcelain and pearlware, although ironstone is absent.¹⁷⁸ Additional refuse was discovered beneath the brick paving and a lime layer in-between the refuse layers. This suggests an organic layer and lime was commonly used with privies; however, the presence of a privy cannot be substantiated through historic records at this time.¹⁷⁹ Artifacts from the refuse layer below the brick paving suggest a period between the 1820s and 1830s.¹⁸⁰ While features were not uncovered anywhere else in the locus, a yard deposit does appear to be intact.¹⁸¹

Locus 16 is the yard area behind Building 119 (114-0002-0054), the commanding General's quarters. Building 119 was constructed in 1907 and stands as one of the most impressive quarters at Fort Monroe. Historic maps as early as 1824 show buildings in the general vicinity of current location of Building 119.¹⁸² Testing revealed buried ground deposits that demonstrate the complex history of this area of the fort.¹⁸³ Multiple activity and occupation zones were found in this locus. Artifacts recovered from the southern part appear to be contemporaneous with the initial construction period of the fort; these include an Artillery Corps button dating to 1814 to 1821.¹⁸⁴ Heavy artifact and bone (non-human) concentrations were found in the northern portion of the locus, suggesting an association with the convict house that housed labors working on the final construction of the fort and the later occupants in the area associated with military housing. Some of the recovered artifacts included children's toys.¹⁸⁵ The convict house can be seen labeled on maps dating to 1826, as well as temporary housing units.¹⁸⁶ By 1842 the convict/lime house is replaced by engineer quarters.¹⁸⁷ Investigations by Thunderbird in 2000 support much of what was found in 1996. In addition to the buried ground surface and domestic refuse, investigations in 2000 showed evidence of post molds and pits.¹⁸⁸

Locus 18 "includes three discontinuous areas between the south side of the parade ground and Buildings 50, 127, 128 and 157" (114-0002-0031, 0061, 0062 and 0085).¹⁸⁹ Building 50 was constructed in 1834 and is one of the oldest quarters at Fort Monroe. Buildings 127 and 128 were constructed in 1909 and Building 157 was constructed in 1911; all three were constructed as part of the construction boom at Fort Monroe between the years 1906 and 1912. Historic maps from the 1820s show buildings in the present location of all four quarters. Maps dating to 1880 and 1886 show Building 50 as well

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as two buildings in the present location of Building 127.¹⁹⁰ By 1901 these buildings are gone and by 1906 both Buildings 127 and 128 are visible on historic maps.¹⁹¹ Testing in 1996 showed a buried ground surface that did not appear to be continuous. The upper layers have been interpreted as dating to the twentieth century, while the lower layers correspond to the nineteenth century.¹⁹² Artifacts recovered include a bottle glass, architectural materials and a variety of ceramics, such as creamware, pearlware, stoneware, ironstone, porcelain and whiteware.¹⁹³ The study by Milner and Associates hypothesizes that once the fort was garrisoned domestic refuse being deposited within the stone fort was minimized. This suggests the fill layers correspond to the 1820s and 1830s.¹⁹⁴ During the Phase II investigations by Thunderbird Consultants the locus was subdivided into 18a, 18b and 18c. Locus 18a is to the north and west of Building 157, 18b is north of Building 128 and northwest of Building 50 extending to the Parade Ground, and 18c extends to the northwest from the northeast corner of Building 50 through the yard at Building 127 and abuts Locus 8.¹⁹⁵ Excavations by Thunderbird confirmed the buried ground surface observed during the 1996 testing in both Locus 18a and 18b. This fill layer corresponds to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Artifacts from Locus 18a include ceramics, pipes, bottles, bones (non-human), nails and window glass, and a pit feature. Artifacts from Locus 18b were substantially less. Excavations in 18c did not reveal the buried ground surface; therefore, Locus 18a and 18b are considered individually eligible for nomination to the NRHP but 18c is not.

Locus 19 is in the yard area between Buildings 14 and 15 (114-0002-0136 and 0017). Both buildings were constructed as officer's quarters, with Building 14 being built in 1880 and Building 15 being built in 1878. These buildings were constructed as part of the nation-wide building campaign which took place on Army installations starting in 1874. Detailed maps dating to the 1820s show temporary buildings in the general area, but they appear to be gone by the 1830s.¹⁹⁶ Both buildings can be seen clearly on maps by 1887.¹⁹⁷ Phase I testing revealed a buried ground surface approximately 1.5 feet below the present surface.¹⁹⁸ Recovered ceramics include pearlware, whiteware and ironstone.¹⁹⁹ The stratigraphy from a test unit behind Building 15 revealed a modern deposit over a late nineteenth century deposit. Numerous artifacts, including pearlware and whiteware, were recovered from the nineteenth century deposit, as well as a large number of bones (non-human).²⁰⁰ Testing by Thunderbird in 2000 uncovered a granite and mortar surface, suggesting a foundation wall.²⁰¹ A possible barrel privy was revealed starting at approximately 3.3 feet below the surface and appears to correlate with the early nineteenth century.

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All of the contributing loci represent known archaeological potential and can be tied to the thematic contexts established by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) that are used to "define, understand, and interpret historic resources."²⁰² Loci 4, 5, and 10 represent Military/Defense and Technology/Engineering Themes, as these elements are defensive and structural characteristics of Third System fortifications. Archaeological evidence has shown all have been altered since their original construction, demonstrating the effort to integrate new defensive technologies and keep Fort Monroe a viable defensive network. Further work would answer questions about the engineering technology available and construction methodology used at Fort Monroe, as well as the defensive designs and philosophies characteristic of Third Systems. Additionally, questions about how Third Systems were adapted over time to accommodate changing military technology and defensive philosophies could also be explored. This information could be of use to not only understand Fort Monroe further, but also Third System fortifications in general.

Loci 3, 6, 9, 12, 16, 18a, 18b and 19 reflect the day-to-day operation of the fort. These loci represent Domestic, Landscape, and Settlement Patterns Themes. In addition to the current historic structures in these locations, archaeological investigations have shown evidence for earlier buildings, demonstrating that the land has been altered and reused overtime. Documentary evidence cannot identify all of these buildings, suggesting they were either earlier than any of the surviving historic documents or these documents have been lost. Several of the layers at the various loci have dates which appear to correspond with the initial years of Fort Monroe or possibly earlier. The potential for buildings being contemporary to the construction of Fort Monroe or earlier, presents an opportunity to retrieve information that has been lost, as well as answer questions on the planning and settlement of Fort Monroe. The remnants of buildings which can be identified through documentary evidence are quarters or support buildings. These can answer questions about the

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domestic lives of those who lived and worked at Fort Monroe, as well as how support buildings supported the military mission.

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Milner's study discovered Late Woodland (A.D. 900 to 1600) and Contact period (A.D. 1600 to 1800) flakes and ceramic sherds from several of the loci at Fort Monroe. Locus 11 is considered to be individually NRHP eligible. It is located in the front yards of Buildings 16, 17 and 18 (114-0002-0018, 0005, and 0019), facing the Casemate Museum. Buildings 17 and 18 were constructed in 1823 and are some of the oldest officer's quarters at Fort Monroe. Building 16 was built in 1875 as part of the nationwide building program which occurred on Army bases after the Civil War. Testing in 1996 showed intact prehistoric strata, along with an overlaying mix of prehistoric and historic strata.²⁰³ Artifacts include shell tempered pottery, a pipe bowl fragment, a chert secondary flake, quartz and sherds of Roanoke Simple Stamped ware.²⁰⁴ Excavation showed "the distribution of prehistoric artifacts closely follows a series of sand dunes shown on an 1818 map."²⁰⁵ The presence of ceramics suggests that Old Point Comfort was of some importance to the Native populations at least during the Late Woodland and Contact periods. It has been theorized that the vessels were used for food processing. At the time of European contact the area was predominantly occupied or visited by coastal plains Native American tribes, such as the Kecoughtan whose main community lay some two miles northwest of Fort Monroe, in Hampton. Archaeological evidence suggests that temporary resource procurement of local fish, shellfish, and water fowl drew Native peoples to this site, while the lack of a stable fresh water supply probably precluded any large, permanent settlements.

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No definitive remains have been discovered from the earlier fortified occupations associated with the colonial era forts located at Old Point Comfort. Thunderbird discovered an early wall predating the Lighthouse (114-0021), which was built in 1802, suggesting a possible connection of this feature with Fort George. Thunderbird recommended additional study of this area to determine for certain if the feature is associated with Fort George. However, as with prehistoric deposits, there is potential for additional historic period discovery under areas of deep fill.

Significant People

Fort Monroe is eligible for nomination under Criterion B for being associated with the lives of several important figures in American history, particularly, Robert E. Lee, General Benjamin Butler and Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Between the years 1831 and 1834, Robert E. Lee was a Second Lieutenant of Engineers assigned to Fort Monroe. Lee had graduated from West Point in 1829 as a Brevet Second Lieutenant and in August of 1829 was ordered to report to Cockspur Island in the Savannah River.²⁰⁶ There he was to assist Major Sammual Babcock in preparation for construction of what would be Fort Pulaski. In early 1831 Lee was assigned to Fort Monroe, where he was to assist Captain Andrew Talcott in the construction of the outer works and moat, as well as the construction of Fort Wool.²⁰⁷ Also under Lee's direction, the moat was fully excavated and the counterscarp, scarp and Water Battery were all completed.²⁰⁸

On June 30, 1831, Robert E. Lee married Mary Anne Randolph Custis. They returned to Fort Monroe and occupied the two rooms which formed a wing of the west side of Building 17 (114-0002-0005). The building was also occupied by Lieutenant Lee's immediate superior, Captain Andrew Talcott.²⁰⁹ In the summer of 1832, Mary and Robert Lee took over the top floor in the Engineer Corps half of Building 17, with the Talcotts residing in the apartment beneath them.²¹⁰ On September 16, 1832, Mary Lee gave birth to their first child, George Washington Custis Lee, at Fort Monroe. A Fort Monroe Report of Quarters for July 1834 states, "the west half of this building is in possession of the Engineers Department and occupied by Captain Talcott and 2d Lieut. Robert Lee."²¹¹

Work at Fort Monroe kept Lee fairly busy. It is reported that Lee designed some buildings at Fort Monroe (although which ones are unknown and are not likely to still be standing), wharves, fortifications, prepared reports, kept accounts, and contracted for labor and materials.²¹² Lee also dealt with a cholera outbreak which complicated work efforts in 1832 and several storms which also hindered progress.²¹³ Emory Thomas, in his biography of Lee, emphasizes that while at Fort

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Monroe Lee witnessed garrison life at peacetime, which presented challenges in keeping the men out of trouble and that he became “disillusioned by the behavior of many of his fellow officers.”²¹⁴

The time at Fort Monroe was also marked by conflict between the Engineering and Artillery departments. In the summer of 1833 Lee intervened on what was known as “the great Fort Monroe sand skirmish of 1833.”²¹⁵ At the heart of the issue was access to the sand on the beach near the wharf that both the Engineers and Artillery used. Several scuffles ensued and while there was no actual violence, threats were made. Formal charges were filed against Ebenezer Shaw, the overseer for the Engineers, with request for a court-martial. Lee, his supervisor, argued that since Shaw was a civilian in the employ of the Engineers, he could not be held to military law. This judgment was upheld with punishment being deferred to his superior.²¹⁶ Then, in July of 1834 the War Department ordered changes at Fort Monroe. The Artillery would finish construction and only one Engineer Officer would remain to live at and finish work at Fort Wool. Lee was required to transfer all Fort Monroe property to the Quartermaster and could not employ laborers due to the lack of access to Fort Monroe facilities.²¹⁷

In November of 1834, Lee left Fort Monroe and reported for duty in Washington, D.C. as an assistant to the Chief of the Engineer Department.²¹⁸ Today Building 17 is known as “Lee’s Quarters.” According to Emory Thomas in Robert E. Lee: A Biography, Lee’s time at Fort Monroe “was a professional success of sorts; he proved that he could manage a quasi-independent project, and his superiors in the Engineer Corps appreciated his efficiency and dependability.”²¹⁹

In May of 1861, General Butler was assigned to Fort Monroe. He had started his career practicing law in Lowell, Massachusetts after passing the bar in 1840, the same year he joined the state militia.²²⁰ Butler served as a state representative in 1853 and was a one-term state senator in 1859. In 1855 he was elected to Brigadier General and after the attack on Fort Sumter, offered his services to the Union.²²¹ During the Civil War, General Butler was primarily a military administrator, serving as the commander of Fort Monroe in 1861 and military governor of New Orleans in 1862. While he did command some military operations, his record is unimpressive.

While at Fort Monroe, General Butler made what is perhaps his greatest contribution to Civil War and American history, the contraband decision. Three escaped slaves who had been working on Confederate defensive lines escaped and sought refuge at Fort Monroe; their return was demanded. On May 23rd, Butler refused, stating that if slaves were being used against the Union they could be captured and considered contraband of war. Butler was the first to equate slave labor being used against the Union as contraband of war. His argument was further strengthened by noting that the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 only applied to those areas within the United States. Since the Confederacy had declared their territory independent of the United States, these laws did not apply in Confederate states. However, slaves could be returned if allegiance to the United States was sworn by their owners. His actions and legal arguments preceded any policy on the matter of limiting the rights of slaveholders and emancipation policy in general enacted by either the president or Congress. Butler’s legal arguments became the basis of the Contraband policy adopted by President Lincoln and the War Department for all theaters of combat.

Unfortunately not long after this, General Butler suffered a major embarrassment with the Battle of Big Bethel. The Battle of Big Bethel, possibly the first land battle of the Civil War (depending on the point of view, the Battle of Philippi or the Battle of Bull Run are considered to be the first), was launched from Fort Monroe with General Butler commanding.²²² By accident the Union troops fired on one another, not only giving away their position but also the element of surprise. The Union was outnumbered and in chaos with high casualties. The incident was humiliating for the Union and Butler later stated that the fallout from this nearly prevented him from receiving his Senate confirmation.²²³

In 1862, Butler became the military governor of New Orleans. There he received notoriety and the nickname “Beast” because of his strict enforcement of regulations that were unpopular in the south: confiscation of property, and capital sentences for disloyalty to the United States. In May of 1864, he failed to carry out his part in Grant’s plan for capturing Lee’s army prior to the Petersburg Campaign by getting bottlenecked at his own defenses. An inferior advancing

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Confederate line (the soldiers were inexperienced and had half the manpower as Butler) was able to keep Butler and his troops from advancing past his own defenses at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia. In December of 1864, General Butler failed to capture Fort Fisher and withdrew his troops in direct violation of General Grant's orders, resulting in his removal from command.

After the war Butler served in Congress from 1867 to 1875 and from 1877 to 1879. He became a member of the radical Republicans and supported their reconstruction policies as well as their efforts to remove President Johnson from office. Butler served as the lead prosecutor during Johnson's impeachment trial before the Senate. Butler contributed to the drafting of important social legislation during his tenure in office, including the Civil Rights Acts of 1871 (also known as the Ku Klux Klan Act) and 1875. The Act of 1871 allowed for federal jurisdiction in cases involving the Ku Klux Klan. It played a substantial role in the breakup of the Ku Klux Klan during the late nineteenth century and was still in use at the time of the Civil Rights movement during the twentieth century.²²⁴

Benjamin Butler remains significant to history for the social policies he created as both a Civil War general and as a politician during Reconstruction. While his time at Fort Monroe was short, the contraband decision had a lasting impact on the area, as well as the United States. Today, Fort Monroe remains as the only military installation he commanded and one of the few places associated with his military career.

After the conclusion of the Civil War, Confederate President Jefferson Davis was imprisoned at Fort Monroe and held for nearly two years without trial. Jefferson Davis served as the president of the Confederate States of America for its entire history, 1861 to 1865. He was captured on May 10, 1865, and charged with treason on May 10, 1866. On May 19, 1865, he began his imprisonment in Building 20's Casemate 2, which was specifically prepared to be his cell. Casemates were easily converted to prison cells and throughout the Civil War, soldiers sentenced to hard labor appeared at numerous fortification sites. Davis's cell can be seen today when visiting the Casemate Museum. On October 2, 1865, he was moved to Carroll Hall (no longer extant; today Building 9, 114-0002-0133, occupies the site).²²⁵ Davis secured bail at \$100,000 in 1868 and was released from Fort Monroe. The trial began on December 3, 1868; however, it was decided "that the general amnesty proclamation made by President Johnson before the trial began covered Davis's case," and the charges against Davis were dropped on February 15, 1869.²²⁶

Several other figures in American history spent time at Fort Monroe. Chief Black Hawk and his fellow leaders were captured after the conclusion of the Black Hawk War and were held for about a month in the spring of 1833 at Fort Monroe. The War Department wanted to ensure the comfort of the prisoners who were granted "access to the entire fort and its environs."²²⁷ While imprisoned, Chief Black Hawk related his life story to a government interpreter, which was then edited by a reporter, J.B. Patterson. The document was published in 1833, becoming one of the earliest Native American autobiographies in the United States. It was during their stay at Fort Monroe that several portraits of them were painted.

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Addition UTM References

5 18N 383371 4095822
Zone Easting Northing

7 18N 383533 4099495
Zone Easting Northing

6 18N 383959 4095783
Zone Easting Northing

8 18N 384834 4099482
Zone Easting Northing

9 18N 383835 4096743
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The NRHP boundary for Fort Monroe encompasses 565 acres and includes most of Old Point Comfort. Boundaries are fixed to include all parts of the land mass of Old Point Comfort west of the Chesapeake Bay, north of Hampton Roads, and east of Mill Creek. The northern terminus of the NRHP property is bounded by Gullick Drive, which extends in a linear east-west direction between Mill Creek and the Chesapeake Bay. These boundaries reflect all land owned by the United States Army. The 1975 National Register of Historic Places Nomination did not include Dog Beach in the boundary description, despite being part of the military reservation at that time. This National Register update has been amended to include Dog Beach within its boundary, which accounts for approximately 165 acres.

Boundary Justification

Because contributing resources are spread out throughout most of Old Point Comfort, the boundaries of the NRHP property at Fort Monroe contain most of the land mass of Old Point Comfort. All of the contributing elements associated with the Army's development of the site are included within the boundaries. Also included within the boundaries are important landscape resources that contribute to the district that have been identified as important in maintaining the visual setting of the district. These landscapes have been recently documented in a report produced by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). Most of the contributing resources and historic viewsheds are located within the southern mass of Old Point Comfort. While the central and northern portion of the peninsula is more sparsely developed with recent construction, three of the Endicott batteries are located along the shore of the Chesapeake Bay within this location. Building 38 (114-0002-0142) is also located in the area north of the fortification. Located at 505 Fenwick Road, Building 38 is the northern-most contributing resource.

Dog Beach, which comprises the northernmost portion of the NRHP property, was identified in the CERL landscape survey as a historic landscape feature incorporating the training and recreation area of the fort. Historically the training and recreation area had a rifle range and a practice range, photographs of the rifle range exist as early as 1885. Wilson Park, first depicted circa 1935, contained antiaircraft guns was adjacent to the rifle range. This area held the Post Cemetery until after the Civil War when all remains were moved to the Hampton National Cemetery. Temporary camps for the Coast Artillery Corp were set up as part of the regular training at the batteries, and during World War I a temporary camp was set up. As early as 1935 this area was used for recreation and included a beach club, pool and tennis courts. The other boundaries are formed by water; the Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and Mill Creek. The boundaries in sum retain all of the contributing buildings, structures, and objects and are sufficient to encapsulate significant historic landscapes and most historic viewsheds, thus ensuring that the integrity of setting will not likely be influenced except with direct encroachment within district boundaries. The boundaries contain all significant archaeological sites that have been discovered and contain the probable locations of significant future discoveries.²²⁸

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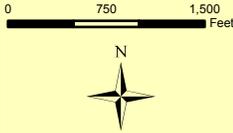
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 Boundary Increase Area 2012



Fort Monroe Historic District
Hampton, Virginia
Sketch Map



Projection:
Virginia State Plane
South Zone - NAD 83
U.S. Survey Feet
Aerial Imagery :
2009 Virginia
Basemapping
Program

Prepared by: Katlyn P. Battista
Geospatial Services Section

Map File: PhotoKeyOverview.mxd
Map Date: May 2013

