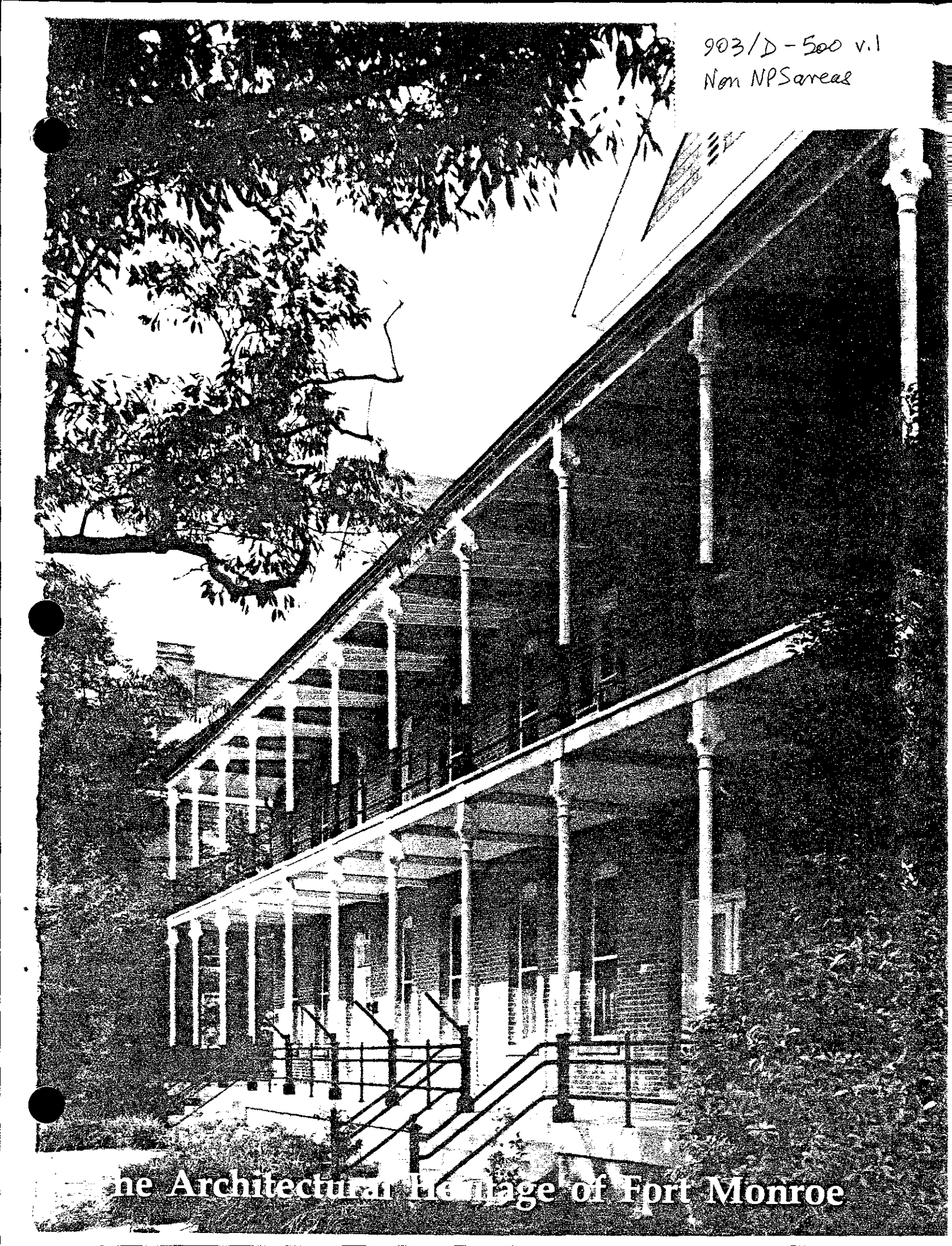


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The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe

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**THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF FORT MONROE:
INVENTORY AND DOCUMENTATION
OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES UNDERTAKEN BY
THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY**

VOLUME I

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PREFACE

The documentation of Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia, was undertaken during the summer of 1987 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Division of the National Park Service and the Department of the Army, Fort Monroe. Principals involved were Robert J. Kapsch, Chief HABS/HAER; Sally K. Tompkins, Deputy Chief, HABS/HAER; Kenneth L. Anderson, AIA, Chief, HABS; and Phyllis C. Sprock, Fort Monroe Environmental Officer. Overall supervision and direction were provided by Paul Dolinsky, HABS Architect, and Alison K. Hoagland, HABS Historian.

This report on Fort Monroe is composed of two volumes. Volume I is divided into two parts. Part I contains information on the survey including the historical and architectural overview which discusses not only the site and military history of Fort Monroe, but also the architectural development and stylistic trends as they progressed through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also included in Part I is the methodology and evaluation aspects of the survey. The survey was directed by Alison K. Hoagland, HABS Historian, and undertaken by Historian Supervisor John P. Graham, University of Virginia; Mary Beth Gatza, Mary Washington College; and E. Kipling Wright, University of Georgia.

Part II presents some of the site maps tracing the development of the post and the measured drawings of significant buildings at Fort Monroe. The measured drawings were prepared under the direction of Paul Dolinsky, HABS Architect, by Joseph D. Balachowski, Architectural Supervisor; Jessica N. Gibson, Virginia Polytechnic University; Reinhardt F. Muir, Texas Tech University; and Edward F. Twohey, Miami University of Ohio.

Volume II is the collection of survey cards of all the Fort Monroe buildings documented by HABS/HAER.

Providing a permanent record of nationally significant historic resources, the HABS/HAER documentation produced at Fort Monroe will be deposited in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress and at the Directorate of Facilities Engineering, Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

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PART I: HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Located in Hampton, Virginia, Fort Monroe is a United States Army installation, containing an 1819 bastioned fort, on the site of numerous impermanent defensive works. With more than 300 buildings on the base, Fort Monroe exhibits a diverse collection of architectural trends from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Although the extant permanent fortification dates to the early nineteenth century, the site history stretches back to the earliest exploration of North America by British colonists in the seventeenth century. This sandy projection of land at the confluence of the James and York rivers, Chesapeake Bay, and Hampton Roads, became the site of numerous impermanent defensive works. Not until after the War of 1812, during which Hampton and Washington, D.C., were burned, did the United States decide to build a permanent defensive work at the site.

The largest of the Third System forts and arguably the largest fort (not enclosing a civilian population) in the world, Fort Monroe has played a considerable role in United States defensive history, as well as United States Army history. Fort Monroe became the site for numerous training schools for Army doctrine.

Fort Monroe became a National Historic Landmark in 1961 which protected the nearly 600 acres from adverse development which might jeopardize the physical integrity of an area so rich in cultural and architectural history. In 1987, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Division of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, was contracted by the United States Army to survey the historical resources at Fort Monroe and to evaluate the relative historical and architectural significance of every building at the post.

What follows is a general overview which outlines the historical and architectural development of Fort Monroe. Chapter I examines the history of the site, general fortification evolution, the actual construction of Fort Monroe, and its military history with respect to its role in the development of the United States Army. Chapter II outlines the periods of construction and growth at Fort Monroe during and after the building of the fort walls and the architectural trends prevalent during those periods. Chapter III combines the explanation of the project methodology and the results of the evaluation.

CHAPTER I: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Site History

Fort Monroe occupies a sandy projection of land in Hampton, Virginia, at the end of the peninsula between the York and James Rivers. Between this spit and the peninsula is a small inlet, Mill Creek. This site is connected to that peninsula by sand bars frequently flooded by the Chesapeake Bay which is to the east of Fort Monroe. The large harbor of Hampton Roads is to the south. Although Fort Monroe was begun in 1818, the history of the site and earlier impermanent defensive works stretch back over 200 years. The history of this sandy site is at least as remarkable and complex as any region of the United States. It has played a significant part in the cultural and military history of not only Virginia and the Thirteen Colonies, but also the United States.

On April 28, 1607, after two days of searching for a channel deep enough to accommodate their ships, members of the London Company found a spit of land with six-to-twelve fathom-deep waters nearby. Relieved by their discovery, these earliest settlers named the site Cape Comfort and, later, Point Comfort in appreciation of the fact that their journey had ended safely. Point Comfort provided a base from which further exploration of the area could commence. A similar strip of land farther west at the mouth of Mobjack Bay was explored and named New Point Comfort. Consequently the Point Comfort upon which Fort Monroe now stands was renamed Old Point Comfort.

Recognition of the military value of Old Point Comfort dates to its earliest settlement. Soon after the 1607 arrival of the colonists, defensive works were constructed on the Point at the mouth of the James River to protect their communities. From Old Point Comfort the colonists explored and settled what would become Jamestown and erected additional fortifications at Old Point Comfort where the width of the channel of the James River was its most narrow. Defensive works have occupied the site almost continuously for the ensuing 375 years.

The British decided in 1608 that a substantial fort at Old Point Comfort would protect the colonists, who were moving farther up the James River, from the hostile ships of competitive foreign colonizers. On October 3, 1609, a group of sixteen men under the command of Captain James Davis arrived from Great Britain and, with a detachment from Jamestown under the direction of Captain Ratcliffe, went to Old Point Comfort to build a new and substantial fort. George Percy, President of the Colonial Council, named the defensive work "Algermourne Fort" in honor of William de Percy, a distant ancestor and the first Lord Algernon, who had come to England with William the Conqueror.

Initially Fort Algernon was merely earthwork; however, "by early 1611 it was well stockaded and contained seven heavy guns and a number of smaller weapons. Its garrison was a company of 40 men commanded by Captain Davis."¹ The British undertook other forts (Forts Henry and Charles) nearby; however, their role was subsidiary to Fort Algernon. On May 22, 1611, Captain Davis was appointed by Sir Thomas Dale as "taskmaster" for the three forts which would form the first harbor defense command on the continent.

A physical description of these defensive forts was provided by Spaniard Diego de Molina who was imprisoned there.

At the entrance (into the James River) is a fort (fuerte) or, to speak more exactly, a weak structure of boards ten hands high with twenty-five soldiers and four iron pieces. Half a league off is another (Fort Charles) smaller with fifteen soldiers, without artillery. There is another (Fort Henry) smaller than either, half a league inland from here for a defense against the Indians. This has fifteen more soldiers.²

Unfortunately, an accidental fire destroyed Fort Algernon in February/March of 1612. By that time the fort boasted a stockaded earthwork with storehouse, magazine and garrison quarters. Captain Davis and his men immediately began the fort's reconstruction; however, it was never again called Fort Algernon but simply "the fort at Old Point Comfort."

The fort's reconstruction was poorly executed. Upon Governor Argall's arrival at the fort in May 1617, he decided to instigate repairs and improvements to the ailing defensive work. This undertaking was likewise insubstantial, for when Governor Yeardly arrived in the colony in 1619, he found not one fortification capable of defending the settlements from hostile naval approach.

The climate of Virginia was conducive to rapid decay, and this, combined with the lack of engineering skill among the men of the colony, prevented the erection of enduring works. As a result, from this time to the end of the colonial period the forts quickly fell into dilapidation and ruin.³

The climate was not the only deterrent to the erection of permanent fortifications at Old Point Comfort. The maintenance of the forts was financed by the taxation of the colonists, who did not share the British desire to protect the coastline which the settlers felt was sufficiently secure. Despite orders from England to repair or erect new fortifications, the colonists refused. Commissioners returning to England in 1625 reported that there were not public works, guest house, church, or fort.

Not until 1630, when the resources of the colony had improved, did the General Assembly draft a resolution to construct a substantial fortification. This new fort was completed under the direction of Captain Sam Matthews by 1632. The upkeep of this fort was to be financed not only by taxation but also by tariffs levied on incoming ships; however, these funds were poorly managed. By 1640 a new fort was necessary and the General Assembly levied a tax on the colonists for the reconstruction. It was apparent that a fort built of stone would preclude the constant need for repairs and reconstruction and in 1650 Governor Berkeley received the authority from England to build one. However, Berkeley wanted a fort at Jamestown so that he could collect the tariffs; consequently, he never availed himself of the authority. The fort at Old Point Comfort fell into disrepair and by 1664 was again useless.

On July 8, 1666, the General Assembly bowed to Governor Berkeley's wishes and ordered the construction of a large fort at Jamestown. Old Point Comfort was discounted as a fort site because: the discovery that the channel of the James River was wider than previously thought; prohibitive cost of construction; sparse local population; no local fresh water; infertile soil. During the construction of the Jamestown fort the Dutch approached the unprotected harbor and burned numerous ships and Hampton. The General Assembly immediately voted to erect a fort at Old Point Comfort (and three other sites) for strategic reasons alone. By June 1667, eight guns were positioned at the Point; however, on August 27, 1667, a "Dreadful Hurry Cane...carried all the foundations of the fort at Point Comfort into the River and most of our Timber which was very chargeably brought thither to perfect it."⁴ Fortunately no one was injured. The hurricane proved too devastating for the fort, however. Nothing was done to replace the lost defensive works and three years from the date of construction, they were in ruins.

During the remainder of the century there were no more signs of interest in fortification. By 1681 the forts were reported to be indefensible; by 1690 Governor Nicholson declared all fortifications to be in ruins. In 1695 the Jamestown fort was demolished and in 1699 the Governor and the General Assembly agreed to recommend that all forts be allowed to sink into ruin. Even with Europe at war, the colonists did not feel a threat serious enough to warrant the expense of erecting coastal defenses.

In 1711, however, upon receiving news of the approach of the French Fleet, Governor Spottswood, acting without the approval of the General Assembly, resurrected four forts with a total of 70 cannons. One fort was at Old Point Comfort. As had been the case, again the forts were allowed to rot when the colony later felt secure. Consequently in 1728, the General Assembly was again considering the cost of revitalizing the fort.

By March 1728 the General Assembly had appropriated enough funds to undertake the most substantial and elaborate fortification ever undertaken by the colony.

The new fort was built of brick and shell lime in two lines of walls about sixteen feet apart. . . The bricks, homemade, were 9"x4"x3". The exterior wall was 27" thick, while the interior was but 16" thick. The two walls were connected by a series of counterparts 10 or 12 feet apart, forming a system of cribs, which were filled with sand. With this wall of brick and sand sixteen feet in thickness, the fort had a substantiality that was more apparent than real, for the brick retaining walls were woefully thin. A breach in the outer wall would endanger the whole structure.⁵

In honor of the reigning British monarch, the defensive work was named Fort George. Even this substantial fort fell into disrepair. It had been constructed in preparation for war; however, with Britain still fighting Spain in 1742, Fort George had seen no military action and consequently had received no upkeep. The already weakened fort experienced a hurricane in 1749 and although no one was injured, the fort was completely destroyed. With the loss of Fort George, colonial coastline fort defenses came to an end. In 1756 and 1757 Governor Dinwiddie reported to the Lord's Commissioners for Trade and Plantation that "we have no forts in y's Dom'n. There was one erected at the mouth of Jas. River, but as it was built on a Sandy Foundation, the Sea and Weather destroyed it (so) y't the Guns lie dismounted, and (are) of no Use."⁶ By 1774 the garrison was reduced to one man, John Dames, to oversee the ruins. He began to display a light at night for the benefit of passing ships.

The Revolutionary War refocused the attention of the colonies on coastal defense. No fortifications existed which could effectively keep the British from invading at will. Even by 1781, there were only six men at Old Point Comfort. Lord Cornwallis chose to occupy fortifications at Yorktown and Gloucester instead of Old Point Comfort because: no drinking water was available; material for repairs would be brought from a distance; the low elevation of the site would allow plunging fire from ships; the existing structure was too seriously decrepit. These disadvantages were not at Yorktown; however, Yorktown was vulnerable from land attack. This weakness allowed the defeat of Cornwallis and the ultimate victory over the British. With the end of the war, Old Point Comfort was once again abandoned and allowed to fall into disrepair.

George Washington immediately urged Congress to develop a network of coastal defenses. Congress felt this to be less important than other issues facing the country in 1791 and, consequently, failed to devise a national defense policy, thus thwarting any federally-sponsored fort construction. Individual states began taking the initiative. Virginia's Governor Henry Lee recommended the erection of defensive works at Old Point Comfort "where the old fort stood."⁷ The federal government then stepped in to make recommendations on fort specifications but it was not until April 9, 1798, that Secretary of War James McHenry petitioned for \$30,000 in federal funds.

The government appropriated \$250,000 for the entire United States coastal defense project; however, without specific allocations Old Point Comfort received no funding.

Although the military importance of Old Point Comfort had been recognized by the earliest settlers in Virginia, the actual maintenance of defensive works at the site was inconsistent. "Lack of interest on the part of the colonists and the failure to develop and promote a defensive policy on the part of both British and Colonial governments prevented permanent fortification erection at Old Point Comfort."⁸ With the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, the United States would be faced with the reality of developing its coastal defense. Old Point Comfort would again play a considerable role in the defense of not only Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay but also the United States. As numerous impermanent defensive works had been constructed at Old Point Comfort without success, any future fortifications would have to be permanent and thoroughly engineered to anticipate new defensive developments and weaponry innovation. The nineteenth century fort at Old Point Comfort would be the state-of-the-art defensive work not only in the United States but also the world.

Fort Monroe was the synthesis of contemporary European fortification theory in the early nineteenth century. Fortification construction had developed into a serious science from humble beginnings in classical times. Historically, fortifications have been constructed for a few simple reasons. The most basic function is to retain a secured position and deny enemy access. In the event of an invasion, a well-placed fort would also act to force the aggressors into a vulnerable position, leaving them open to counterattack. Furthermore, the mere presence of a strong fortification would prove to be a deterrent.

The tradition of building fortifications reaches back to the ancient world. The Greeks had walled cities on hilltops. Later improvements in military apparatus necessitated more substantial defense constructions. Roman fortifications were built using a double set of walls with earth infill.

Further changes in fortification architecture occurred during the Middle Ages. Battlemented walls, towers, moats, and overhanging galleries (hoardings) appeared at this time. During the Renaissance, gunpowder and cannons were developed which had the capability of destroying stone walls. Masonry fortifications became obsolete against land attack, but continued to be used for coastal defense. Immediately, fortification designs changed. Walls became lower and thicker; towers were replaced by salient, projecting bastions (bulwarks), which eliminated indefensible ground and increased the defender's field of fire. In addition, forts were built with more sides in order to increase the amount of usable interior space. Another important change was the implementation of ditches (wet or dry), to force attackers into exposed and vulnerable positions.

By the late seventeenth century, European fortifications had become stronger and more effective, due largely to the efforts of Sebastien Le Prestre Vauban. Vauban, a Frenchman, not only designed and constructed fortifications but also directed sieges. Vauban's genius was in using a scientific approach to design forts adapted to specific site conditions. He developed a set of principles that were soon considered universal:

1. All parts of the fortification must be visible from other parts.
2. Wide flanks are best (flanks protect the walls between the bastions).
3. Each flank should be within musket range.
4. All parts of the fortification must flank, face, or curtain.
5. The fortification must be sturdy.

Vauban's principles influenced the French Corps of Engineers (this influence would later aid in American fortification construction) and were adopted by the Ecole Polytechnique. The United States Military Academy at West Point (established 1802) had a curriculum similar to that of the Ecole Polytechnique.

Early American forts hardly resembled European prototypes. Colonial fortifications were usually modest and hastily constructed. The most common form was the square, four- or five-bastioned fort, executed in earth, wood, stone, or brick. English colonists, due to a lack of military engineers, had few forts, and those were usually impermanent. The French colonists had only a few small, impermanent forts along principal waterways. The Spanish colonists had both permanent and temporary forts, limited to their holdings in what is now Florida.

Continued coastal defense was necessary after the Revolutionary War and consequently the building of forts continued. President Washington encouraged the erection of military fortifications, and in 1794, obtained the needed Federal authorization. This phase of American defensive work, called the First System, consisted of fortification construction in areas previously found open to attack. With insufficient funds and hasty construction necessary, these forts were constructed mostly of earth and were rarely permanent.

President Thomas Jefferson declared in 1801 that coastal fortifications were too costly in terms of both funds and manpower. No further appropriations were made for six years. More substantial fortifications were built under the Second System, created in 1807. This program had greater financial resources, and was the first project directed by American engineers. Second System fortifications were generally of three types: open batteries, masonry-faced earth, or all-masonry forts. The most important development during this time was the casemate. Casemates are the chambers within the structure of the fort, and were useful because guns could

be positioned within the walls and fired out through openings (embrasures) in the walls, thereby protecting both gun and artilleryman. Also, guns mounted in casemates could be supplemented by guns mounted en Barbette (atop the rampart) thus allowing for two tiers of armament.

Second System fortifications, however, were still not adequate for the coastal defense of the United States. Many of the forts were built of earth and timber and inherently weak. Likewise, there had been no long-range planning with regard to a coherent, interdependent system. By the War of 1812, although all major coastal towns were fortified in some measure, they lacked any organization or master plan.

Even in 1807 as tension with England was again mounting, nothing was done to repair the works at Old Point Comfort. What was done elsewhere was impermanent and soon destroyed by the British in the War of 1812. It was during this war that British ships sailed into the Chesapeake Bay unhindered by the ruinous defensive works at Old Point Comfort. They razed the city of Hampton and then sailed up the Bay to the Potomac and laid waste to Washington, D.C. This ultimate humiliation finally convinced the United States government of its coastal vulnerability. Recognizing the serious shortcomings of the coastal defense, Congress authorized in 1816 the hiring of a professional consultant to aid the Corps of Engineers. By February 13, 1817, the Executive and Legislative branches of the government were coordinating a comprehensive system of coastal fortification. Old Point Comfort was designated as a crucial site for defending the Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay.

Because the United States lacked experienced fort engineers, it hired Frenchman Simon Bernard to advise the Americans on fort design. It was argued that hiring a foreign engineer to coordinate the forts would leave the United States vulnerable were it ever to be at war with France. However, because France was an ally during the Revolutionary War and since Lafayette personally recommended Bernard, he was hired without further question. In addition to designing forts, Simon Bernard and a group of Americans compiled the objectives of the coastal defense.

They recommended a comprehensive plan which included fortifications but also relied on the combined efforts of the navy, regular army, and organized militia, and land/water interior communication. Furthermore, this advisory board delineated the goals of the American forts: to close important harbors to an enemy and secure them for the navy; to deprive the enemy of a strong position and prevent their landing; to cover American cities from attack; to keep harbors open for our shipping; to cover interior navigation; and to cover great naval establishments. The Third System, or Great System, was the product of this effort. Fortifications in this system were to be permanent, and were to be located not haphazardly, but in strategic locations where they could be interrelated and interdependent upon each other.

Surveys were made of the Chesapeake Bay and predictably Old Point Comfort was selected as the site for a substantial enclosed work. By April 1817, even before the entire national defense project was complete, Colonel Minstead was sent to Old Point Comfort to collect materials for the fort. Both he and his assistant, 1st Lieutenant Theo W. Maurice, began examining quarries. On July 25, 1818, they signed a contract with Elijah Mix for 150,000 perch of stone from the York River. When the builders received the first shipment of the stone on September 15, 1818, it was found to be structurally weak and Mix was required to relinquish the government contract or obtain stone elsewhere. Mix found quarries with suitable stone on the Potomac River, near Georgetown.

Construction on the fort began in March 1819 with Major Charles Gratiot as superintendent and Bolitha Laws as contractor. At this point, the construction cost of what would later be called Fort Monroe was projected to be \$816,814.96. Fort Monroe was only one part of a two-part defensive work at or near Old Point Comfort. Its complement, Fort Calhoun (later called Fort Wool) was located on a nearby shoal called the Rip Raps.

The design of Fort Monroe is attributed to Simon Bernard and although it is not Bernard's only work in the United States, it is his largest. Some scholars consider Fort Monroe to be the largest defensive structure in the world not enclosing a civilian community. As designed, Fort Monroe was a regular work, with seven fronts covering about sixty-three acres of ground and surrounded by an eight-foot deep moat.⁹ As constructed Fort Monroe was not a regular hexagon. This was partly on purpose, partly by accident. The fronts of the fort where artillery were to be concentrated are longer than the landward fronts. The southern face (comprised of the second and third fronts) the longest (complete with an intermediate bastion), as it overlooks the Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay. While constructing the west side of the fort, quicksand was discovered and consequently that section of the fort was relocated, thus changing the original regular-hexagon shape.

The fronts are identified by number and the bastions by compass points. Fort Monroe was designed to concentrate the artillery in the first, second, third, and fourth fronts (those overlooking the water). The first, second, and third fronts were constructed with casemates to allow for the stacking of artillery in tiers. The fourth front was designed without casemates (i.e., solid) to position the most structurally sound front to face the open sea. Between the fourth front and the shore, a Water Battery was constructed to compensate for the single layer of guns on top of the fourth front. The remaining fronts were not related to seaward defense. Of these remaining fronts, only the fifth front, which covered the land approach from the beach, had any casemates and those were only to allow the protection of the Water Battery. In front of these landward fronts, redans were formed and a ditch was dug to connect Mill Creek to one of the moat tide gates.

Although construction started in 1819, the property still belonged to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Two acres had been ceded to the United States in 1799 to erect a lighthouse; however, not until March 1821 did the General

Assembly and the Governor convey two parcels of 250 acres (Fort Monroe) and 15 acres (Rip Raps) to the United States. It is not known why this deed was not executed until 1838.

During 1818 and 1819 "at Old Point Comfort, wharves, roads, machinery, workshops, barracks, and quarters were built and large quantities of materials were collected. . ."¹⁰ Work progressed steadily and by 1821, construction was described as two-fifths completed. By this time, a canal following the lines of the moat had been dredged to allow the floating of materials on barges to specific construction sites. The projected completion date was 1826. By the spring of 1822 the fort was described as three-quarters finished and by fall of the next year, its appearance was formidable. At that time the Chief Engineer reported: ". . .the exterior wall, ten feet thick at its base, is carried on an average all around the place to a height of twelve feet, and a wet ditch surrounds the whole work. A battery on the covert-way is constructed, capable of receiving forty-two pieces. . ."¹¹

Construction at Fort Monroe proceeded satisfactorily but the fort was far from complete in 1826. Builders were still at work in 1832 but construction was then suspended when a malignant cholera epidemic struck the work force. By 1834 construction was nearly complete and revised cost estimates placed the total expenditures at Fort Monroe at \$1,889,840, much to the chagrin of Congress. Although Colonel Gratiot, the supervisory engineer, reported to the Secretary of War in 1836 that Fort Monroe was finished, minor improvements to the structure (replacing the earth slope of the moat counterscarp with a permanent revetment) continued through 1843. The Civil War found the fort in a reasonable state of defense.

The completion of Fort Monroe ended the 238-year history of impermanent defensive works at Old Point Comfort. Since that time, Fort Monroe has endured numerous hurricanes and has participated in several battles, both directly and indirectly. Further site development after its completion has been limited to the construction of hundreds of buildings which provide military office space, educational facilities, and quarters for personnel stationed at Fort Monroe.

Military History

As the largest fortification in the coastal defense system of the United States, Fort Monroe has served a far greater role than that of a typical harbor defense fortification. Once responsible for defending the vital Hampton Roads and Norfolk Naval Base, Fort Monroe has also served as an important headquarters, arsenal, and training center for the United States Army. Due to its immense size, Fort Monroe has a flexibility that has allowed it to have multiple roles: defense, training, launching, and arsenal, thereby adapting to the multiple needs of the Army.

Before the fort was entirely completed, the Artillery Corps for Instruction, soon thereafter renamed the Artillery School of Practice, was established at Fort Monroe by General Orders #18, Adjutant General's Office, April 5, 1824. From 1803 to 1819 the United States more than doubled in size with the Louisiana Purchase and the annexation of Florida. At a time when the small Regular Army was thinly deployed guarding the newly-acquired territory and fulfilling other duties, one-third of its artillery corps, approximately ten companies (600 soldiers), and one-tenth of its infantry was garrisoned at Fort Monroe. The Artillery School of Practice was the first service school of the Army. In order to encourage uniformity in doctrine, method, and technique, the curriculum included artillery exercises, gunnery practice, laboratory work, and arsenal construction.

It was hoped that Fort Monroe would become the center of artillery development in the United States. Numerous alarms and excursions, however, made this end difficult to achieve. School operation was suspended from 1834 to 1858 because the garrison was constantly being dispatched to quell uprisings and fight in wars. In December 1830, two companies of artillery were sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, to discourage an insurrection. Three companies were dispatched to aid authorities in putting down the infamous Nat Turner Rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia, in August 1831. The rebellion, however, was put down before their arrival. Most of the garrison was sent to participate in the Black Hawk War of 1831-1832, but a cholera epidemic besieged the battalion en route. Relieved of field duty, the artillerymen returned to the fort in November 1832. Troops were again called for field duty during the Nullification Crisis. From November 1832 to May 1833, five companies were stationed at Charleston, South Carolina. In order to impress Black Hawk with the United States' military might, the Indian was imprisoned at the fort in May and June 1833, after his defeat and capture.

In September 1833, a detachment of eight companies was assigned to Fort Mitchell, Alabama, to assist Federal authorities in the removal of white settlers from land ceded to the Creek Indians in March 1833. After a fairly uneventful tour of duty, the troops returned to Fort Monroe the following April. Due to the incessant need for the garrison in the field, personnel was constantly changing. At a time when the small Regular Army was needed in numerous areas, it was difficult to station most of the artillery in one location. Because it was impossible to maintain a consistent level of instruction at the Artillery School of Practice, the school's operation was suspended April 19, 1834.

Fort Monroe served as a major staging and supply base for expeditions during the Seminole War (1835-1840). The fort became a recruit assembly and training center while the entire garrison was sent to Florida. Recruits from Fort Monroe were briefly deployed in Vermont in 1838 as a precautionary measure during the Mackenzie Rebellion in Canada. Years of relative quiet followed the Seminole War until troops were called for field duty during the Mexican War (1845-1847). The entire garrison was once again sent to war and Fort Monroe became a rendezvous for recruits awaiting shipment to war. From 1848 to 1856, the artillery served various duties throughout the United States.

In October 1856 the War Department directed that artillery companies be concentrated at Fort Monroe to form an artillery school of practice for heavy guns. No further action occurred until January 1858 when the Artillery School was formed. Having the same goals as the previous Artillery School of Practice, with an emphasis on large caliber guns, the school operated until the eve of the Civil War with few interruptions. In October 1859, troops were sent to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, to assist in subduing John Brown's Raid, but Brown's force was defeated before the arrival of the contingent from Fort Monroe. With the conclusion of examinations in September 1860, the Artillery School ceased operations.

In addition to serving as home for the artillery school and a base of operations for the artillery corps, Fort Monroe served as headquarters for various geographical departments of the Army. In 1837 Fort Monroe briefly became headquarters for Department No. 4, which encompassed the states of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. From 1842 until the end of the Civil War, Fort Monroe served as headquarters for a series of military departments.

Due to its role as a center for artillery activity, Fort Monroe grew to be one of the largest arsenals in the country. The laboratory grew from a supply section overseen by one officer in 1824, to a detachment of ordnance staffed by four men in 1830, to a depot in 1833. By 1836 Fort Monroe had become an arsenal with a staff exceeded in number only by the arsenals at Detroit, Pittsburgh, Washington, and Watervliet, New York. Specializing in seacoast armament and the construction of seacoast gun carriages, Fort Monroe was one of four manufacturing arsenals in the United States in 1841.

Probably the most important period in the history of Fort Monroe was the Civil War. As one of the few government installations in the South to remain in Federal control, Fort Monroe was a symbol of Union authority on Virginia soil. Fort Monroe played an important role in Black history as "Freedom's Fortress". During the course of the war, great numbers of fugitive slaves sought refuge at Old Point Comfort.

Fort Monroe played a decisive role in the Civil War. By greatly enlarging the garrison, the Federal government created a second front in Virginia which drew Confederate troops away from the main army threatening Washington, D.C., during the summer of 1861. The strategic role of the fort changed from one of defense to one of offense. The powerful batteries of Fort Monroe closed Hampton Roads and the James River to shipping vital to the Confederate war effort. The fortification operated as a staging area and supply base for Union amphibious assaults along the Atlantic seaboard and as launching point for General George B. McClellan's famous Peninsula Campaign of 1862. It is ironic that Fort Monroe, which was constructed to defend against a foreign, seaborne invasion, became a great weapon against the state and region for which it was built to defend.

Union forces were able to maintain control of Fort Monroe because Virginia was one of the last states to secede. By the time Virginia mobilized and deployed its militia, Fort Monroe was sufficiently reinforced to withstand attack. The confederates had neither siege artillery nor navy to enforce a siege. Fort Monroe had excellent naval support and its location was not conducive to formal siege tactics. However, "...any fortification can be captured if the attacker has the resources and sufficient desire. No record has been found of any Confederate intention to attack the fort."¹²

During the war, some notable "firsts" occurred at Fort Monroe because of its location close to the front lines. Slaves seeking refuge at the fortification in May 1861 were for the first time classified as "contraband of war" by commander General Benjamin F. Butler. The name "contraband" became a popular term for runaway slaves because the term "freedman" was not entirely accurate. Early in the war the Chicago Tribune reported the first successful use of fugitive slaves in a combat role. "'Contraband' from Fort Monroe crewed a 32-pounder cannon during the assaults against the Hatteras forts."¹³ Later in the war some of the first black combat troops were organized at Fort Monroe: the 1st and 2nd U. S. Colored Cavalry regiments and Battery B, 2nd U. S. Colored Light Artillery. John LaMountain made the first aerial observation by balloon in July 1861 to reconnoiter Confederate troop positions in the area. On August 3 he ascended from the deck of the first American "aircraft carrier," the small gunboat Fanny, which acted as a mooring. During the assault on Norfolk in May 1862, there occurred the first recorded use of a forward artillery observer. Fort Monroe also witnessed the first battle of ironclad ships when the Monitor clashed with the Virginia (formerly the Merrimack) in Hampton Roads. Fort Monroe's heavy naval guns served to keep the formidable Virginia in Hampton Roads and out of the Chesapeake Bay.

Fort Monroe served as a staging area for strategic assaults along the Confederate seaboard. Amphibious invasions obtained footholds for the Union Army at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, August 1861; Port Royal, South Carolina, November 1861; Roanoke Island, North Carolina, January 1862; New Orleans, Louisiana, April 1862; Norfolk, Virginia, May 1862; and Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 1865.

Two important military campaigns were launched from Fort Monroe. The 112,000-man Army of the Potomac began arriving by naval transport on March 18, 1862, for the Peninsula Campaign. The campaign lasted through May and ended with General McClellan's defeat on the outskirts of Richmond. In early April 1864 General Ulysses S. Grant arrived at Fort Monroe to plan strategy with General Butler for the upcoming spring campaign. The newly-created Army of the James, under the command of General Butler, was to move against Richmond from the east while General Grant's Army of the Potomac attacked from the north. Forces under the command of Major General Franz Sigel and Brigadier General George Crook were to advance from the west. With the initial objective of capturing the lightly-garrisoned city of Petersburg, the 36,000-man Army of the James sailed from Fort Monroe on May 4. Within two weeks, General Butler's part of the campaign ended in failure. Due to General Butler's ineptitude and lack of initiative, the 750 Confederates defending

Petersburg were able to delay the Army of the James until reinforcements arrived. Under the command of General P. G. T. Beauregard, the improvised Confederate army, composed of 20,000 troops, drove the Army of the James back to its base at Bermuda Hundred on the James River. Entrenched within a bend of the river with its front sealed off by the Confederate force, General Butler's army was, in General Grant's words, "as completely shut off from further operations directly against Richmond as if it had been in a bottle strongly corked."¹⁴

On February 3, 1865, Union and Confederate commissioners met aboard the River Queen off Fort Monroe for a peace conference. After a long day of negotiations, the talks ended in failure. The Confederates wanted an armistice which would be followed by Confederate independence, but Lincoln insisted that there would be no peace without union. One of the last dramas of the war was acted out at Fort Monroe with the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate nation. President Davis was detained at Fort Monroe from May 1865 to May 1867. Charged with the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, President Davis was finally cleared of any involvement with the conspiracy, but indicted on a charge of treason. Eventually the latter charge was also dropped when it was decided that President Davis' case was covered by President Andrew Johnson's amnesty proclamation.

The Artillery School was reestablished at the fort November 1867. Except for a few interruptions during Reconstruction, the artillery school operated continuously until the Spanish-American War. To maintain order during elections, three batteries served in the South from October to November 1868. Troops were sent to Raleigh, North Carolina, from July to September 1870 to prevent disturbances during a Ku Klux Klan trial and elections. The garrison was again dispatched in July 1877 to quell labor riots in the South.

In 1885 an advisory board was appointed by President Grover Cleveland to study coastal fortifications and presided over by Secretary of War William C. Endicott. During the Civil War, the advent of rifled artillery rendered masonry fortifications obsolete. Rifled cannon could fire at greater ranges with more accuracy and higher velocity, thereby having the ability to turn brick and stone to rubble. Other improvements in steam power, weaponry, and naval armor caused the Endicott Board to seek new ways to defend the American coast. The idea of decentralized firepower, which had been around for at least a century, was finally put into operation by the Endicott Board. Under this program, ninety percent of the new coastal armament was to be mounted in detached batteries of concrete protected with earthen parapets. From 1891 to 1908, batteries were constructed along the beach of Old Point Comfort. Although the old fort and its guns were tactically obsolete, Fort Monroe continued to grow in strategic importance as a vital link in the defense of the Chesapeake Bay.

The Artillery School was closed during the Spanish-American War, after almost 30 years of continuous operation, and most of the garrison was sent overseas. At this time, the post hospital was turned into a general hospital.

The Artillery School resumed operations on September 3, 1900. After the Spanish-American War, the U. S. Army underwent a major reorganization. Part of that reorganization was the separation of the Artillery Corps regiments into companies of coast artillery and batteries of field artillery. In 1907 the Field Artillery Corps and Coast Artillery Corps were created. That same year the Artillery School was united with the School of Submarine Defense, which was moved from Fort Totten, New York, to Fort Monroe, to create the Coast Artillery School.

In 1911 five companies of coast artillery were sent to Galveston, Texas, as a precaution during the Mexican revolution which had broken out earlier that year. During this period, Fort Monroe witnessed another first in military history. On August 5, 1915, Lieutenant Patrick N. Bellinger of the U. S. Navy conducted the first recorded aerial spotting of artillery fire with a fixed-wing aircraft. He spotted rounds fired by Fort Monroe mortar batteries.

The entrance of the United States into World War I did not cause the closure of the Coast Artillery School but rather a complete readjustment of the training program. The development of heavy mobile artillery for service in the field caused the creation of courses reflecting this change in doctrine. The school continued operation and trained officers, officer candidates, and enlisted specialists. Fort Monroe became a training center for the entire Coast Artillery Corps.

Prior to and during World War I, Fort Monroe served as headquarters for the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay. This important command was responsible for harbor defenses of the area. Authorities from Fort Monroe oversaw the mounting of antiaircraft guns, the laying of submarine nets and mines, and the training of personnel. Reorganization of the Army after World War I resulted in the discontinuation of the Coast Artillery Training Center and the establishment of the Third Coast Artillery District on May 15, 1923. Between the World Wars, Fort Monroe was designated headquarters for the Harbor Defenses of the Chesapeake. With the appointment of Brigadier General Stanley D. Embrick as commandant of the Coast Artillery School in September 1930 came an emphasis on the value of antiaircraft artillery in the defense of harbors. With the development of the aircraft carrier and long-range bomber, this doctrine showed considerable foresight. Doctrine was changed and training perfected to bring antiaircraft artillery on par with seacoast artillery.

During World War II, Fort Monroe was headquarters for the Chesapeake Bay Sector. The guns no longer played an important part in the defense of Chesapeake Bay, but as a regional defense center, Fort Monroe controlled the inner mine field, the antisubmarine net and gate, and shipping in Hampton Roads. Hampton Roads became the second largest Atlantic base for overseas operations and a major training center for armed forces during World War II.

The future of Fort Monroe was uncertain after World War II. The development during the war of carrier-based aircraft as a potent offensive threat rendered coast artillery and fixed fortification obsolete. Once again, however, the role of Fort Monroe was changed and its importance expanded. On

April 1, 1946, it was announced that Fort Monroe would become headquarters for Army Ground Forces. The Army Chief of Staff wanted Army Ground Forces and the Tactical Air Command to be located within close proximity of each other. After a survey of potential locations, the Fort Monroe-Langley Field area was recommended by Army Ground Forces. Fort Monroe was well suited because of its facilities and location near Washington, D. C. The Coast Artillery School was moved to Fort Winfield Scott, California. In August 1946, Fort Monroe was withdrawn from the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay. Army Ground Forces announced in May 1947 that all harbor defense installations and facilities would be processed for surplus. As headquarters for the command of the armies of the continental United States, Fort Monroe continued in use as a highly important Army post.

In March 1948 the Army Ground Forces was redesignated Office, Chief of Army Field Forces. Relinquishing its administrative responsibilities over the armies to concentrate more on training, the new organization was in operation until February 1, 1955, when it was changed to Headquarters, Continental Army Command (CONARC). CONARC maintained the mission of training and assumed direct command of the continental armies. Renamed United States Continental Army Command in 1957 and reorganized in 1962, CONARC commanded the continental armies, the Army Reserve, and the Army training bases. Responsible for achieving combat readiness of U. S. Army units in the United States, the training of officers and enlisted men, and for operating and managing Army installations and resources, CONARC played a major, though indirect, role in most of the major military operations since World War II.

In 1973, CONARC was phased out and replaced by the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Still at Fort Monroe today, TRADOC is responsible for individual training, education, and combat development. Training centers, service schools, combat development functional centers, training oriented installations, and the Reserve Officers Training Corps are under the administration of TRADOC.

Although its roles have changed over the course of history, Fort Monroe has managed to increase in importance through time. To this date, Fort Monroe continues to carry out one of its original missions: training in uniformity of doctrine, method, and technique. That training mission, however, goes beyond the artillery branch and encompasses the entire Army.



Plate 1.

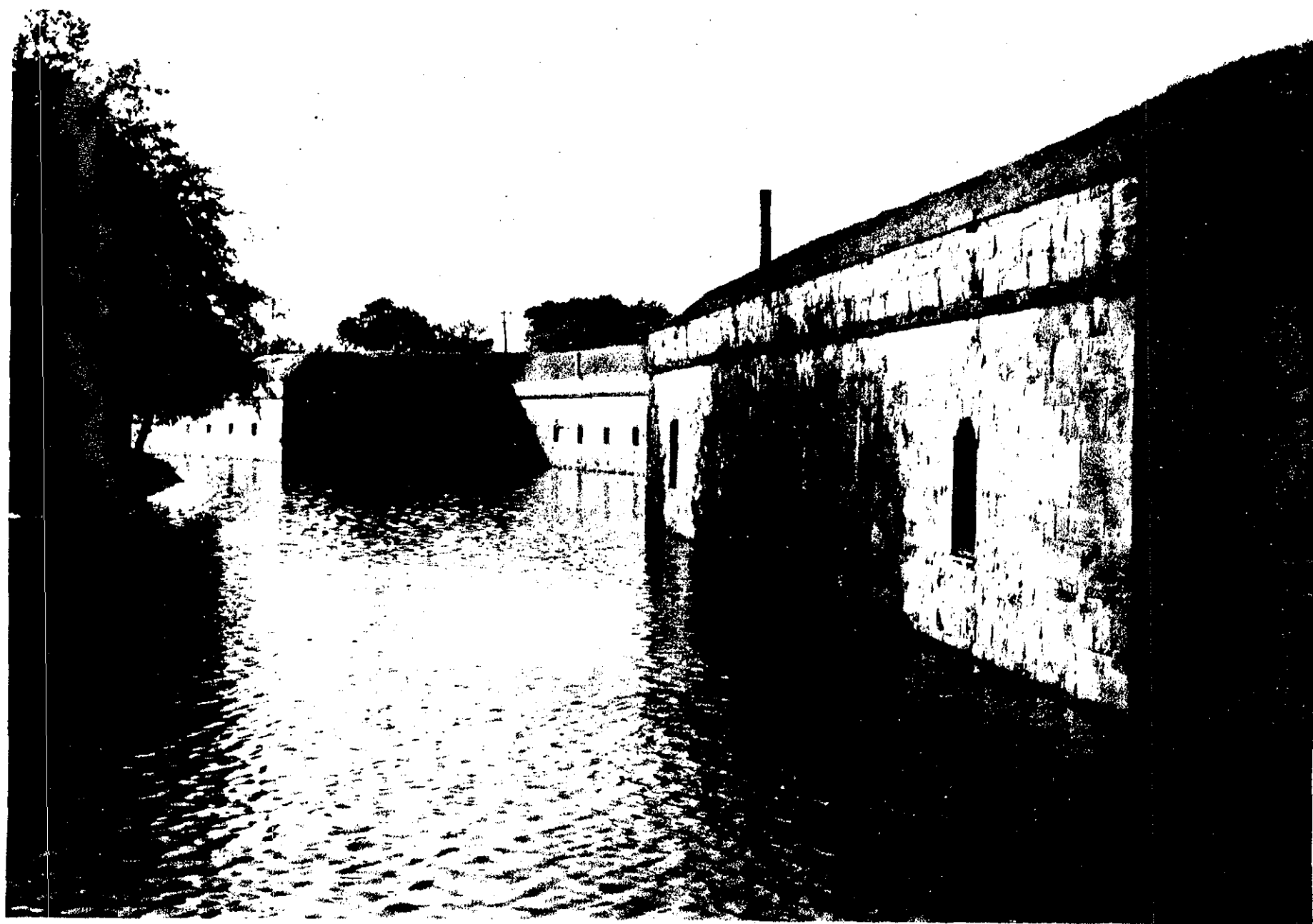


Plate 2.

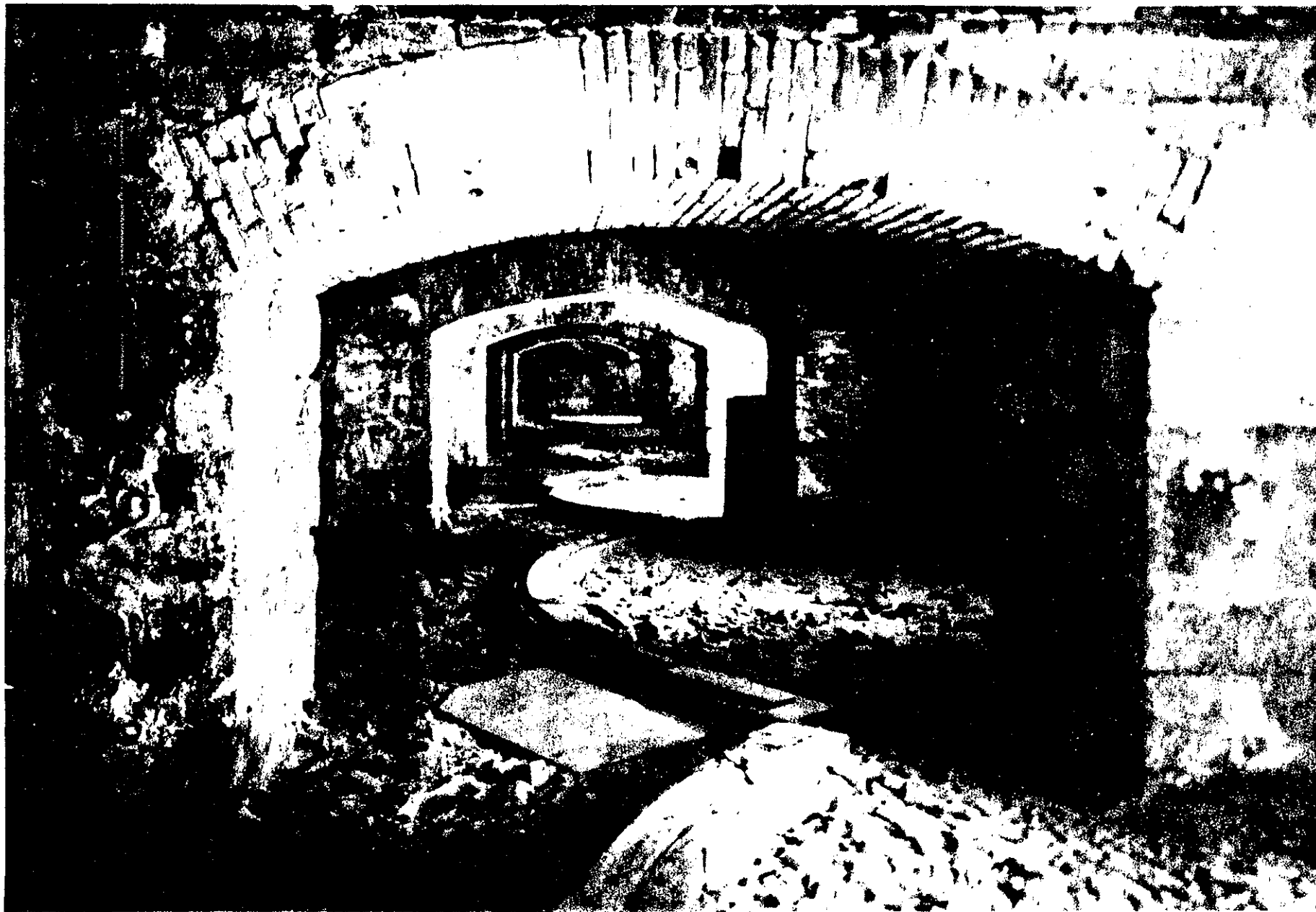


Plate 3.

CHAPTER II: ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Presently, Fort Monroe is a collection of 234 permanent buildings and 74 temporary structures of varying architectural styles, sited randomly, for the most part, on over 580 acres of land. As the Fort and earliest buildings date to ca. 1820 and construction at Fort Monroe has continued ever since, the architecture at the Fort is representative of many periods. Construction is most easily divided into four periods: 1819-1860, a period dominated by the construction of the fort and essential military buildings; 1861-1899, a period dominated by Civil War-related construction, an Army building renovation campaign, and battery construction; 1900-1929, a period dominated by Colonial and Neo-Classical Revival construction and alterations; and 1930-1961, a period dominated by Depression-related work projects and World War II clapboard, temporary building construction.

1819-1860

Initial construction at Fort Monroe was not limited to the building of the fort. Living quarters, workshops, stables, and storage sheds were likewise needed at the site, both inside and outside the walls of the fort. The majority of these buildings were unpainted brick construction with slate roofs. Fenestration was symmetrical and full-facade porches sheltered the pianos nobles (in Renaissance architecture and derivatives, a floor with formal reception and dining rooms; the principal story of a house, usually one flight above the ground). Of the nearly 150 buildings constructed before 1860, there remain sixteen (including the individual fronts of the fort) at Fort Monroe. Although the majority of these buildings are within the walls of the fort, this does not mean that antebellum construction was concentrated there. Despite the apparent absence of a master plan, buildings associated with fort construction (workshops, some engineer's quarters) tended to be outside the fort walls and those buildings related to military operations were usually located inside the fort. The majority of the structures built before the Civil War were temporary and even portable, subject to change of site or function; consequently, none remain. Predictably, the few permanent buildings received the most care in design and construction and most of these remain.

Extensive records of the site construction exist, primarily in the form of maps which were drawn every few years by the United States Army. Not only do these maps locate the intended and actual temporary and permanent building sites, but also show the elevations of the more substantial living quarters, casemates, hospitals, and barracks. These renderings are usually small yet highly detailed drawings in the margins surrounding the larger drawings of the fort and its environs. Because so few antebellum buildings remain at Fort Monroe, these maps offer the best means of studying the early architecture at the military installation. Photographs and correspondence offer insight to the later alterations and demolitions of these structures. In order to

examine the architectural history of Fort Monroe, it is useful to organize the discussion chronologically, grouping the buildings by location and function: initially discussing the extant structures within the walls of the fort which had military usage, the non-military buildings within the walls, military structures outside the walls, non-military structures outside the walls, and concluding with noteworthy non-extant antebellum structures.

The antebellum architecture which still stands at Fort Monroe is dominated by the fortification itself. This complex building assemblage of granite and brick, surrounded by a moat, which was essentially complete in the 1840s, provides an obvious organization to the buildings at the post. The pre-Civil War structures still standing inside the walls of Fort Monroe are Buildings 1, 17, 18, 50, and 166. Of these, the rooflines of Buildings 1 and 17 appear on the earliest (1818) maps and the front and side elevations of Buildings 1 and 17 (17 is identical to 18) appear on maps the following year. Constructed of brick and designed to be permanent officers' quarters, these buildings remain among the most handsome on the post.

Built in 1819, Building 1 is sited on axis with the east gate of the fort. As designed and originally constructed, these quarters were large: three-story (two floors atop an above-ground basement) central block with flanking, two-story wings (one floor atop an above-ground basement). In 1823, a kitchen outbuilding was constructed in line with the main house. This structure was two stories tall (the kitchen atop a basement cistern) and close enough to the main house to allow an elevated walkway to connect the elevated kitchen to the first floor of the quarters in 1829. The plan of the central block of the house is double-pile and Georgian in proportion. Earliest elevations depict a grand stairway leading to the entry on the piano nobile. This entrance was sheltered by a small entry porch which supported a second-story balcony. Ornament was minimal, in the form of brickwork detailing around doors and windows. This building has been greatly altered since its construction, having been painted white and having received porches on all floors on the front elevation. Building 1 is unique and provided no other building with prototypical designs. Although the quarters have porches on all floors which makes Building 1 similar to scores of other buildings currently at Fort Monroe, the porches are not original to the design, having been added between 1870 and 1890. In the 1843 map of Fort Monroe, Building 1 is surrounded by formal gardens and parterres setting it off from the surrounding landscape which by that time had been cleared of rubbish but was still sparsely planted.

Buildings 17 and 18 were among those buildings originally planned for the post, appearing in the earliest Army maps; however, they were not built until 1823. Called the Tuileries, these buildings were designed to house eight bachelor officers each. Like Building 1, they were two-story, red brick dwellings over an exposed basement; however, unlike Building 1, the Tuileries had full-facade, one-story porches on both front and rear piano nobile levels accessed by gracefully curved stairs. These buildings, too, have been seriously altered since their construction. A porch was added above the

original porch, the curving stairs were removed, kitchen wings were added in the back where originally had been more porches, entry was relocated to the sides of the building, and these quarters were painted white.

As originally designed and constructed, the Tuileries were more representative of the permanent military buildings constructed at Fort Monroe between 1818 and 1860. The building methods prevalent at this time were dominated by the use of red brick and slate on rectangular forms with porches running the length of the piano nobile, over-hanging the above-ground basements. It appears that all army buildings which were needed to shelter numerous people took on not only the same appearance but also the identical plans. By 1843, the permanent buildings, Carroll Hall (larger, bachelor officer quarters, demolished 1900), the hospital (demolished ca. 1855), and the barracks (demolished ca. 1850), shared all these characteristics. The only variations involved the optional use of dormers, or the rare building that was one and not two stories tall on an above-ground basement.

Although these buildings tended to be oriented parallel to the nearest fort front, they often faced away from the fort and overlooked the Parade Ground, an irregularly shaped interior space roughly centered within the fort walls. The Parade Ground was in use from the start of the fort and was cleared and levelled in 1824 in preparation for Lafayette's visit that year. Interestingly, the Parade Ground does not appear in labelled form until the 1827 U.S. Army map.

The early permanent buildings which do not survive include Carroll Hall, the barracks and the hospital. Carroll Hall was demolished at the turn of the century to allow for the construction of Building 9 in 1900. Located in the northwest bastion, the earliest maps label Carroll Hall as a hospital. It appears that it was never put to this use, having always been used for bachelor officers' quarters.

Carroll Hall was of historical significance in that Jefferson Davis was incarcerated there (October 2, 1865-May 3, 1866), having been moved there from his cramped, damp Casemate #2 in the fort's first front. Carroll Hall was representative of early permanent architecture at Fort Monroe. It was a long, rectangular brick block with porches running the length of the front facade. Photographs from the 1890s reveal that at some time, the building was painted white.

The history of the enlisted men's barracks is convoluted. It appears that some form of barracks was on the site currently occupied by the 1879 barracks. An 1832 map of Fort Monroe shows a long rectangular building on the site, parallel to the landward sixth front, on axis with the gate. The elevation of the barracks shown on the 1832 map reveals a building similar in materials and shape, though having fewer stories than the contemporary structures. Although the plans and elevations depict a substantial masonry building, it appears that all the barracks ever on the site were temporary until the present barracks were constructed in 1879. The Surgeon General condemned one of the first barracks whose floors had pulled away from the

ills allowing a clear view of the Parade Ground. Located near the Main Gate, the hospital resembled a much-truncated version of Carroll Hall. Built of brick, the hospital also had a full-length porch on its facade. The hospital remained in use until after the Civil War, at which time it was replaced by a larger facility outside the walls of the fort.

The only extant, non-military, antebellum structure within the walls of Fort Monroe is the Chapel of the Centurion. Derived from designs for a small, rural church published by Richard Upjohn in 1852, the Chapel does not resemble any other pre-Civil War building on post. Its history and architectural significance are noteworthy. On June 22, 1855, Lieutenant Julian McAllister of the Fort Monroe Ordnance Department and Artificers Francis M. McKnight and Henry Sheffis accidentally detonated a mixture of pyrotechnics while working in the Fort Monroe Arsenal Laboratory. McKnight was killed instantly and Sheffis died three days later. The recovering Lieutenant McAllister vowed that if he survived, he would commission a post chapel for Fort Monroe. In 1857, having received generous endowments from McAllister and support from the Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, Captain Alexander B. Dyer acted as agent and superintendent of the construction of the post chapel, dedicated to Cornelius the Centurion. Construction was completed by year's end and the Chapel of the Centurion was consecrated by Assistant Bishop John Johns, May 3, 1858. The Chapel has been the setting for numerous weddings and funerals significant in the historical development of Fort Monroe; however, the chapel itself is of architectural significance because of its design and its stained-glass window memorials. The design of the Chapel has been traditionally attributed to Richard Upjohn, a proponent of the Gothic Revival in the United States. The most significant stained-glass windows are from the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, two dating from ca. 1890 and the third from 1911.

Two other antebellum buildings still stand at Fort Monroe; however, they were constructed outside the walls of the fort. The older of the two is the lighthouse (constructed in 1802) which predates even the first known surveys of Old Point Comfort. It appears on the earliest maps from 1818. In 1798, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the building of a lighthouse at Old Point Comfort. Three years later, it was decided to build two additional lighthouses at nearby New Point Comfort and Smith's Point. Benjamin Henry Latrobe was asked by William Miller, the commissioner of revenue in the U.S. Treasury Department, to design all three buildings. Latrobe worked on the plans but later declined the commission when he discovered that the money appropriated for the three lighthouses would not pay for the construction and his fee. The present lighthouse was constructed in a simple, octagon-shaped plan with an interior spiral staircase which utilizes a medieval stair-construction method in which each riser is keyed into the wall in addition to being supported on the riser beneath.

Building 27 was one of the last buildings constructed before the Civil War. It was erected in 1860 to replace the ordnance building destroyed by the accident involving Lieutenant Julian McAllister. Building 27 remotely resembles the earliest permanent buildings at Fort Monroe. Built of brick and

rectangular in form with a large, rear ell, it also has jack-arch window detailing like Buildings 1, 17, and 18, Carroll Hall, the barracks, and the hospital. However, the Ordnance Building is only one story tall and has windows larger than any others contemporary to it on the Post.

There were numerous other notable buildings at Fort Monroe which were constructed before the Civil War but have since been demolished. Not all of the engineers, workmen, officers, and enlisted men could be accommodated in the permanent and temporary quarters at the fort. Consequently, guest houses, inns and hotels were among the earliest structures near the fort. In 1821, Colonel Gratiot, the Supervisory Engineer, granted permission to William Armistead to construct what would become the Hygeia Hotel. Named for the Greek Goddess of Health, the Hygeia prospered and was enlarged numerous times and finally demolished during the Civil War and later rebuilt on a different site. The antebellum Hygeia survives in the form of numerous photographs showing the hotel to be classically-inspired and imposing. By the 1850s Old Point Comfort had become a fashionable sea-side resort.

The Sherwood Inn was constructed in 1843 on Ingalls Road as a combination trading post, eatery, and hostelry. The massive, shingled structure was acquired by the federal government and used as an Officers' Mess and quarters until 1932 when Randolph Hall was completed. The Inn was razed soon after.

After the construction of the Chapel of the Centurion, the Catholic Church received permission to erect a Catholic Chapel, Saint Mary's Star of the Sea, outside the walls of the fort. Constructed in 1860, this church was a somber wooden building with a steeply-pitched roof over the nave and shed roofs over the flanking aisles. The entry was emphasized by a large belfry. This church was replaced by a dissimilar stone chapel in 1903 after a fire; however, the 1860 cornerstone remains.

The few antebellum buildings that remain at Fort Monroe are not only the most historically significant structures at the post but also are among the most architecturally significant. These buildings represent the living conditions at Fort Monroe in its formative years and the care that was taken in their design and construction as the earliest permanent structures at the post. Although altered since their initial construction, Buildings 1, 17, 18, 27, 50, and 166, and the fortification itself, represent the state of the art in military fortification and the early goals of the fort as a training center and strategic defensive work.

1861-1899

This period was dominated by Civil War-related construction, an Army building renovation campaign (1875-1899), and battery construction. During the Civil War, Old Point Comfort had resembled a bustling town. Although the Civil War was probably the most important period in the fort's history, none

the structures built at that time stand today. Following the Civil War there were drastic cuts in military spending, and consequently there was little construction at the post. 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 seventeen extant quarters were constructed inside the fort and along Ingalls Road. Permanent and substantial housing was erected at Fort Monroe while older, temporary buildings, many of which dated from the Civil War, were demolished. During this period there emerged the use of standardized quartermaster plans and the widespread use of the duplex as a form of Army housing. Also during this period batteries, under the Endicott Plan, were constructed at Fort Monroe to increase artillery range and improve coastal defenses near the Chesapeake Bay.

Virginia seceded from the Union on April 19, 1861, and by April 28, the Fort Monroe garrison had increased to 2,000 troops. The fort quickly reached its capacity and troops were accommodated at Camp Troy, which later became Camp Hamilton, across Mill Creek. Docks were filled with vessels and stores, and numerous wood-frame structures were erected. Shops and warehouses were constructed during this time near the wharves. Quarters for Ordnance Department employees were built north of Building 27, the new machine shop for the Fort Monroe Arsenal. Inside the fort, offices for the commandant, adjutant, and sergeant major were erected near the East Gate. Structures were also built for the hundreds of fugitive slaves that sought refuge at the fort. The "contraband" were put to work for the Union Army as laborers.

By 1862, seagoing traffic had increased greatly so that the Baltimore and Quartermaster wharves were constructed. The Hygeia Hotel, which stood on the glacis (the bank of earth in front of a fort counterscarp) of the fort near the Main Gate, had become a social mecca during the 1850s. During the early part of the Civil War, it was continuously occupied by tourists, salesmen, and newspaper correspondents. In order to discourage unwanted visitors at the fort, the Hygeia was demolished December 1, 1862. Part of the hotel, a detached section next to the postern gate, was used for some time as a hospital.

During the war, there were numerous shops, warehouses, stables, and quarters located at the fort to support the activities of the military organizations stationed at Old Point Comfort. Facilities for the Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Department, and Corps of Engineers were located, as a general rule, outside the fort, while the Artillery Corps was stationed inside the fort. The Ordnance Department operated the gun yard, which was located on the site of Buildings 133 and 134, and the Ordnance machine shop of the Fort Monroe Arsenal, Building 27. Around these two complexes were quarters for military and civilian employees working for the Ordnance Department. The Ordnance Department also controlled several offices, quarters, and storehouses within the fort. Across the road from the Ordnance machine shop was located the Ordnance coal yard. Adjoining the Ordnance coal yard to the south was the Quartermaster coal and wood yard. The Quartermaster Wharf was located on Hampton Roads directly behind the coal and wood yard, and dwellings for Quartermaster employees were located around St. Mary's Church.

The Quartermaster Department controlled storehouses and a mess near the gun yard and the Chief Quartermaster's Office next to the Baltimore Wharf, at the foot of present-day Ingalls Road. Offices and quarters for the Corps of Engineers were located between the Baltimore Wharf and the Engineer Wharf, the latter of which was near the lighthouse. The houses before the first front of Fort Monroe were controlled by the Corps of Engineers. Within Fort Monroe were quarters for officers and enlisted men of the Artillery Corps. Soldiers camped around the parade or were billeted in casemates. Higher ranking officers occupied the few houses in the fort. Also inside the fort were the headquarters, classrooms, and library of the Artillery School, and near the Main Gate was the post hospital.

Maps drawn of Fort Monroe soon after the Civil War show the Baltimore Wharf located at the foot of present-day Ingalls Road, which was constructed in 1862 to handle the heavy sea-going traffic at Old Point Comfort. In the northwest bastion of the fort stands Carroll Hall, where Jefferson Davis was imprisoned from October 1865 to May 1867. Seven barracks are located near the North Gate. Poorly constructed of green lumber, these temporary structures were razed to make way for Building 5, the Old Main Barracks, which was constructed in 1879. Outside the north bastion stands the advanced redoubt. On this site construction for the first Endicott coastal fortification began in 1891. Efforts were made to sink wells at Old Point Comfort from 1867 to 1870 and 1871 to 1872. Both attempts ended in failure. In March 1871 the Officer's Club was moved to the Flag Bastion.

Although the Army construction had been reduced considerably, commercial enterprise at Fort Monroe continued to expand. The Hygeia Dining Saloon, constructed next to the Baltimore Wharf in 1863, was enlarged in 1868 into the second Hygeia Hotel, a tremendous French Second Empire structure. The Sherwood Inn was acquired by Mrs. S. F. Eaton in 1867 and converted from an eating house into a hotel.

In June 1874, Congress began appropriating money for renovation and construction at Army posts. From 1875 to 1898, thirty-one extant structures were built at Old Point Comfort which still stand. Seventeen of these structures were quarters, part of a nationwide plan to upgrade living conditions of officers and enlisted men and to consolidate troops in larger, more attractive installations.

In 1875, Buildings 3 and 16 were constructed inside the fort. Both structures are constructed of brick and had one-story porches with brackets, spindlework, and jigsaw-cut balusters. Known as the Subtuilleries, Building 16 was made similar in appearance to the adjacent Tuilleries, which were built in 1823, when they all received Colonial Revival porches in 1908. Building 3 had its decorative elements removed and replaced with Colonial Revival details in 1910. Building 3 is a variation of the duplex, a housing form which became very popular with the Army during this time period. Building 15, a duplex overlooking the Parade Ground, was constructed in 1878 and based on a design published in 1872 by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs.

Also constructed from this plan were Buildings 62, 63, and 64 (the latter burned in 1945.) Buildings 15, 62, and 63 are of wood construction and have Queen Anne decorative elements. Building 5, known as the Old Main Barracks, is constructed of brick and has a mansard roof over the projecting central pavilion. Constructed in 1879, it is a huge structure that dominates the Parade Ground. These buildings (3, 5, 15, 62, 63), along with later structures built during this period, form an integral group which helps define the borders of the Parade Ground and contributes greatly to the late nineteenth-century architectural character of the fort's interior.

From 1875 until the turn of the century there was a great amount of construction at Old Point Comfort. There are thirty-one structures on the post today that were built during that period. The Army instigated a building renovation program in 1880 which included Fort Monroe. That year, the Army post received \$34,000 and in 1881, \$20,000. These funds were put to use in the construction of new, permanent quarters and the destruction of old, temporary structures. Although Fort Monroe did not participate in the building program to the extent of some posts which had more stylish and substantial housing, the program had a great impact on the appearance of Old Point Comfort. Building 19, 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 which is similar to that of Building 55, which was built outside the fort in 1886. A brick firehouse, Building 24, was erected near the Main Gate in 1881. Building 93, constructed in 1884 as the arsenal commander's quarters, is a brick structure with a two-story porch. Constructed of brick in 1889 for civilian employees, Building 61 was recently restored to its original Gothic Revival appearance.

From 1890 to 1894, seven identical buildings (Buildings 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 79) were erected along Ingalls Road. These structures are wood variations of a limestone prototype constructed at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1889. The plans are attributed to Captain George E. Pond, Quartermaster, and were circulated in 1891 as Quartermaster Standard Plan 28. These structures, with the exception of Building 69, were stripped of most of their Queen Anne decorative elements during the 1950s and 1960s and were painted white. Plans have recently been approved to repaint the duplexes in darker colors, which will restore some of the buildings' Victorian-era character. In 1894 Building 77, the Fort Monroe Headquarters building, was constructed. Buildings 80 and 81, visitors' quarters originally constructed as bachelors' quarters, were built in 1897. The hospital, Building 82, and post office, Building 83, were constructed in 1898. The hospital received additions in 1904, 1913, and 1941. Alterations and remodelling have resulted in a Colonial Revival structure which is now used as a post health clinic. The post office, which is Fort Monroe's only example of Romanesque Revival architecture, serves as a landmark at the intersection of Ingalls Road and Ferwick Street, the post's main thoroughfares, and overlooks Hampton Roads.

During the period 1884-1898, thirteen structures were erected along Ingalls Road. These buildings were instrumental in the development of Ingalls Road as a major axis and contribute significantly to its architectural character. Also helping in the evolution of the street was a new iron pile bridge, constructed in 1890, across Mill Creek. Using part of a \$175,000 appropriation for wharf construction and repair, the Army constructed a new wharf in 1889 on the site of the Baltimore Wharf. The new wharf and the first Chamberlin Hotel, constructed from 1890 to 1896 across from the Hygeia Hotel, served as anchors for development at the foot of Ingalls Road.

During the 1890s, the infrastructure at Fort Monroe was improved considerably. A streetcar railway, connecting the post with Phoebus, was built circa 1893 and license was granted in November 1895 to the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad to extend its railhead to Old Point Comfort. Fort Monroe was further modernized with the installation of electric power circa 1895 and a sewage system in 1896.

Endicott Period Battery Construction: 1891-1908. Before the Civil War the 10-inch Rodman smooth bore was the largest artillery piece at Fort Monroe. Firepower increased during the war from 2,000 foot-tons to 6,865 foot-tons after the war. Although great strides in the development of artillery occurred during this time, coastal batteries still contained smooth-bore cannon up until the Spanish American War. Center-pintle platforms for 15-inch guns were laid in the Water Battery in 1866, and in the Fourth Front and the Covert Way in 1869. Apart from these improvements, only minor repairs and maintenance occurred at the fort until the 1890s.

Partial funds were appropriated from 1873-75 for modifications prepared by the Board of Engineers for Fortifications for Fort Monroe. Some emplacements were constructed but the guns were never mounted. Plans called for a battery of ten guns outside fronts one, two, and three and an open battery to the right of the Water Battery. Heavy guns were to be mounted in the salients of the main work and the advanced redoubt. Little work was accomplished and construction was halted in 1886 pending the findings of the Endicott Board.

The Endicott plan was ambitious. For the Fort Monroe area, the Board recommended turrets, armored casemates, barbette batteries, mortar batteries, submarine mines, and eighteen torpedo boats. The initial appropriation for Hampton Roads in 1891 was \$151,848 and was to be used in the construction of a battery of two 10-inch guns. The availability of steel and the ability to produce it in massive forgings insured quality cannon. Machined breechblocks allowed breechloading guns (guns which could be loaded through the rear, as opposed to through the barrel, as previously), an additional improvement in weapons systems. Under the Endicott plan, Fort Monroe received 10- and 12-inch disappearing rifles, 6- and 8-inch barbette guns, 3-inch barbette rapid-fire guns, and 12-inch mortars.

Construction began on Battery A, a two-gun battery composed of 10-inch disappearing rifles, in 1891 and concluded in 1897. Redoubt A was built on the site of the advanced redoubt and later renamed Battery Bomford. Redoubt B, a single 10-inch disappearing rifle emplacement, was constructed during this period and eventually became part of Battery Church. In March 1895, \$100,000 was allotted for sixteen 12-inch mortars and one 10-inch gun battery. The mortar emplacements, located north of Redoubt B and known as Battery Anderson and Battery Ruggles, and the 10-inch rifle, mounted on an experimental carriage and designated Battery Humphreys, were completed in 1899.

With war against Spain looming on the horizon, the United States accelerated its building program in 1898. Battery Barber, an 8-inch rifle and 12-inch mortar, was constructed in 1898 on the northern end of the Water Battery. Several other batteries were begun in 1898: a 10-inch gun emplacement was added to Redoubt B which was completed in 1901 and named Battery Church; Redoubt C, a battery of two 10-inch disappearing rifles located northeast of Redoubt A, was completed in 1901 and eventually named Battery Eustis; a battery of three 12-inch disappearing rifles, located between Redoubts B and C, was completed in 1901 as Battery DeRussy; a battery of four 4.72-inch rapid-fire guns was completed in 1899 on the barbette of the Fourth Front and designated Battery Gatewood; four 8-inch rifles were mounted temporarily on the rampart of the fort; and one 10-inch depressing gun was mounted in the bastion near the East Gate.

Improvements in ordnance, range-finding equipment, and fire-control equipment led to revisions in the Endicott Plan as construction progressed. The four 4.72-inch rapid-fire guns and the 10-inch depressing gun were removed after the turn of the century. In 1900, construction of a battery of four 15-pounder rapid-fire guns began on the main channel opposite Fort Wool. The guns were mounted in 1902 and 1903 and removed following World War I. Battery Parrot, directly adjoining Battery Irwin, was begun in 1901. Composed of two 12-inch disappearing rifles, which were the most powerful guns ever mounted at Fort Monroe, Battery Parrott was completed in 1905 at a cost of \$211,500. The construction of the battery resulted in the demolition of the Water Battery. Construction on Battery Montgomery, composed of two 6-inch rifle emplacements, was begun in 1901 and concluded in 1904. Battery Montgomery was located between Battery DeRussy and Battery Church. In 1903 \$165,000 was appropriated for the construction of six 6-inch disappearing rifles. The fortifications were completed in 1908 and divided into three two-gun batteries. Known as Batteries Ferdinand Claiborne, Alexander Dyer, and Horatio Gates, these emplacements were the last to be built at Fort Monroe under the Endicott Program. Prior to World War II, the 16-inch gun was adopted as the primary weapon in fixed-harbor defenses. A modernization program begun in 1940 selected Fort Monroe as the site of one 16-inch battery. In November 1942, before construction began, the Fort Monroe battery was eliminated from the program because of its low-priority status. Following World War II, Army Ground Forces decided that fixed, permanent coastal-defense fortifications were obsolete and began processing them as surplus.

1900-1929

Before the turn of the century, the Artillery Corps encompassed both field and coast artillery; in 1901, they became separate units. Due to this reorganization, the number of officers receiving training in coast artillery at Fort Monroe increased during the first years of the twentieth century. The separation of coastal and field artillery was made complete in 1907 with the creation of the Field Artillery Corps and the Coast Artillery Corps and the formation of the Coast Artillery School, which was located at Fort Monroe. To meet the increased demands placed on Fort Monroe by the school, an aggressive building program was undertaken beginning in 1906, and lasting through 1912. Buildings from this era represent the vast majority of extant structures from the period 1900-1929.

The buildings dating from this period are coherent stylistically. Almost all are derived from Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival styles, albeit often a vernacular rendition. All but three are red brick with white or pink mortar; trim is usually white masonry (limestone or concrete). Gable and hipped roofs are most common, and many buildings have one or more dormers. Slate roofs are common, as are red brick chimneys and water tables. Jack and segmental arches abound. Some buildings incorporate elements of classical detailing, such as door surrounds, architraves, and cornice trim. Only a handful of interiors are primarily or even partially intact. A notable example is Building 105, the Old PX and Gym, which has its original staircase, pilasters, tin ceiling, and gallery suspended over the gymnasium floor.

There are several areas on post where evidence of planning can be seen. Although some structures were erected wherever a convenient lot was available, others were obviously meant to be seen as a part of a grouping or streetscape. One such planned complex is the Coast Artillery School (Buildings 133, 134, 138, and 161). Another significant vista is formed by architect-designed Buildings 100-103, which probably made that part of Ingalls Road a very handsome streetscape in the early twentieth century. In a small residential enclave, a group of houses on Tidball Road and Harrison Street were built from the same plans as from a cohesive enclave of buildings. Similar houses line Moat Walk and Patch Road. Several large homes were erected on Ferwick Road, east of the Chamberlin Hotel, in 1907 and 1908. The Commanding General's home (Building 119) is clearly the centerpiece of this stately row, with the others built to complement.

After the turn of the century, the function of a building seemed to have little bearing on whether it was located inside or outside the fort, which had long been considered obsolete for protection and/or defense. Outside the fort, the general trend was building toward the southwest. Inside, buildings were erected without any apparent scheme, and probably simply put wherever there was vacant space.

In order to accommodate the influx of officers on post, many new quarters were erected in 1906 and 1907. A standard set of plans from the

Quartermaster General's office were used to construct twenty similar duplexes, ten of which were built in 1906, and the rest in 1909 and 1911. Noteworthy from this period are the three multi-family residences and the bachelor officers' quarters on Ingalls Road (Buildings 100-103) that were designed by nationally-known architect Paul Pelz, formerly of the firm Smithmeyer and Pelz.

The building program continued in 1908 with the construction of the ordnance storehouse (Building 135), and more quarters. In 1909, several new residences were built in addition to the Coast Artillery School complex. Clustered around Ingalls Road, near the Chamberlin Hotel, the Coast Artillery School buildings are similar in style and detailing. The Officer's Classrooms (Building 133), Enlisted Classrooms (Building 134), and Library (Building 138) were all built in 1909. A fourth building, the Enlisted Specialist's Barracks (Building 161) was erected in 1912 and enlarged in 1940.

All of the buildings erected in 1910 and 1911 were residences, with the exception of Building 159 (1911), which was used for the band, and also contained a mess hall and shops.

After 1912, the only buildings to be erected before the United States involvement in World War I were an observation tower (built near the beach in 1915, and now owned by the Naval Surface Weapons Center), a Post Exchange, and a heating plant. By 1917, the Coast Artillery School had become a wartime training center, and began to "train officers and enlisted specialists for duty with railway, tractor, antiaircraft, and trench mortar artillery in the field."¹⁵ Wartime had brought great numbers of officer candidates to Fort Monroe for training. Temporary camps were erected to meet the new demands. Approximately 250 temporary buildings were completed in a six-month period, from June 1918 to January 1919. These hastily-constructed frame buildings were used as quarters, barracks, mess halls, lavatories, classrooms, or storehouses and later were neglected to the point of near-collapse.

From the end of World War I to the 1930s, only a handful of buildings was constructed, and even fewer remain. The extant structures include: quarters (Building 167), a storage building (Building 168), a water tower (Building 13), and the enlisted men's swimming pool (Building 41). Among now-vanished buildings from the 1920s is the Liberty Theatre, which was located near where Building 28, Directorate of Engineering and Housing (old Submarine Mine Depot) is now. Its replacement, the post theater (Building 42), built in 1938, stands on Tidball Road.

There are a few non-military structures at Fort Monroe dating from this time. The YMCA building was built in 1903 with private funds. The plaque 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." Additions were made in 1913 and later.

St. Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church, at Frank Lane and Ingalls Road, was built in 1903 on the site of the earlier church of the same name.

This elaborate, masonry building holds the cornerstone from the original wooden church (1860) as well as its own. The church is relatively unaltered since its construction, except for the removal of the spires.

By far the largest building at Fort Monroe today is the Chamberlin Hotel, built in 1928. Its predecessor, the first Chamberlin Hotel, burned to the ground in 1920, and the lot remained vacant for six years. Despite some reservations, the War Department granted a fifty-year lease to the Old Point Hotel Corporation in order that the second Chamberlin could be built on the site of the first. Called the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt when it opened in 1928, the hotel remained in private ownership until the Second World War. In 1942, the hotel was purchased by the United States Navy, to help with the housing shortage. Four years later, in 1946, there was talk of the Chamberlin being acquired by the Army; however, the War Department was not interested in ownership of the structure. It was sold, under the terms of the original lease, to Mr. L. U. Noland, a Richmond restaurateur. The lease was renewed in 1966.

1930-1961

The impact of the Great Depression was not immediately felt at Fort Monroe. Not until the Economy Bill of 1933 did the Coast Artillery School have to make appreciable budget cuts. Many student officers and instructors were assigned to the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933, resulting in the cancellation of summer maneuvers at Fort Story. That year classes were concluded three weeks ahead of schedule.

Construction continued throughout the Great Depression and, due to financial support from the Public Works Administration (PWA) of 1933, actually increased. The PWA assisted in improvements at thirty-two army posts.¹⁶ Most of the structures erected were of the Colonial Revival style. The "Student Apartments" were erected just prior to PWA involvement at Fort Monroe, from 1930 to 1934, along Ingalls and Fenwick Roads (Buildings 33, 34, 35, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, and 54). In December 1930, the officers' new Beach Club and golf course were dedicated. The north wing of Randolph Hall, the new bachelors' quarters, was completed and three sets of officers' duplexes (Buildings 186, 187, and 188) were erected in 1931.

Hurricanes in August and September 1933 caused extensive damage to the post and, consequently, prompted more construction. Additional room for construction was obtained by infilling along the Mill Creek shoreline. The area of the post was thereby increased to 583.55 acres. The hurricanes occurred at a time when the government was undertaking an extensive building program to counteract the Great Depression; therefore, a large number of structures were completed in 1934. Fort Monroe initially received \$1,646,246 of National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) funds, of which \$1,000,000 was allocated for the construction of a new sea wall. New buildings completed in 1934 included a central garage (Building 57), detailed with Egyptian pylons;

NCO duplex quarters (Buildings 25, 26, 30, 31, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, and 196); the NCO Club (Building 36); the Coast Artillery Board office building (Building 37); ordnance machine shop (Building 57); and various shops and magazines. Also completed in 1934 were the addition to Randolph Hall, the new Beach Club (the one constructed in 1930 was destroyed by the hurricanes), and the bandstand (Building 4).

After this building boom, other improvements occurred at Fort Monroe in the late 1930s. A sewage disposal plant was completed near the end of 1937 and a new theater, financed by the Work Projects Administration (WPA) and the Army Motion Picture Service, was opened November 1938. A new Quartermaster Detachment barracks (Building 56) and the Submarine Mine Depot (Building 28) were completed and the Old Main Barracks was extensively renovated in 1939.

World War II brought an increase in activity to Fort Monroe. Camp #3, consisting of classrooms, mess halls, supply buildings, and twelve temporary barracks, was built near Battery Eustis in 1940 to accommodate the influx of trainees to Fort Monroe. The structures of Camp #3 and the camp northeast of the fort make up the majority of the extant temporary structures at the post. That same year, buildings in the old stable area were razed to make way for the Coast Artillery's Enlisted Specialists' School (Building 163). Also constructed were a barracks and mess addition to Building 161. The hospital's rear wing was razed and reconstructed in 1941. In 1943, a military highway, Mercury Boulevard, was constructed to improve transportation to the post. Inadequate to the Army's needs was old Route 60, a congested and circuitous two-lane road which passed through the central business districts of Phoebus and Hampton before continuing to Newport News. Mercury Boulevard passed over a new bridge, through residential Phoebus, and around Hampton to Newport News. The new route was 9.5 miles in length and cost \$1.5 million. The railroad trestle was used as the initial fill for a new route into the post. McNair Drive, the new route, bypassed the main post and proceeded directly to the main dock and hotel. Harbor Control Post #2, the post's only example of International style architecture, was constructed on the southwest bastion of the fort in 1943. The Officers' Beach Club, located south of Battery Anderson, was destroyed by fire July 15, 1944. It was rebuilt and reopened in May 1945.

Very little construction occurred after the war because the future of Fort Monroe was uncertain. With its new role as a training and command center for the Army came a new demand for housing. The Wherry Housing complex, 53 buildings containing 206 units, was constructed on the site of Batteries Montgomery and Eustis and completed in October 1953.

In 1959 the Officers' Club was moved from the Flagstaff Bastion to the Officers' Beach Club. The Beach Club was completely remodelled. The casemates of the second front were remodeled in 1959 and became the Chapel Center. The old wharf located at the foot of Ingalls Road was finally demolished in 1961. On May 9, 1961, Fort Monroe was certified as a National Historic Landmark. Since that time, construction at Fort Monroe has been dominated by the maintenance of existing structures.

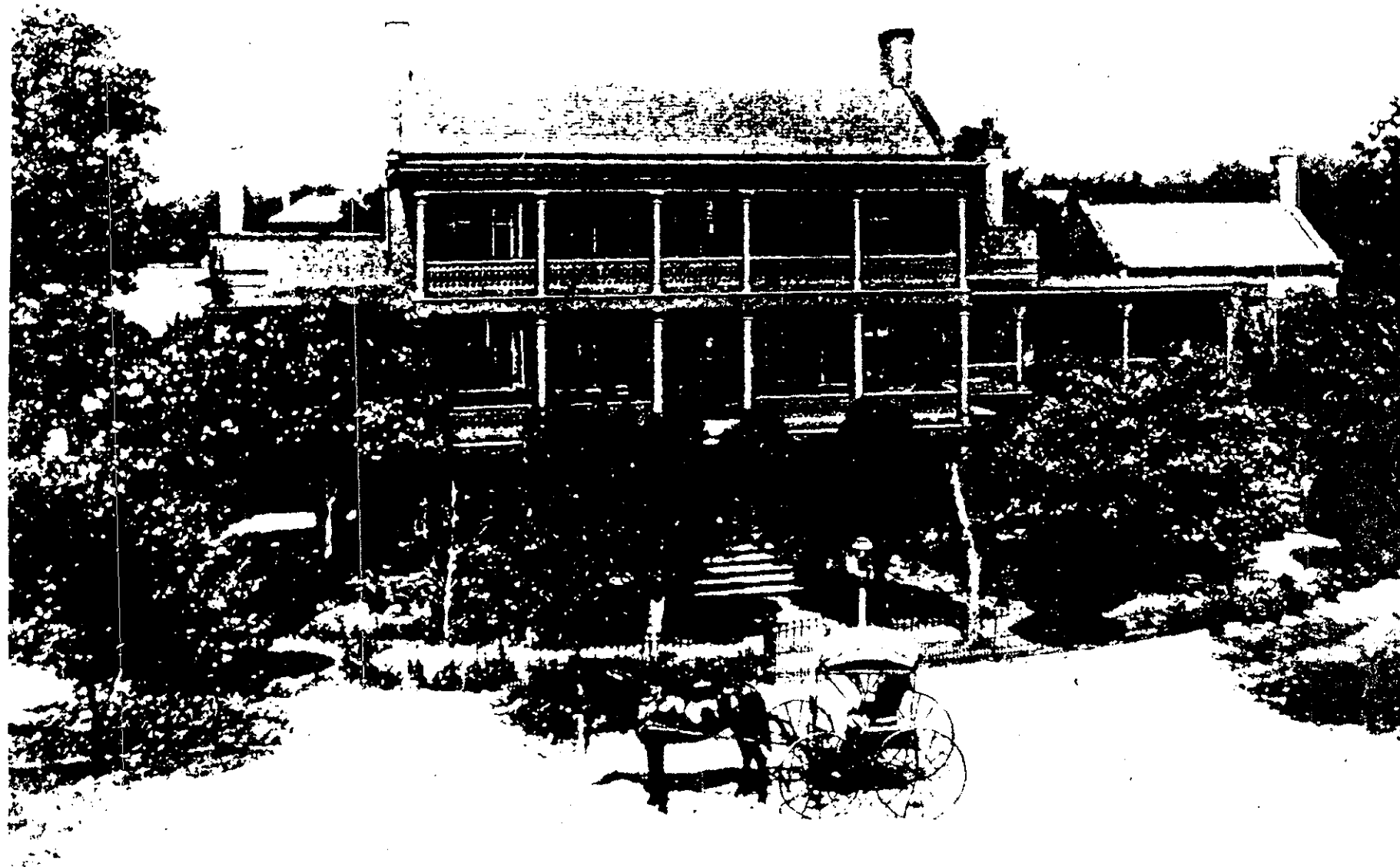


Plate 4.



Plate 5.



Plate 6.

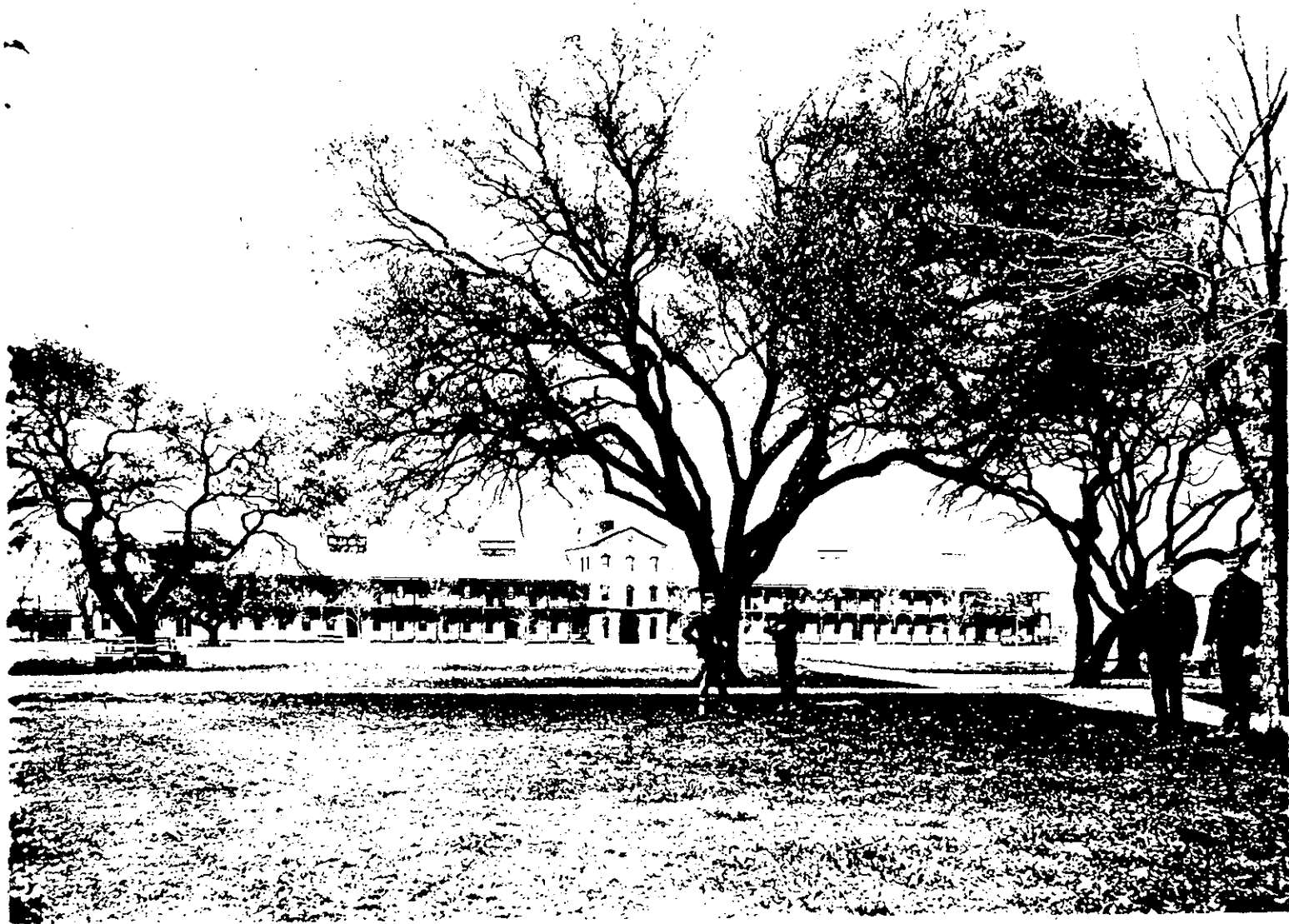


Plate 7.

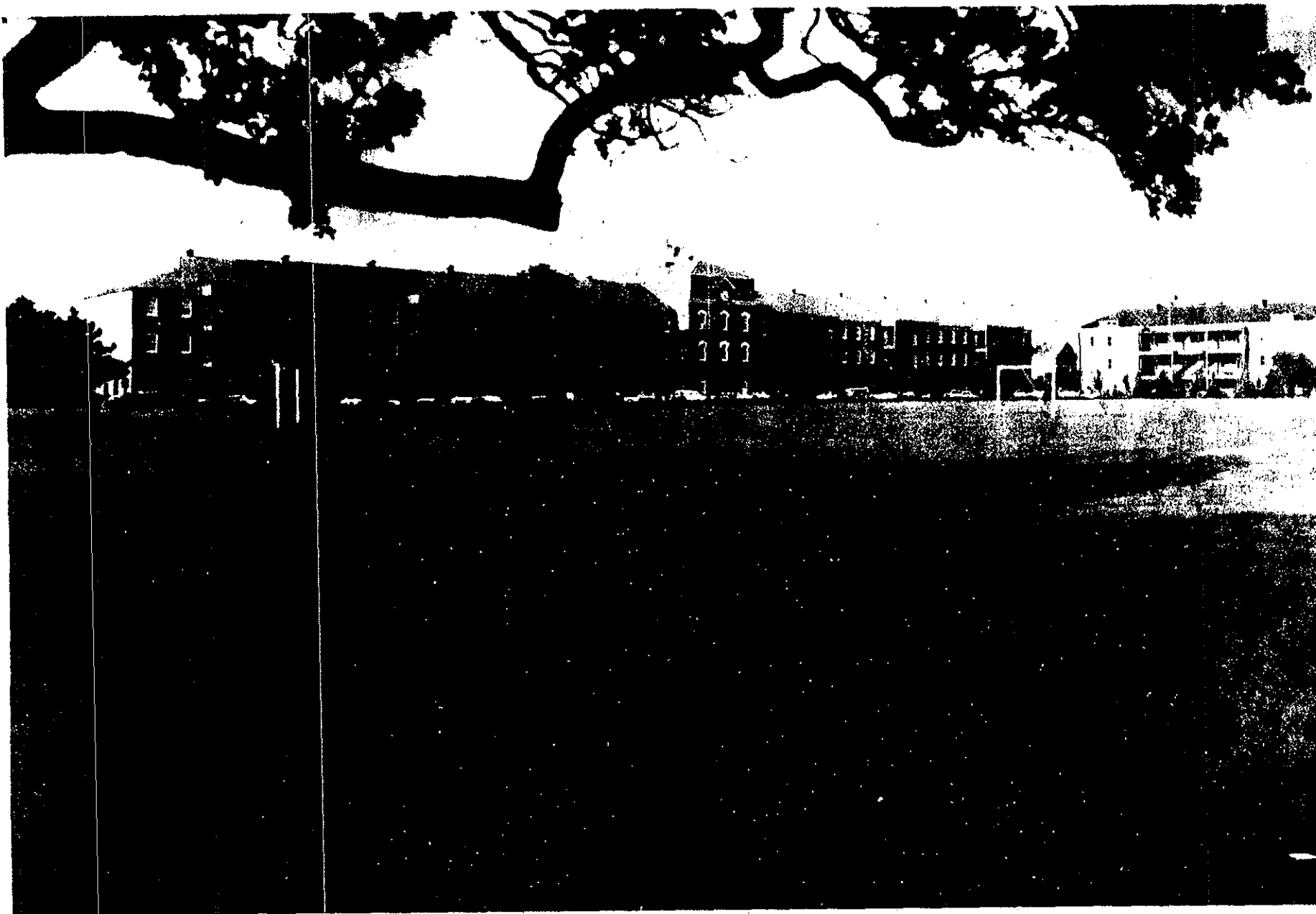


Plate 8.



Plate 9.



Plate 10.

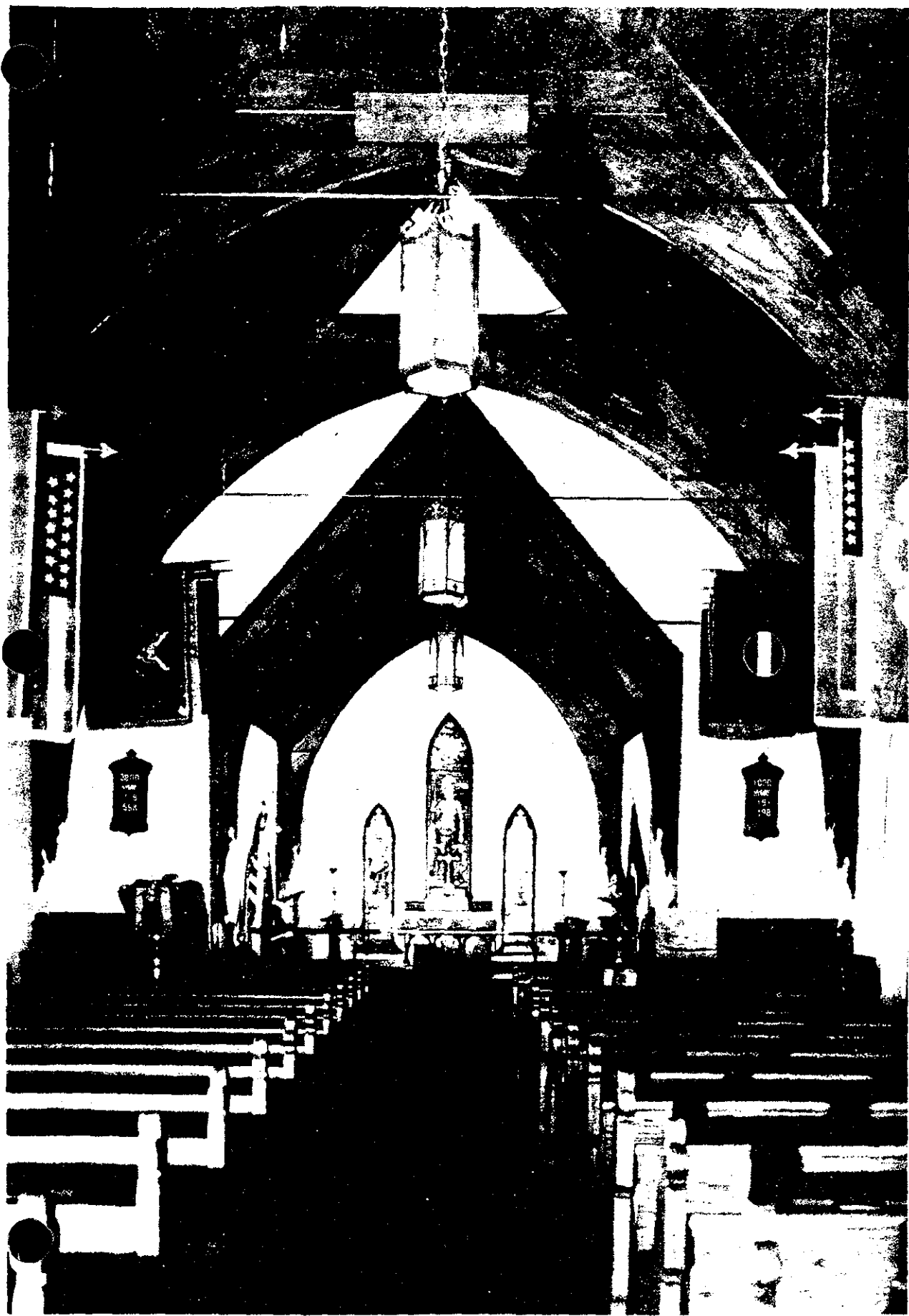


Plate 11.

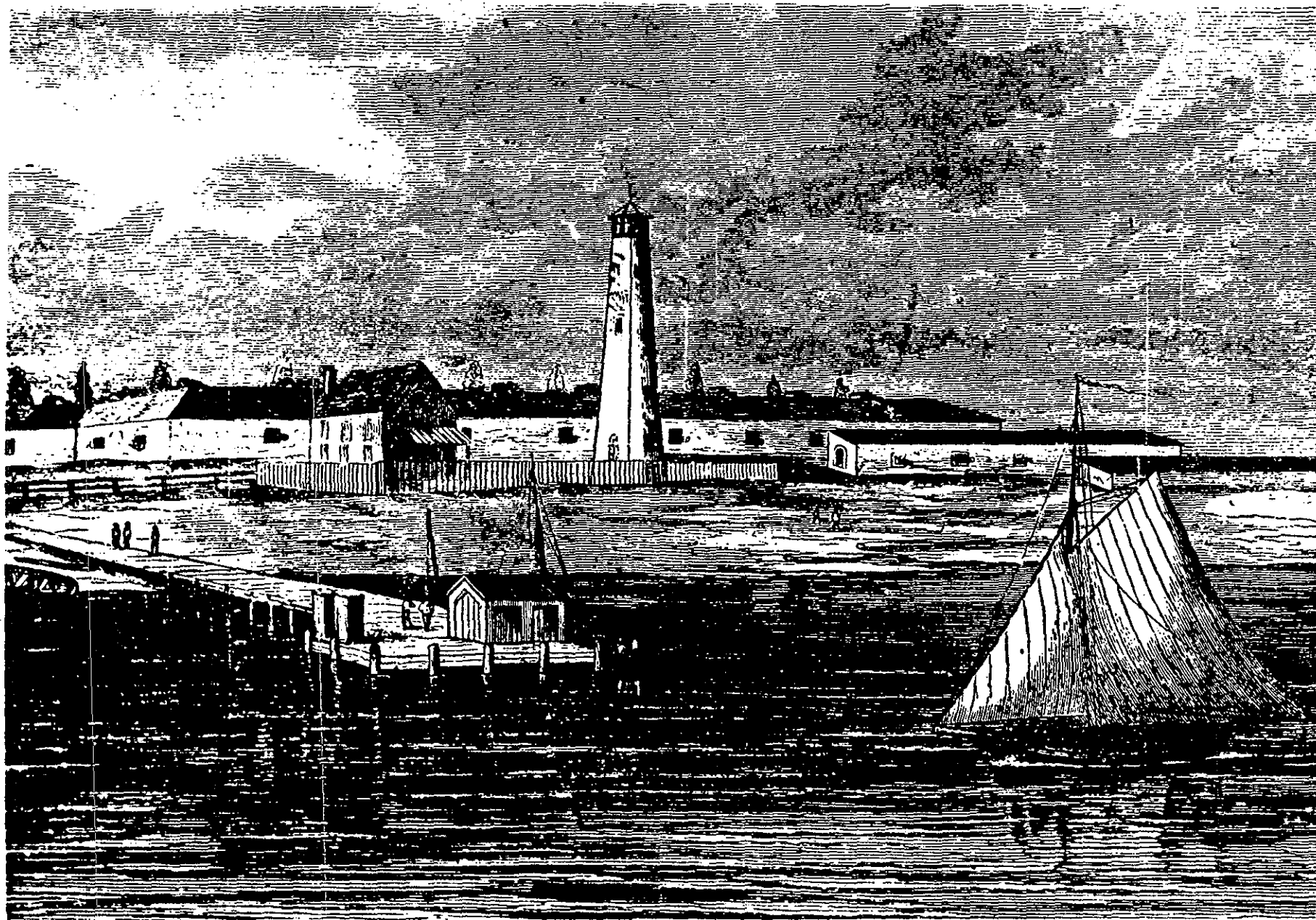
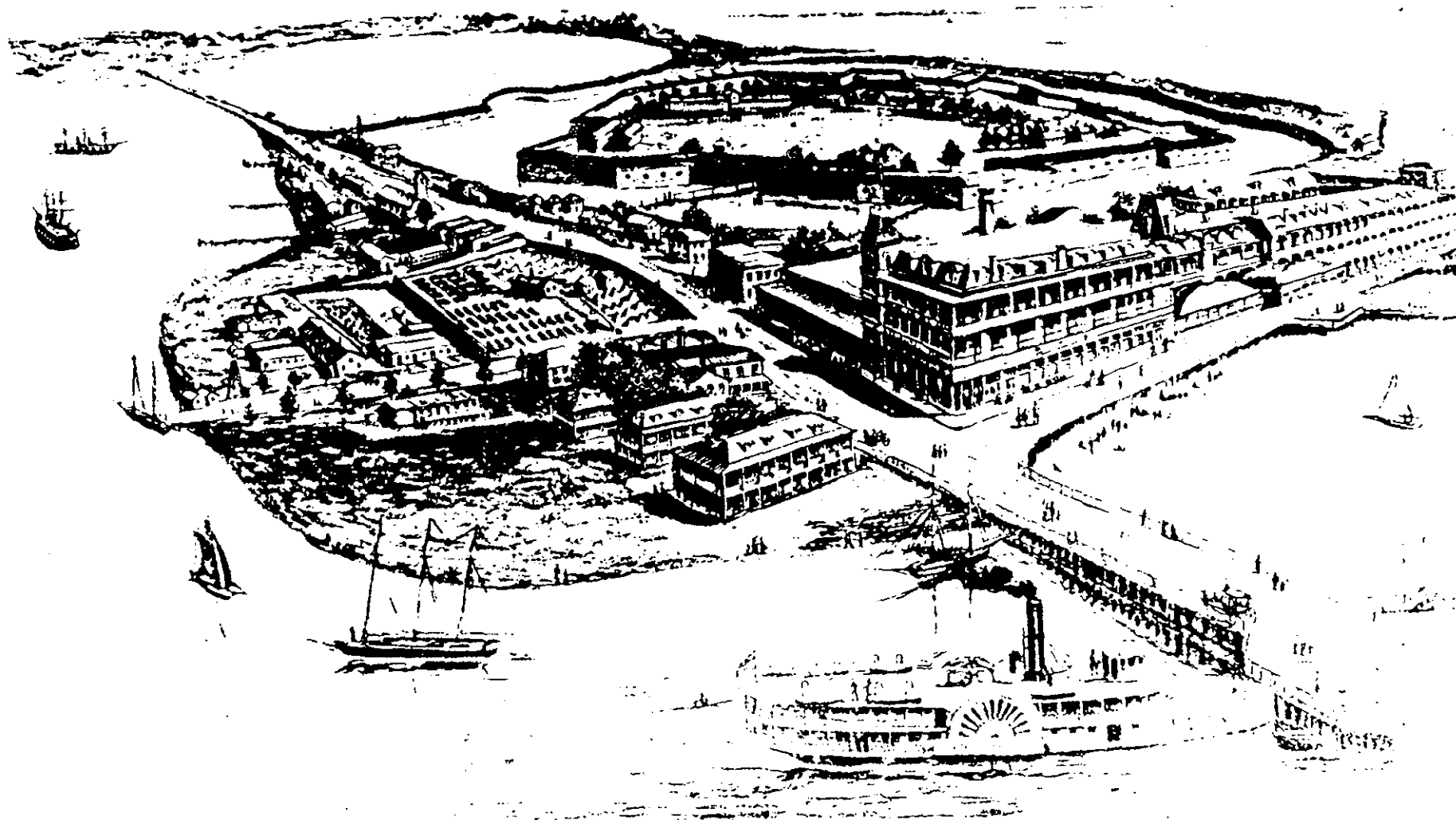


Plate 12.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF OLD POINT COMFORT, VA

Plate 13.

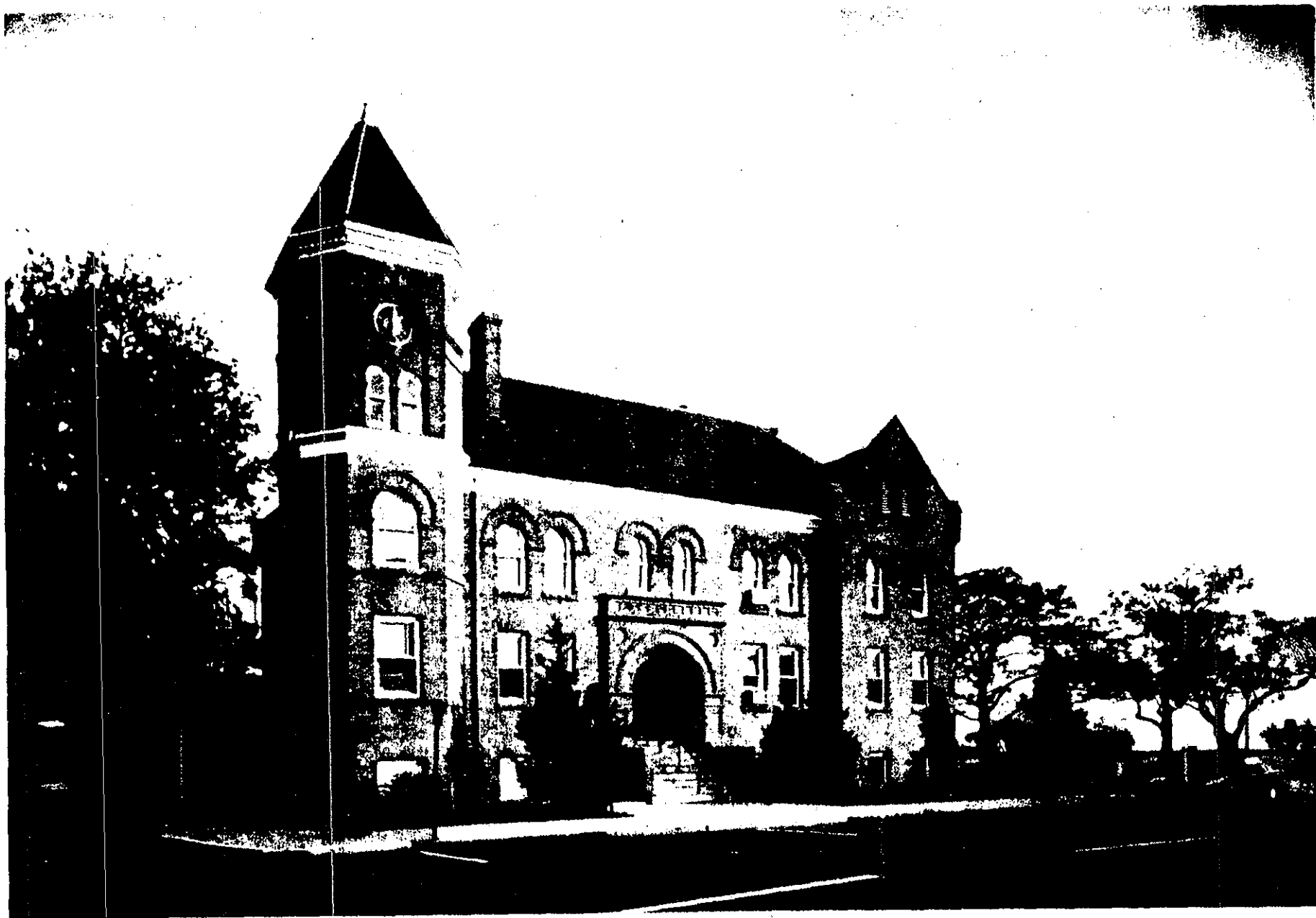


Plate 14.



Plate 15.



Plate 16.

CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY AND EVALUATION

In the summer of 1987, HABS undertook a comprehensive survey of every (314) building at Fort Monroe which was constructed before the 1961 landmark designation. Not all of these buildings are Army-owned. Coast Guard, Navy, and privately owned structures were surveyed and inventoried, in addition to every building maintained by the United States Army at Old Point Comfort. These architectural surveys are the basis of this report.

Previous survey work was completed at Fort Monroe in 1979/1980, and 1985 (revised 1987). The earlier survey was completed by Phyllis Sprock, Fort Monroe Environmental Officer. The purpose of the 1979/1980 Sprock survey was to document and categorize only the Army-owned structures at Fort Monroe. This survey was compiled on Department of the Army Inventory of Historic Property Forms which document buildings as follows: name of surveyor, name of building, physical description of building and site, building history, sources, and 35 mm black and white photograph. In addition to the information required by the Army Inventory Forms, were appendices recording cultural and physical histories and legends surrounding many of the Army-owned buildings.

The 1985 survey of Fort Monroe was prepared by Mariani and Associates, Washington, D.C. architects, who were assisted by the following: Traceries, Washington D.C. architectural historians; Glassman--Le Reche P.C., Falls Church, VA mechanical/electrical engineers; Monk Dunstone Associates, Alexandria, VA cost consultants; Sei--Hamilton Reid Associates, Washington, D.C. computer consultants; James Madison Cutts, Washington, D.C. structural engineers. This survey was in response to the October 1984 House Appropriations Committee's request that the Department of Defense develop a long range maintenance plan for its historic family housing. This plan was to address the potential high costs of operation, maintenance, or necessary improvements to many of these structures. The Army is currently conducting a comprehensive study of its historic quarters. The objective is to uniformly assess the condition, livability, and historical significance of each housing unit in order to determine the annual operation and maintenance costs of each historic unit. The results of this study will provide the framework for the individual installations in developing a comprehensive five-year plan for the repair and improvement of all historic housing units as well as a 25-year maintenance plan for their continued use.

These plans will take into account the historic preservation requirements of each set of quarters in conformance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Although the Mariani survey inventoried only Army housing at Fort Monroe, the survey is extensive. Each quarters was described in the survey in following format: basic building data (construction date, gross and net square feet, front- and rear-view photographs); historic and architectural significance; building description (architectural and mechanical/electrical); floor plans; summary of recommended repair and improvement work required; historic and architectural character; summary of recommended preservation work; summary of total work required; analysis of alternative preservation treatments; summary of 25-year maintenance/operation cost; and the alternative disposition/recommendation. The survey encompassed 188 Army quarters and produced a four-volume, 2883-page report plus two extensive appendices.

METHODOLOGY

PROJECT PARAMETERS: Previous surveys of Fort Monroe were limited in scope and did not examine every structure at the post. The purpose of this survey was to examine every existing building at Fort Monroe, regardless of ownership, within the boundaries established when Fort Monroe became a National Historic Landmark in 1961 (everything within the seawalls). Another aspect of the survey was the identification of structures for preservation and further documentation. Information on demolished structures was limited to the role those buildings played in either site development or later construction. Historical archaeology was not a component of this survey.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH: There exists a plethora of readily accessible information about Fort Monroe. The Fort has been graphically documented in the form of United States Army Survey Maps which date to the earliest studies of the site in 1818 and continue every two to five years until the present. These maps were valuable in providing a graphic representation of developmental trends described in journals and historical sources of the Fort. To assist in the maintenance of Army-owned buildings, a catalogue, entitled The Directorate of Facilities Engineer (D F E) Property Book was compiled by the Army in 1920s and was continued through 1960s when it was replaced by a card cataloguing system. Both book and catalogue detailed completion dates, construction costs, materials, dimensions, and repairs to Army-owned buildings through time. In 1982, the Integrated Facilities System (IFS) succeeded the DFE record keeping. This computerized and cross-filed system provides exhaustive information on not only dimensions, materials, and usage, but also the average kilowatt hours and BTU's used to heat and cool the buildings.

The existence of a museum on post dedicated to the study of the cultural and physical history of Fort Monroe offers further, well-documented information concerning the evolution of Fort Monroe. The museum maintains its own library and archives which store historical photographs and documentation on each Army-owned building. Numerous books and pamphlets document the military, cultural, and architectural growth of Fort Monroe and some of these provide research compiled on the history of the site dating back to the 1607

exploration by the British. The History of Fort Monroe by Robert Arthur and Defender of the Chesapeake: The Story of Fort Monroe by Richard Weinert provide definitive information on every aspect of the Fort, its site, and their roles in American history. In addition to these voluminous sources, many others were consulted. Newspapers, correspondence, diaries, and interviews with historians and other informed people provided valuable information.

FIELDWORK: Each building within the survey area was examined and photographed. The field inspection was often limited to the exterior as many structures are residences or classified office buildings. Likewise, the front facade was emphasized; however, representative photographs were taken of notable elevations. A description of each building was written, utilizing the terminology prescribed in:

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Trachtenberg, Marvin and Isabelle Hyman. Architecture from Pre-History to Post-Modernism. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1986.

The photography was in 35mm black and white. A xerox of the contact print is found on each inventory card. The original contact sheets and negatives are stored in the Library of Congress.

REPORT WRITING: The survey resulted in two written products: the overview report, found in this volume, and the individual building inventory cards, found in Volume 2. The inventory cards provide the following building information: name (current and historical), address, date of construction, uses (current and historical), rating (explained below), condition, description, history, significance, locator map, photographs, and sources.

With this information and the research previously discussed, the overview describes the history of the site which provided a context for the survey work. Consequently, the overview discussed the cultural and architectural history of the surveyed area with a brief architectural analysis.

EVALUATION

The development of a system for evaluating and categorizing the historical and architectural qualities of each inventoried building at Fort Monroe was the purpose and product of this 1987 survey. The goal of this categorization was the establishment of a numerical measure of significance relative to all other structures at Fort Monroe. Before discussing the format of this system, one point should be mentioned. Because of its subjective

ture, the quantifying of historical and architectural values for historic sources is debatable and open to individual interpretation. There is no scientific means for a numerical system for rating the significance of a historic property. Consequently, the ratings assigned to each inventoried structure are but one of many essential factors examined in assessing the structure's importance and future at Fort Monroe. The primary purpose of the numerical rating is to indicate in a general way the relative importance of each structure to all others at Fort Monroe.

The system developed by HABS/HAER for rating the historical and architectural qualities of each inventoried structure at Fort Monroe consists of two parts: historical and architectural significance. These two aspects are in turn divided into themes. Historical significance involves the various periods of development at Fort Monroe, the various missions or historical roles performed by Fort Monroe since its inception, and famous individuals who either visited or lived at Fort Monroe. Architectural significance involves the quality of design of an individual structure, its relation to larger assemblages of buildings, and the physical condition or integrity of the individual buildings at Fort Monroe. HABS/HAER established a point system to indicate each theme's relative importance to Fort Monroe. The most important historical themes were assigned high scores (no more than 5 points); the least important themes were assigned a score of zero, or occasionally less.

PART I. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The date of construction of each building places it within time periods of varying significance. These periods are explained below and are as follows: the Fort's Civil War involvement, the Fort's physical construction, post-Civil War expansion, early twentieth-century growth, Depression/World War II-era development, and Fort Monroe today. The use of each building with respect to the many military functions at Fort Monroe likewise affects the degree of a building's significance. These functions include: training center, defense center, launching center, and arsenal center. Similarly any individuals notable to either the general populace or military scholars, who have either visited or resided in a building at Fort Monroe, add to the historical significance of a structure. An outline of the historical themes and summary explanations for assigning the various levels of importance to each theme are contained in Tables 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3.

TABLE 1-1: HISTORICITY (PERIOD)

<u>HISTORICAL THEME</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Civil War Era 1861-1865	5	Fort Monroe was at its peak during this period, actively involved in the War as a Union-held fortification. Although this period is probably Fort Monroe's most significant, no structures from this period remain.
Construction Period 1819-1860	4	Fort Monroe was the largest fort constructed under the Third System and the fort itself, with the buildings constructed during this time are included in this theme.
Post-Civil War Expansion	3	Development after the Civil War was slow; however, in the late 1870s Army posts experienced a dramatic building program nationwide. Near the end of this period, the Endicott Plan for battery construction was instigated and these structures were erected at Fort Monroe and elsewhere in the nation.
Early Twentieth Century Development 1900-1929	2	Development during this period was dominated by the construction of the newly-reorganized Coast Artillery School and the necessary support buildings (1905-1915).
Depression/WWII Development 1930-1945	1	Construction during this period was dominated by the construction under Depression work programs and World War II temporary structures.
Post-WWII Development 1946-1987	0	Anything constructed after WWII is considered non-historic.

TABLE 1-2: HISTORICITY (MISSION)

<u>CONTRIBUTION/MISSION</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Training	1	Structures involved in the instruction of army personnel at the fort.
Defense	1	Structures involved the defense of the fort, the harbor, the coast, etc.
Launching	1	Structures involved in the launching of troops on missions from the fort.
Arsenal	1	Structures involved in the formation or maintenance of an arsenal at the fort.

Though some of these buildings had numerous roles, no building can receive more than two points.

TABLE 1-3: HISTORICITY (PEOPLE)

<u>Famous People</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Nationally Famous	2	Those people who would be found in a typical American history book.
Militarily Famous	1	Those people who would be found in a typical military history book.
Non-famous	0	The rest of us.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The subdivisions which comprise the architectural significance, in turn are comprised of many architectural themes applicable to the physical development of Fort Monroe: design, context, and integrity.

A. DESIGN

There are three types of architectural designs applicable to the buildings at Fort Monroe and each deserve special attention and categorization based on their individual characteristics. Many buildings at the post were based on plans approved by the Quartermaster General's Office. These designs

were cataloged and available to any army base in need of a building design. When categorizing these buildings, it is necessary to note the age and rarity of the design. Other buildings which either predate or do not use the Quartermaster Standardized designing system are most likely unique to Fort Monroe and must be judged on their individual design characteristics. Likewise, buildings which are more feats of engineering than architectural design must be categorized based on their unique criteria. These three aspects of architectural design as they apply to the buildings at Fort Monroe are outlined and explained in Tables 2-1 (a, b, c).

TABLE 2-1a: STANDARDIZED/QUARTERMASTER DESIGNS

<u>DESIGN</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Exceptional	5	Reserved for excellent standardized buildings, early or rare examples, with notable interiors intact.
Exceptional	4	Early or rare examples of standardized or quartermaster plans.
Fine	3	Buildings with high-style features which are not early examples.
Good	2	Buildings with some design features.
Average	1	Lesser buildings with some design features.
Non-design	0	Lesser buildings without design features.

TABLE 2-1b: NON-STANDARDIZED/QUARTERMASTER DESIGNS

<u>DESIGN</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Exceptional	5	Reserved for buildings of excellent design by nationally-known architects.
Fine	4	Buildings of excellent design <u>not</u> by nationally-known architects.
Good	3	Buildings of good design.
Average	2	Lesser buildings with good design features.
Fair	1	Lesser buildings with some design features.
Non-design	0	Lesser buildings without design features.

TABLE 2-1c: ENGINEERED STRUCTURES

<u>DESIGN</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Exceptional	5	Buildings exhibiting state-of-the-art technology for a given period unique to Fort Monroe.
Excellent	4	Buildings exhibiting state-of-the-art technology for a given period not unique to Fort Monroe.
Fine	3	Buildings exhibiting unusual technology.
Good	2	Buildings which exhibit technology which can be found elsewhere.
Average	1	Utilitarian buildings with special technological qualities.
Non-design	0	Utilitarian buildings.

Although construction at Fort Monroe has proceeded without a master plan, certain groups of buildings have formed notable vistas and streetscapes. The contribution of a building to its environment is another architectural theme and is outlined and explained in Table 2-2.

TABLE 2-2: CONTEXT

<u>CONTEXT THEME</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
The Fort	5	The fortification at Fort Monroe, enhanced by the moat, provides a hub at the army post around which most of the vistas appear.
Parade Grounds/ Bernard Road	4	The buildings which border or face onto the Parade Ground which is in the center of the fortification and those buildings which face Bernard Road at the Fort's First Front.

Ferwick Road/ Ingalls Road	3	Those buildings which contribute to the appearance of Ferwick Road (from the East Gate to the Post Office) and Ingalls Road (from the front entrance of the post to the Post Office).
Inside the Moat/ Moat Walk	2	Those buildings which are located within the bounds of the moat and those buildings which contribute to the appearance of Moat Walk.
Tidball Road/Murray Road/Coast Artillery School Complex	1	Those buildings which contribute to the appearance of these locations.
Non-contributing	0	Those buildings, regardless of their location, which do not add to a particular vista or streetscape.
Intrusions	-1	Those buildings which detract from their surrounding vista or streetscape.

Generally alterations to a building subtract from its architectural significance. Some buildings at Fort Monroe have been altered only as is needed in general maintenance. Other buildings at Fort Monroe have been reversibly altered (reroofed, sided with aluminum, etc.); however, some buildings have been completely reoriented and gutted. Outlines and explanations of the integrity criterion for buildings at Fort Monroe are found in Table 2-3.

TABLE 2-3: INTEGRITY

<u>PHYSICAL INTEGRITY</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Good	1	Relatively unaltered (other than necessary maintenance) since construction.
Minor Impaired	0	Reversible alterations: reroofing, siding, bricking-up of windows and doors, unobtrusive additions
Major Impaired	-1	Significant alterations or demolitions of parts of extant buildings.

PART III. FINAL TABULATION & RANKING OF INVENTORIED STRUCTURES

The points assigned in both of these parts, Historical Significance and Architectural Significance, were then tabulated. This total determined the category in which the building was placed.

Category I	Total Score = 14 points—and up
Category II	Total Score = 10-13 points
Category III	Total Score = 5-9 points
Category IV	Total Score = 1-4 points
Category V	Total Score = 0 or less

DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES

Categories I through V for historic resources at Fort Monroe, as utilized in the HABS study, may be defined as follows:

CATEGORY I

Resources of great historical, architectural, or technological importance at Fort Monroe possessing a sufficiently high degree of positive physical qualities to warrant documentation, preservation, and in some cases, restoration.

All Category I buildings and structures should be considered for documentation to HABS/HAER standards.

CATEGORY II

Resources of historic, architectural, or technological importance at Fort Monroe possessing a sufficiently high degree of positive physical qualities to warrant preservation.

All Category II buildings or structures should be considered for documentation to HABS/HAER standards, especially if they are to be adversely impacted in any way.

CATEGORY III

Resources which are of minor historic, architectural, or technological importance at Fort Monroe or resources of greater importance which lack positive physical qualities and therefore do not warrant special preservation procedures. They should, however, be protected from demolition as they contribute to the overall appearance of Fort Monroe.

CATEGORY IV

Resources of little or no historical, architectural, or technological importance at Fort Monroe. No special preservation recommendations.

CATEGORY V

Resources which, because of their lack of historical, architectural, and technological importance and negative physical qualities, form an intrusion in the historic area. It is recommended that these buildings and structures be considered for removal when appropriate and feasible.

TABULATION CHART: PERMANENT BUILDINGS

I. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE II. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

B U I L D I N G #	H I S T O R Y	M I S S I O N	P E O P L E		D E S I G N	C O N T E X T	I N T E G R I T Y		T O T A L	C A T E G O R Y
1	4	2	2		4	4	0		16	I
2	4	2	0		4	4	0		14	I
3	3	0	0		4	4	0		11	II
4	1	0	1		2	3	1		8	II
5	3	0	0		3	4	-1		9	III
6	2	0	0		1	0	-1		2	IV
7	3	0	0		3	2	-1		7	III
8	3	0	0		2	2	0		7	III
9	2	0	0		4	2	0		8	III
10	2	0	0		3	4	0		9	III
11	1	0	0		2	0	0		3	IV
12	2	0	0		1	0	-1		2	IV
13	2	0	0		1	-1	1		3	IV
14	3	0	1		3	4	0		11	II
15	3	0	0		5	4	0		12	II
16	3	0	0		4	4	0		11	II
17	4	0	2		4	4	0		14	I
18	4	0	0		4	4	0		12	II
19	3	0	0		4	4	0		11	II
20	4	2	2		5	5	0		18	I
21	4	2	0		5	5	0		16	I
22	4	2	0		5	5	0		16	I
23	4	2	0		5	5	1		17	I
24	3	0	0		4	0	0		7	III
25	1	0	0		3	1	1		6	III
26	1	0	0		3	1	1		6	III
27/27A	4	2	0		3	3	0		12	II
28	1	0	0		4	0	0		5	III
29	2	0	0		0	0	1		3	IV
30	1	0	0		3	1	1		6	III
31	1	0	0		3	1	1		6	III
32	1	0	0		1	0	1		3	IV
33	1	0	0		1	0	1		3	IV

I. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE II. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

B U I L D I N G #	H I S T O R Y	M I S S I O N	P E O P L E	D E S I G N	C O N T E X T	I N T E G R I T Y	T O T A L	C A T E G O R Y
34	1	0	0	3	3	0	7	III
35	1	0	0	3	3	0	7	III
36	1	0	0	2	0	-1	2	IV
37	1	2	0	4	1	1	9	III
38	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	IV
39	2	0	0	2	3	0	7	III
41	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	IV
42	1	0	0	3	0	1	5	III
43	1	0	0	3	3	0	7	III
44	1	0	0	3	3	0	7	III
45	1	0	0	3	3	0	7	III
46	2	0	0	1	2	0	5	III
47	2	0	0	1	2	0	5	III
48	4	2	0	5	5	1	17	I
49	2	1	0	2	2	-1	6	III
50	4	0	0	4	4	0	12	II
51	1	0	0	3	3	0	7	III
52	1	0	0	3	3	0	7	III
53	2	0	0	2	2	-1	5	III
54	1	0	0	3	3	0	7	III
55	3	0	0	4	3	0	10	II
56	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	IV
57	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	III
58	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	IV
59	1	1	0	4	0	-1	5	III
60	3	0	0	3	3	0	9	III
61	3	0	0	4	3	0	10	II
62	3	0	0	5	4	0	12	II
63	3	0	0	5	4	0	12	II
64	1	0	0	1	3	0	5	III
65	3	0	0	5	3	0	11	II
66	3	0	0	5	3	0	11	II
67	3	0	0	5	3	0	11	II
68	3	0	0	5	3	0	11	II

I. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE II. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

B U I L D I N G #	H I S T O R Y	M I S S I O N	P E R I O D I C I T Y	D E S I G N	C O N T E X T	I N T E R I O R I T Y	T O T A L	C A T E G O R Y
69	3	0	0	5	3	0	11	II
70	3	0	0	5	3	0	11	II
73	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	III
74	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	IV
75	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	IV
77	3	2	0	4	0	0	9	III
79	3	0	2	5	3	0	13	II
80/81	3	0	0	4	3	0	10	II
82	3	0	0	3	3	0	9	III
83	3	0	0	4	3	1	11	II
84	3	0	0	3	2	0	8	III
85	3	0	0	1	2	0	6	III
86	3	0	0	1	2	0	6	III
87	1	0	0	2	3	0	6	III
88	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
90	2	0	0	2	2	0	6	III
91	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	IV
92	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	III
93	3	0	0	4	3	0	10	II
95	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	IV
96	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	IV
97	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	IV
98	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	IV
99	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	IV
100	2	0	0	5	3	0	10	II
101	2	0	0	5	3	0	10	II
102	2	0	0	5	3	0	10	II
103	2	0	0	5	3	0	10	II
104	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
105	2	0	0	5	2	1	10	II
105A	2	0	0	2	2	1	7	III
106	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	IV
108	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	IV
109	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III

I. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE II. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

B U I L D I N G	H I S T O R Y	M I S S I O N	P E O P L E	D E S I G N	C O N T E X T	I N T E G R I T Y	T O T A L	C A T E G O R Y
#								
110	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III
111	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III
112	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III
113	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III
114	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III
115	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III
116	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	III
117	2	0	0	1	2	0	5	III
118	2	0	0	4	3	1	10	II
119	2	2	0	5	3	0	12	II
120	2	0	0	4	3	1	10	II
121	2	0	0	5	3	0	10	II
123	2	0	0	5	3	0	10	II
124	2	0	0	5	3	0	10	II
125	2	0	0	4	3	1	10	II
126	2	0	0	5	4	0	11	II
127	2	0	0	5	4	0	11	II
128	2	0	0	5	4	0	11	II
129	2	0	0	3	3	0	8	III
130	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III
131	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III
132	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	III
133	2	2	0	4	1	0	9	III
134	2	2	0	3	1	1	9	III
135	2	0	0	3	0	1	6	III
136	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	III
137	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	III
138	2	2	0	4	1	0	9	III
139	2	0	0	3	4	0	9	III
140	2	0	0	2	2	1	7	III
141	2	0	0	3	3	0	8	III
142	2	0	0	3	3	0	8	III
143	2	0	0	3	3	1	9	III
144	2	0	0	3	3	1	9	III
145	2	0	0	2	0	-1	3	IV
146	2	0	0	4	3	0	9	III
147	2	0	0	4	3	0	9	III
148	2	0	0	2	2	1	7	III
149	2	0	0	2	2	1	7	III
150	2	0	0	2	2	1	7	III

I. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE II. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

B U I L D I N G	H I S T O R Y	M I S S I O N	P E O P L E	D E S I G N	C O N T E X T	I N T E G R I T Y	T O T A L	C A T E G O R Y
#								
151	2	0	0	3	0	1	6	III
152	2	0	0	3	0	1	6	III
153	2	0	0	3	0	1	6	III
154	2	0	0	3	0	1	6	III
155	2	0	0	2	2	1	7	III
156	2	0	0	2	2	1	7	III
157	2	0	2	4	4	0	12	II
158	2	0	0	4	3	0	9	III
159	2	0	0	2	2	0	6	III
161	2	2	0	4	1	0	9	III
162	2	1	0	3	0	0	6	III
163	1	2	0	4	1	1	9	III
166	4	0	2	5	4	1	16	I
167	2	0	0	3	0	-1	4	IV
168	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	IV
169	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
173	0	2	0	2	0	1	5	III
174	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	IV
175	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	IV
176	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	IV
178	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	IV
180	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	IV
181	1	0	0	3	0	-1	3	IV
182	1	0	0	3	0	1	5	III
183	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	IV
185	1	0	0	2	0	-1	2	IV
186	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	III
187	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	III
188	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	III
189	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	IV
191	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	III
192	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	III
193	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	III
194	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	III
195	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	III
196	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	III
198	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	IV

I. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE II. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

B U I L D I N G	H I S T O R Y	M I S S I O N	P E O P L E	D E S I G N	C O N T E X T	I N T E G R I T Y	T O T A L	C A T E G O R Y
#								
199	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	IV
204	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	III
205	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	IV
206	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
207	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	IV
209	1	1	0	5	2	1	10	II
215	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
216	4	2	0	3	5	-1	13	II
217	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	IV
218	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
219	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
228	1	0	0	1	0	-1	1	IV
232	2	2	0	4	0	0	8	III
233	2	2	0	4	0	1	9	III
234	2	2	0	5	0	1	10	II
242	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
243	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	IV
246	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
247	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	IV
248	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	IV
556	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	IV
557	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	IV
558	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	IV
559	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	IV
1018	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	IV
1087	2	0	0	4	0	1	7	III

PERMANENT BUILDINGS LISTED BY CATEGORY

Category I

1	20	23
2	21	48
17	22	166

Category III

4	82	146
5	84	147
7	85	148
8	86	149
9	87	150
10	90	151
24	92	152
25	105A	
26	109	153
28	110	154
30	111	155
31	112	156
33	113	158
34	114	159
35	115	161
37	116	162
39	117	163
42	120	167
43	125	173
44	129	182
45	130	186
46	131	187
47	132	188
49	133	191
51	134	192
52	135	193
53	136	194
54	137	195
57	138	196
59	139	200
60	140	204
64	141	232
73	142	233
77	143	1087
	144	

Category II

3	66	118
14	67	119
15	68	120
16	69	121
18	70	122
19	79	123
27	80	124
27A	81	125
	83	126
50	93	127
55	100	128
61	101	157
62	102	182
63	103	209
65	105	216

Category IV

6	97	198
11	98	199
12	99	205
13	104	206
29	106	207
32	108	215
36	117	217
38	136	218
41	137	219
46	145	228
53	167	235
54	168	242
56	169	243
58	174	246
73	175	247
74	176	248
75	178	556
88	180	557
90	181	558
91	183	559
95	185	1018
96	189	

TABULATION CHART: TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

I. Historical Significance II. Architectural Significance

B U I L D I N G	H I S T O R Y	M I S S I O N	P E O P L E	D E S I G N	C O N T E X T	I N T E G R I T Y	T O T A L	C A T E G O R Y
#								
T-9	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-17	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-25	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	V
T-26	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-27	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-28	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	IV
T-33	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-34	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-35	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-36	1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	V
T-39	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-42	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-58	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-59	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-66	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-70	1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	V
T-73	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-86	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V
T-94	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
T-99	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-100	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-101	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-102	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
T-104	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-105	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV

I. Historical Significance II. Architectural Significance

B U I L D I N G	H I S T O R Y	M I S S I O N	P E O P L E	D E S I G N	C O N T E X T	I N T E G R I T Y	T O T A L	C A T E G O R Y
#								
T-171	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-176	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-179	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-181	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
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T-184	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-185	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-191	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-192	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-193	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-194	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-195	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
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T-197	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-216	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
T-225	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	IV
T-229	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V
T-245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V
T-246	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-247	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-248	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-249	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-250	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-251	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-258	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
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T-260	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-261	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-262	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-263	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV

I. Historical Significance II. Architectural Significance

B U I L D I N G #	H I S T O R Y	M I S S I O N	P E O P L E	D E S I G N	C O N T E X T	I N T E G R I T Y	T O T A L	C A T E G O R Y
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T-460	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	IV
T-474	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	V
T-478	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	V
T-479	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	V
T-553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS (T-buildings)
LISTED BY CATEGORY

Category IV

9	101	225
17	102	229
24	104	246
26	105	247
27	171	248
28	176	249
33	179	250
34	181	251
35	182	258
39	183	259
42	184	260
58	185	261
59	191	262
66	192	263
73	194	264
86	195	447
94	196	453
99	197	457
100	216	460

Category V

25	91	474
36	240	478
70	245	479
		553

ENDNOTES

¹ Richard P. Weinert, Jr., Defender of the Chesapeake: The Story of Fort Monroe (Annapolis MD: Leeward Publications, Inc., 1978), p. 3.

² Lyon G. Tyler, (ed), Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-1625 (New York: Barnes and Noble, Inc., 1966), pp. 223-224, see Weinert, p. 5.

³ Weinert, pp. 5-6.

⁴ Weinert, p. 11.

⁵ Letter, R. Archer to W. Maxwell, March 22, 1847, in Virginia Historical Society, see Weinert p. 14.

⁶ Collections of the Virginia Historical Society (Richmond, 1882-1892), Vol. IV, p. 342, see Weinert p. 16.

⁷ Weinert, p. 12.

⁸ Weinert, p. 13.

⁹ Weinert, p. 28.

¹⁰ Weinert, p. 28.

¹¹ Weinert, p. 30.

¹² Weinert, p. 85.

¹³ Dudley Taylor Cornish, The Sable Arm: Negro Troops in the Union Army (New York: W.N. Norton and Company, 1966), p. 17.

¹⁴ Ulysses S. Grant, "Preparing for the Campaigns of '64," in Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume IV, edited by Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Bull (New York: Thomas Yoseloff, 1956), p. 116.

¹⁵ Arthur M. Schlesinger, The Coming of the New Deal (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1958), p. 288.

¹⁶ Weinert, p. 171.

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#5--Is it a Fort or a Fortress?; #6--Fort Monroe in the Civil War;
#10--Old Point Comfort: America's Greatest Bastion)

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APPENDIX I

LIST OF BUILDING NUMBERS AND NAMES

<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	DeRussy House (Quarters 1)
2	Powder Magazine Casemate (Package Beverage Store)
3	Family Housing/Colonel
4	Bandstand
5	Old Main Barracks
6	Boiler House (Heating Plant)
7	Main Library
8	General Storehouse
9	Main Guard House (Band Training Facility)
10	Two-Company Barracks (Administration - General Purpose)
11	Administration, General Purpose
12	Package Beverage Store
13	Water Tank
14	Museum Library
15	Family Housing/Colonel
16	Sub-Tuilleries (Family Housing/Colonel)
17	Lee Quarters (The Tuilleries)
18	The Tuilleries
19	Family Housing/Colonel
20	First Front (Casemate Museum)
21	Second Front (Chapel Center)
22	Third Front
23	Storage Casemates (Old Bakery Casemates)
24	Fire Station
25	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
26	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
27	Old Arsenal Building (Administration Building)
28	Facilities Engineering Maintenance Shop
29	Flagpole
30	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
31	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
32	Storage Shed
33	Student Apartments (Family Housing-NCO)
34	Student Apartments (Family Housing-NCO)
35	Student Apartments (Family Housing-NCO)
36	Continental Club
37	Administration, General Purpose
38	Storage Shed
39	Detached Garage
41	Enlisted Swimming Pool
42	Fort Monroe Theatre

43	Student Apartments (Family Housing-NCO)
44	Student Apartments (Family Housing-NCO)
45	Student Apartments (Family Housing-NCO)
46	General Storehouse
47	Administration-General Purpose
48	Storage Casemates (Old Guardhouse Casemates)
49	Administration-General Purpose (Wireless Station)
50	Officers Quarters
51	Student Apartments (Family Housing-NCO)
52	Student Apartments (Family Housing-NCO)
53	Administration-General Purpose (Bakery)
54	Student Apartments (Family Housing-NCO)
55	Family Housing/Colonel
56	Administration, General Purpose
57	Transportation Motor Pool Building
58	Ejector Station
59	ADPC Building
60	Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters
61	Perry House
62	Family Housing/Colonel
63	Family Housing/Colonel
64	Family Housing/NCO and Enlisted
65	Family Housing/Colonel
66	Family Housing/Colonel
67	Family Housing/Colonel
68	Family Housing/Colonel
69	Family Housing/Colonel
70	Family Housing/Colonel
73	Commissary Office
74	Gas Station
75	General Storehouse
77	Post Headquarters Building
79	Family Housing/Colonel
80/81	Old Bachelors' Quarters
82	U.S. Army Hospital
83	Post Office
84	Administration/General Purpose
85	Bathhouse
86	Bathhouse
87	Randolph Hall
88	General Storehouse
90	Steward's Quarters (Family Housing)
91	Ejector Station
92	Sewer Station
93	Family Housing/Colonel
95	Dependent's Nursery School
96	Community Center
97	Signal Photo Lab
98	Officer's Wives Club/Enlisted Wives Club
99	Officer's Wives Club/Enlisted Wives Club

100	"Old Hundred," Bachelor Officer's Quarters
101	Family Housing-Colonel
102	Family Housing-Colonel
103	Family Housing-Colonel
104	Electrical Substation
105	Administration-General Purpose
106	Facilities Engineer Storehouse
107	Administration-General Purpose (Restaurant)
109	Family Housing-NCO
110	Family Housing-NCO
111	Family Housing-NCO
112	Family Housing-NCO
113	Family Housing-NCO
114	Family Housing-NCO
115	Family Housing-NCO
116	Administration-General Purpose
117	Administration-General Purpose
118	Family Housing-General
119	Family Housing-Commanding General
120	Family Housing-General
121	Family Housing-General
123	Family Housing-Colonel
124	Family Housing-Colonel
125	Family Housing
126	Family Housing-Colonel
127	Family Housing-Colonel
128	Family Housing-Colonel
129	Cavalry House (Family Housing-Colonel)
130	Family Housing-NCO
131	Family Housing-NCO
132	Family Housing-NCO
133	Administration-General Purpose (Murray Hall)
134	Administration-General Purpose (Lewis Hall)
135	General Storehouse (Ordnance Storehouse)
136	Quarters (Fireman's Quarters)
137	Officers Quarters Trans (Fireman's Quarters)
138	Wisser Hall (Administration-General Purpose)
139	EML Barracks W/MES
140	Family Housing-NCO
141	"Flat Top" (Family Housing-General)
142	"Flat Top: (Family Housing-General)
143	Family Housing-Colonel
144	Family Housing-Colonel
145	Old Guard House (Provost Marshall & MP Admin.Bldg.)
146	Family Housing-Colonel
147	Family Housing-Company Grade and Warrant Officer
148	Family Housing-NCO
149	Family Housing-NCO
150	Family Housing-NCO
151	Family Housing-NCO

152	Family Housing-NCO
153	Family Housing-NCO
154	Family Housing-NCO
155	Family Housing-NCO
156	Family Housing-NCO
157	Family Housing-General
158	Family Housing-General
159	Administration-General Purpose
161	Administration-General Purpose
162	Administration-General Purpose
163	Callan Hall
165	Travel Agency/Outdoor Recreation Center
166	Chapel of the Centurion (Post Chapel)
167	Family Housing-NCO and Enlisted Men
168	General Storehouse
169	Pumphouse
173	Administration-General Purpose
174	Administration-General Purpose
175	General Storehouse
176	Administration-General Purpose
178	Entomology Facility
180	Ejector Station
181	Commissary
182	Telephone Exchange
183	Printing Plant
184	Ejector Station
185	Officer's Club
186	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
187	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
188	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
189	Water Tank
191	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
192	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
193	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
194	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
195	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
196	Double NCO Quarters (Family Housing-NCO)
198	Transformer Vault
199	Transformer Vault
200	Sea Wall
203	Generator Building
204	Detection Equipment Facility
205	Metal and Woodworking Shop
206	Garage
207	Ship Repair Shop
209	Harbor Entrance Control (Old MARS Station)
212	Battery DeRussy
213	Battery Ruggles
214	Battery Anderson
215	Inflammable Material Storage

216	Water Battery
217	Facilities Engineering Facility
218	Inflammable Material Storage
219	Inflammable Storage
228	Officer's Club Pool
232	Battery Church
233	Battery Irwin
234	Battery Parrot
235	Pool Filter House
242	Meter House
243	Cold Storage Warehouse
246	Filter House
247	Administration
248	Bathhouse
556	Magazine
557	Magazine
558	Magazine
559	Magazine
1018	Observation Tower
1087	Gazebo

Rectory
 YMCA
 St. Mary Star of the Sea
 NSW Range Building
 Chamberlin Garage
 Chamberlin Hotel

T-9	Detached Garage
T-17	Detached Garage
T-24	Administration and Supply Building
T-25	Detached Garage
T-26	Detached Garage
T-27	Detached Garage
T-28	Storage
T-33	Detached Garage
T-34	Detached Garage
T-35	Detached Garage
T-36	Incinerator
T-39	Detached Garage
T-42	Detached Garage
T-58	Senior Enlisted Bachelor's Quarters
T-59	Unaccompanied Officers Quarters
T-66	Detached Garage
T-70	Old Civilian Club (Recreation Building)
T-73	Facilities Engineering Maintenance Shop
T-91	Inflammable Material Storehouse
T-86	General Storehouse
T-94	Vehicle Storage
T-99	Facilities Engineering Maintenance Shop

T-100	Self-service Supply Center
T-101	General Storehouse
T-102	Lumber and Pipe Shed
T-104	General Storehouse
T-105	Shop
T-171	General Storehouse
T-176	Shop
T-179	Administration-General Purpose
T-181	Administration-General Purpose
T-182	Civilian Personnel Building
T-183	Administration-General Purpose
T-184	Administration-General Purpose
T-185	Administration-General Purpose
T-191	Veterinarian Facility
T-192	Skill Development Center
T-193	Skill Development Center
T-194	Administration-General Purpose
T-195	Administration-General Purpose
T-196	Newman Hall, Administration-General Purpose
T-197	General Storehouse
T-216	Detached Storage
T-225	Detached Garage
T-229	General Storehouse
T-240	Inflammable Material Storehouse
T-245	Paint and Grease Storage
T-246	Scout Building
T-247	Administration-General Purpose
T-248	Administration-General Purpose
T-249	Administration-General Purpose
T-250	Exchange Service Outlet
T-251	Administration-General Purpose
T-258	Administration-General Purpose
T-259	Administration-General Purpose
T-260	Thrift Shop
T-261	Credit Union Building
T-262	Recreation Building
T-263	Exchange Warehouse
T-264	Exchange Service Outlet
T-447	Detached Garage
T-453	Detached Garage
T-457	Detached Garage
T-474	Detached Garage
T-478	Detached Garage
T-479	Detached Garage
T-553	Inflammable Material Storage

PART II: DOCUMENTATION OF SITE AND SELECTED BUILDINGS

Site Plans

Plan of Ordnance Development

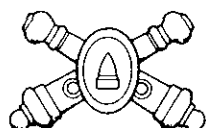
Written Documentation and Measured Drawings of:

DeRussy House (Quarters #1, Building #1)

The Chapel of the Centurion (Post Chapel, Building #166)

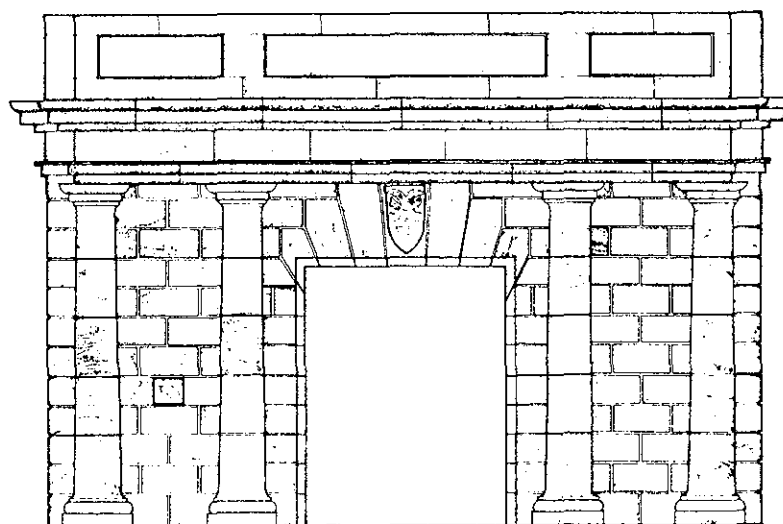
Harbor Entrance Control Post (Old M.A.R.S. Station, Building #209)

FORT MONROE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA



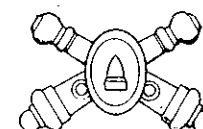
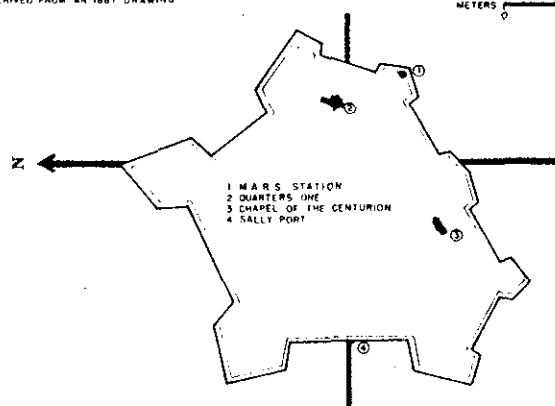
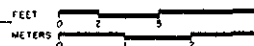
LOCATED IN HAMPTON, VIRGINIA, ON A SANDY PROJECTION OF LAND AT THE END OF THE PENINSULA BETWEEN THE YORK AND JAMES RIVERS, FORT MONROE WAS CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN 1819 AND 1843 ON A SITE WHICH HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY SOME FORM OF DEFENSIVE STRUCTURE SINCE IT WAS FIRST EXPLORED BY BRITISH COLONISTS IN 1607. THE SEVEN-POINTED FORT WAS DESIGNED BY SIMON BERNARD, BASED ON THE FORTIFICATION PRINCIPLES OF SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY THEORIST SEBASTIEN LE PRESTRE VAUBAN. IT PROTECTS CHESAPEAKE BAY, HAMPTON ROADS AND THE YORK AND JAMES RIVERS. INVOLVED IN EVERY WAR SINCE THE WAR OF 1812, FORT MONROE HAS PLAYED AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM OF UNITED STATES COASTAL DEFENSES, AND WITNESSED THE RAPID EVOLUTION OF ARTILLERY. FORT MONROE IS THE ORIGINAL SITE OF THE COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL AND IS CURRENTLY THE HOME OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND (TRADOC). THE POST CONTAINS OVER 300 BUILDINGS REPRESENTATIVE OF EVERY PERIOD OF POST DEVELOPMENT AND EVERY CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL TREND. THE ENTIRE POST WAS DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORICAL LANDMARK IN 1961.

THE PROJECT INCLUDED THREE PARTS: AN



SALLY PORT

DERIVED FROM AN 1887 DRAWING



HISTORICAL INVENTORY OF ALL POST BUILDINGS; FIVE MAPS DEPICTING FORT DEVELOPMENT 1819-1987; DRAWINGS OF THREE REPRESENTATIVE BUILDINGS: QUARTERS NO. 1 (1819), CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION (1857), THE M.A.R.S. STATION (1943).

THE DOCUMENTATION OF FORT MONROE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA WAS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE SUMMER OF 1987 BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, FORT MONROE. PRINCIPALS INVOLVED WERE ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF HABS/HAER; KENNETH L. ANDERSON, AIA, CHIEF, HABS AND PHYLLIS C. SPROCK, FORT MONROE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER. OVERALL SUPERVISION AND DIRECTION WERE PROVIDED BY PAUL D. DOLINSKY, HABS ARCHITECT AND ALISON K. HOAGLAND, HABS HISTORIAN. THE DOCUMENTATION AT FORT MONROE WAS PRODUCED BY JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, ARCHITECTURAL SUPERVISOR; ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIANS JESSICA N. GIBSON, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE; REINHARDT F. MUIR, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY; EDWARD F. TWOHEY, MIAMI UNIVERSITY; HISTORIAN SUPERVISOR JOHN P. GRAHAM, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; MARY BETH GATZA, MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE; ELLIOT KIPLING WRIGHT, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

FORT MONROE

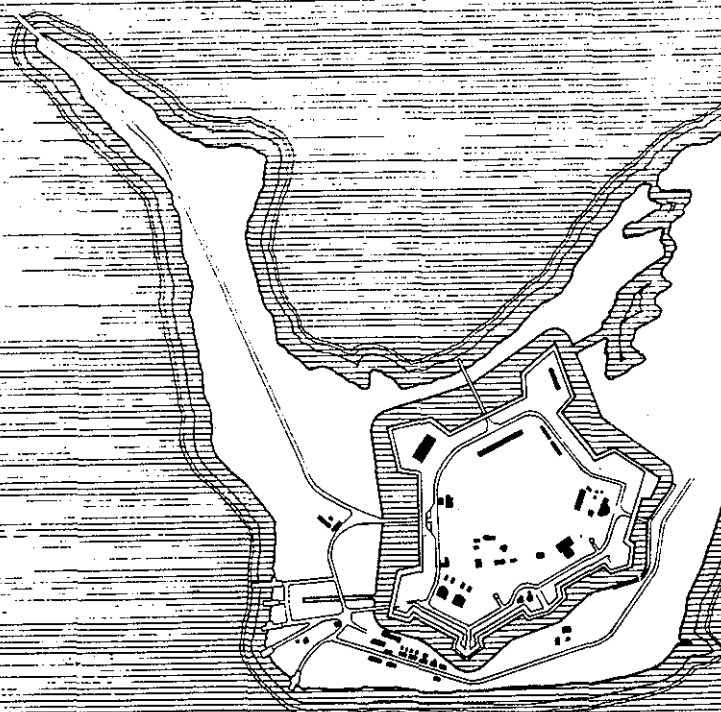
CIRCA 1836

FEET 1"=370'

METERS 1:8144



FORT MONROE'S INITIAL DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION PHASE WAS CONSIDERED COMPLETE BY 1836. THIS MAP DEPICTS THE FORT WITH ITS EARLIEST BUILDINGS IN AND OUTSIDE THE MOAT. THIS SERIES OF MAPS ALSO ILLUSTRATES SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE FORT'S SHORELINE DUE TO EROSION, TIDES, SEASONAL WATER LEVEL FLUCTUATIONS, HURRICANES AND LANDFILLS. THE FIVE MAPS WERE COMPILED FROM THE EARLIEST AVAILABLE SURVEY DATA, NAVIGATION CHARTS, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND CURRENT FORT MONROE MAP HOLDINGS.



DESIGNED BY JOSEPH D. SALACHOWSKI

FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FORT MONROE

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
FORT MONROE
HAMPTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)

VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO.
VA-595

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
sheet 3 of 7

REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

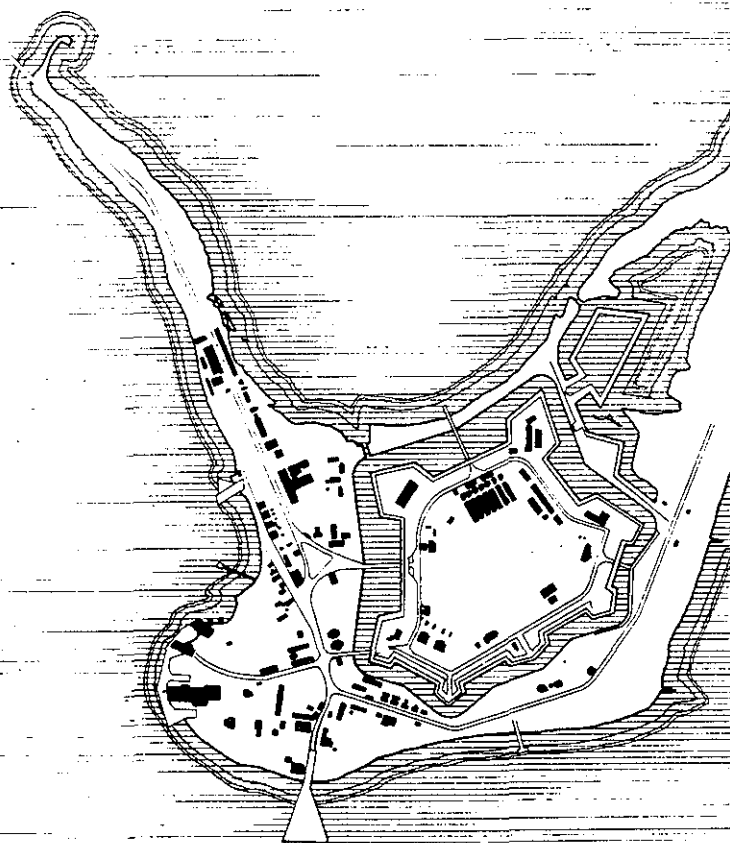
FORT MONROE

CIRCA 1869

FEET 1"=370'
METERS 1:8444

0 300 600 900 1200
0 100 200 300

THIS MAP SHOWS FORT MONROE SOON AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. LOCATED AT THE FOOT OF PRESENT-DAY INGALLS ROAD IS BALTIMORE WHARF, CONSTRUCTED IN 1862 TO HANDLE HEAVY SEA-GOING TRAFFIC. IN THE FORT'S NORTHWEST BASTION STANDS CARROLL HALL WHERE JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS IMPRISONED FROM OCTOBER 1865 TO MAY 1867. SEVEN BARRACKS SHOWN NEAR THE NORTH GATE WERE LATER RAZED DUE TO POOR CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACED BY THE MAIN BARRACKS IN 1879. OUTSIDE THE NORTH BASTION STANDS THE ADVANCED REDOUBT WHERE CONSTRUCTION FOR THE FIRST ENDICOTT COASTAL FORTIFICATION BEGAN IN 1891.



DESIGNED BY JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI

FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1967
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FORT MONROE

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
FORT MONROE
HAMPTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)

VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO.
VA-595

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 7 SHEETS

IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BUREAU OF ORIENTATION, DATE OF THE DRAWING

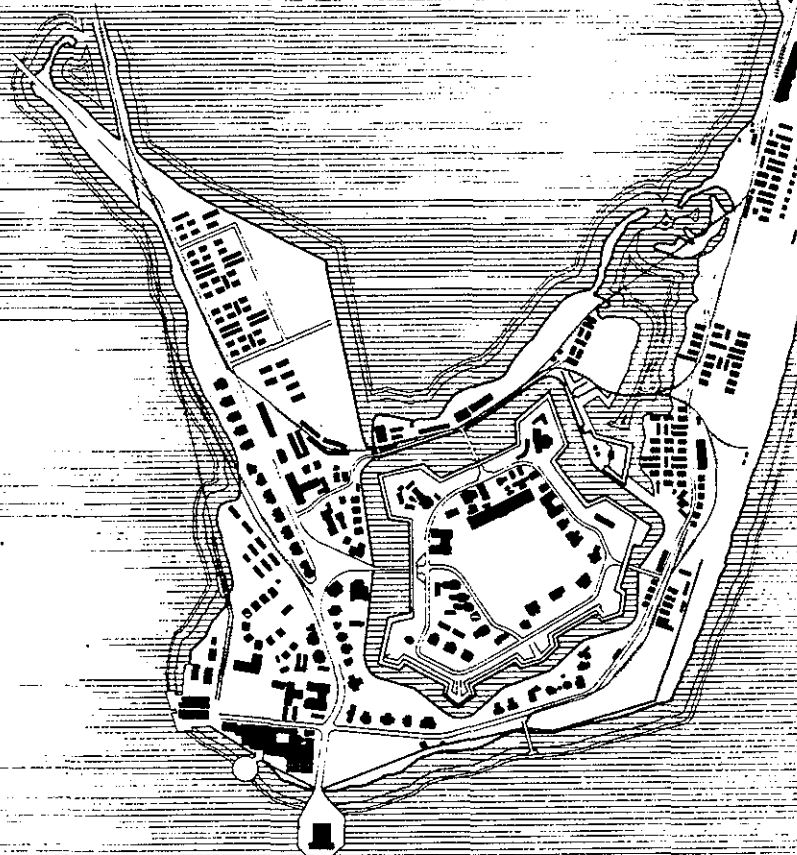
FORT MONROE

CIRCA 1919

FEET 1"=370'
METERS 1"=44'



FORT MONROE BENEFITTED FROM A NATIONWIDE ARMY BUILDING PROGRAM OF THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY, DURING WHICH TIME 31 NEW, PERMANENT STRUCTURES WERE ERECTED. AFTER 1901, THE SEPARATION OF FIELD AND COASTAL ARTILLERY UNITS RESULTED IN GREATER NUMBERS OF OFFICERS ARRIVING AT FORT MONROE FOR COASTAL ARTILLERY TRAINING. IN 1907, THE COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED, AND THE COAST ARTILLERY COMPLEX WAS ERECTED AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE POST. IN ORDER TO MEET THE INCREASED DEMANDS, AN AGGRESSIVE BUILDING PROGRAM WAS UNDERTAKEN BETWEEN 1906 AND 1912. BUILDINGS FROM THIS ERA REPRESENT THE MAJORITY OF EXISTANT STRUCTURES FROM THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS.



DESIGNED BY JESSICA K. GIBSON, JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI

FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FORT MONROE

FORT MONROE
HAMPTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)

VIRGINIA

PROJECT NO.
VA-585

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 7

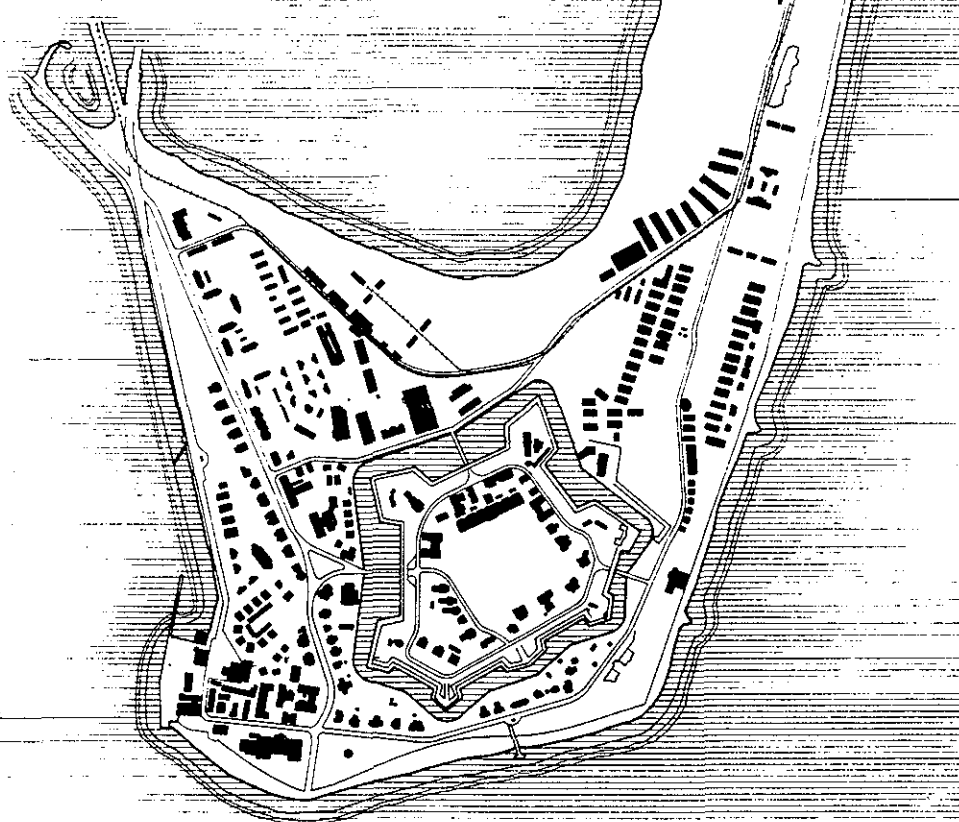
FORT MONROE

CIRCA 1947

FEET 1"=370'
METERS 1:9144

0 300 600 900 1200
0 100 200 300

THE MISSION OF FORT MONROE CHANGED FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II. AFTER FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE AT OLD POINT COMFORT, THE COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL WAS MOVED TO FORT WINFIELD SCOTT, CALIFORNIA, IN JUNE 1946. ARMY GROUND FORCES OFFICIALLY BEGAN OPERATIONS AT FORT MONROE ON OCTOBER 1, 1946. THIS MAP SHOWS THE POST SOON THEREAFTER. THE SHORELINE IS DIFFERENT FROM THAT DEPICTED IN THE 1919 MAP DUE TO INFILLING, SEASONAL TIDE CHANGES, AND TWO HURRICANES IN 1933. OF PARTICULAR NOTE ARE THE NUMEROUS TEMPORARY BARRACKS LOCATED NORTH OF THE FORT, SOME OF WHICH STILL REMAIN.



DESIGNED BY EDWARD TUCKER

FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FORT MONROE

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
FORT MONROE
HAMPTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)

SURVEY NO.
VA-595

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 7 SHEETS

VIRGINIA

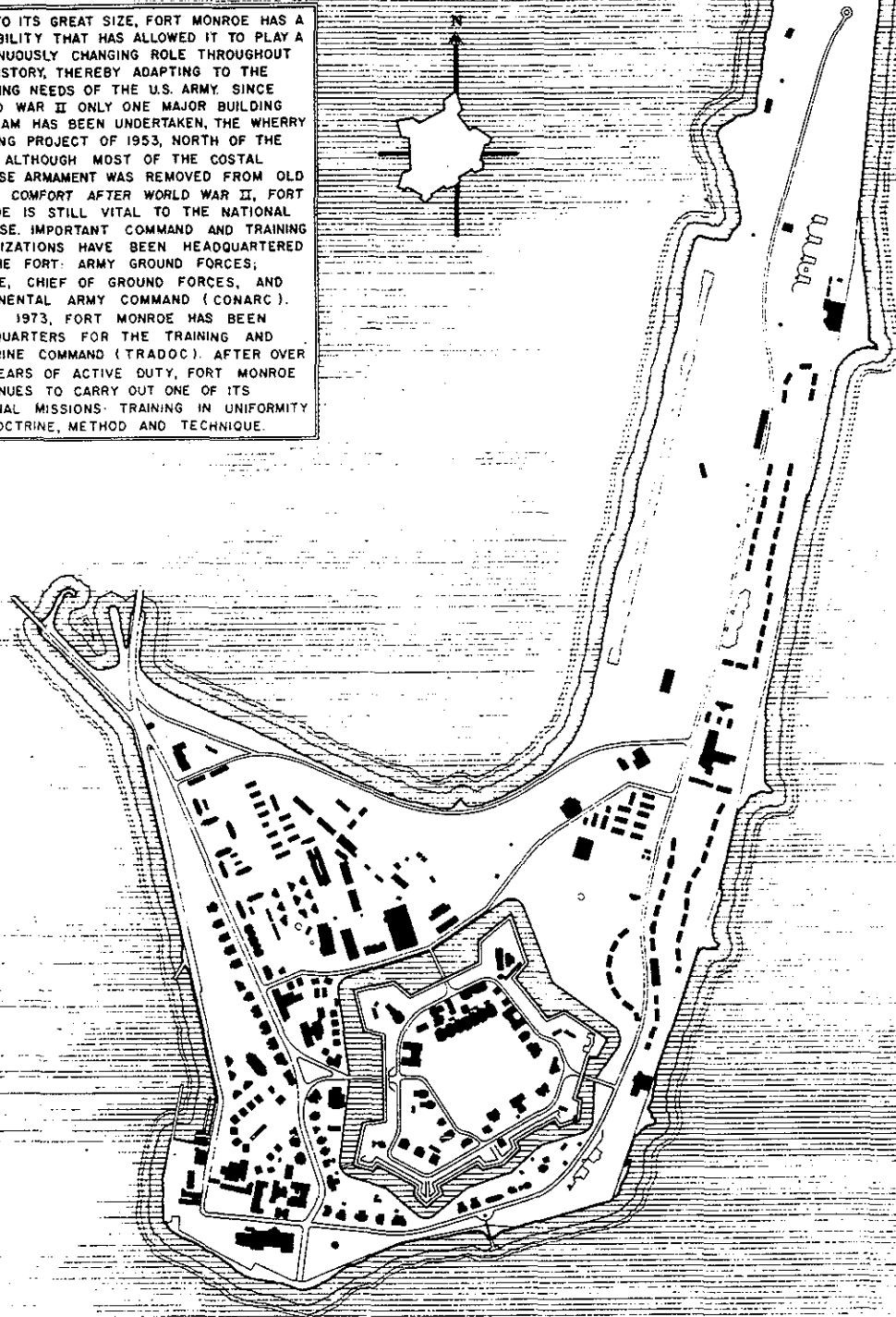
FORT MONROE

CIRCA 1987

FEET 1"=375'
METERS 1"=91.44

0 300 600 900 1200
0 100 200 300

DUE TO ITS GREAT SIZE, FORT MONROE HAS A FLEXIBILITY THAT HAS ALLOWED IT TO PLAY A CONTINUOUSLY CHANGING ROLE THROUGHOUT ITS HISTORY, THEREBY ADAPTING TO THE EVOLVING NEEDS OF THE U.S. ARMY. SINCE WORLD WAR II ONLY ONE MAJOR BUILDING PROGRAM HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN, THE WHERRY HOUSING PROJECT OF 1953, NORTH OF THE FORT. ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE COSTAL DEFENSE ARMAMENT WAS REMOVED FROM OLD POINT COMFORT AFTER WORLD WAR II, FORT MONROE IS STILL VITAL TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE. IMPORTANT COMMAND AND TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN HEADQUARTERED AT THE FORT: ARMY GROUND FORCES; OFFICE, CHIEF OF GROUND FORCES, AND CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (CONARC). SINCE 1973, FORT MONROE HAS BEEN HEADQUARTERS FOR THE TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND (TRADOC). AFTER OVER 160 YEARS OF ACTIVE DUTY, FORT MONROE CONTINUES TO CARRY OUT ONE OF ITS ORIGINAL MISSIONS: TRAINING IN UNIFORMITY OF DOCTRINE, METHOD AND TECHNIQUE.



DESIGNED BY REINHARDT F. MUIR

FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FORT MONROE

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
FORT MONROE
HAMPTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)

VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO.
VA-595

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 7 OF 7 60870

IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF REINHARDT, DATE OF THE DRAWING

FORT MONROE

ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Eastern Shore

Fort
Custis

Fisherman Island

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Hampton

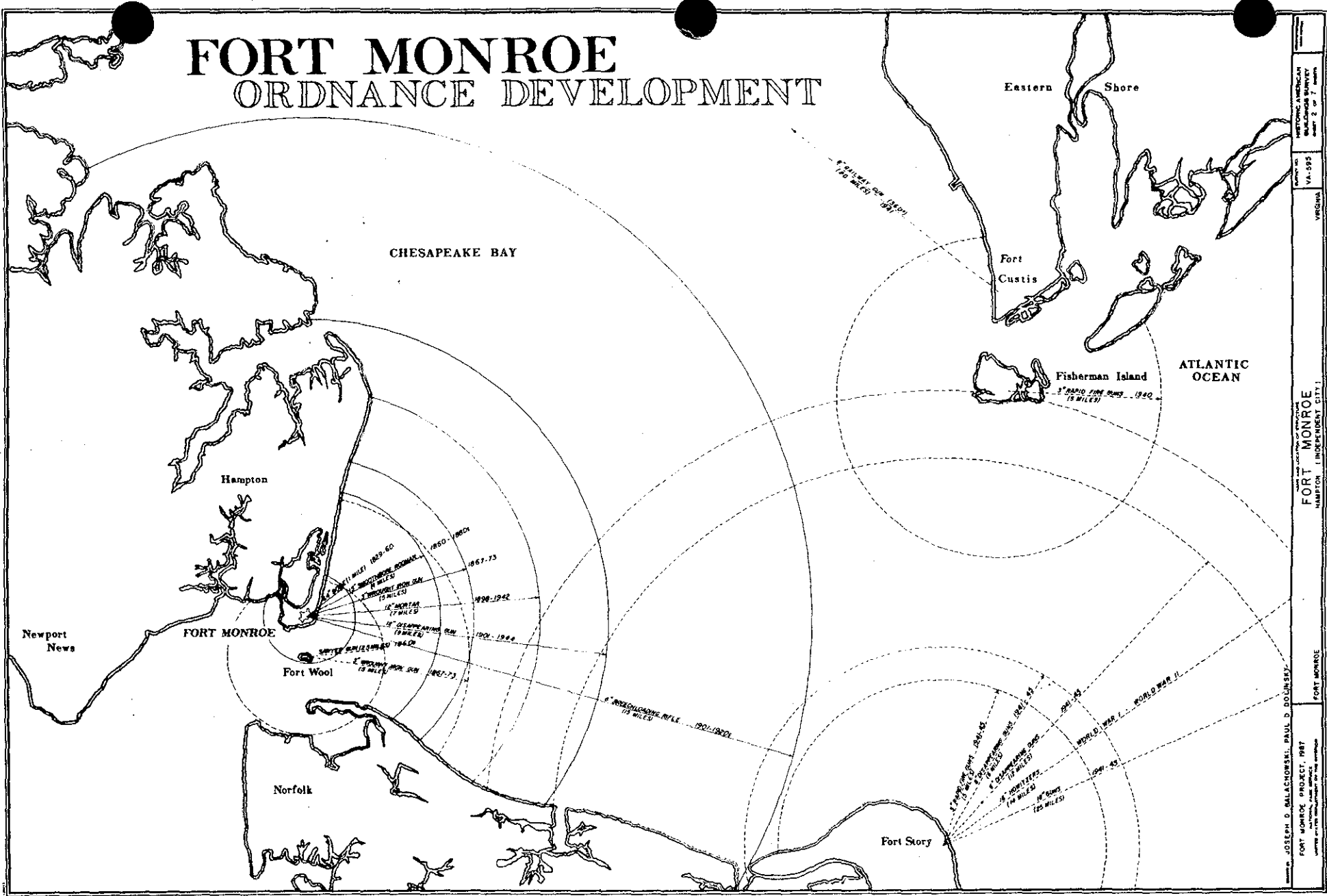
Newport
News

FORT MONROE

Fort Wool

Norfolk

Fort Story



FORT MONROE
HAMPTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)

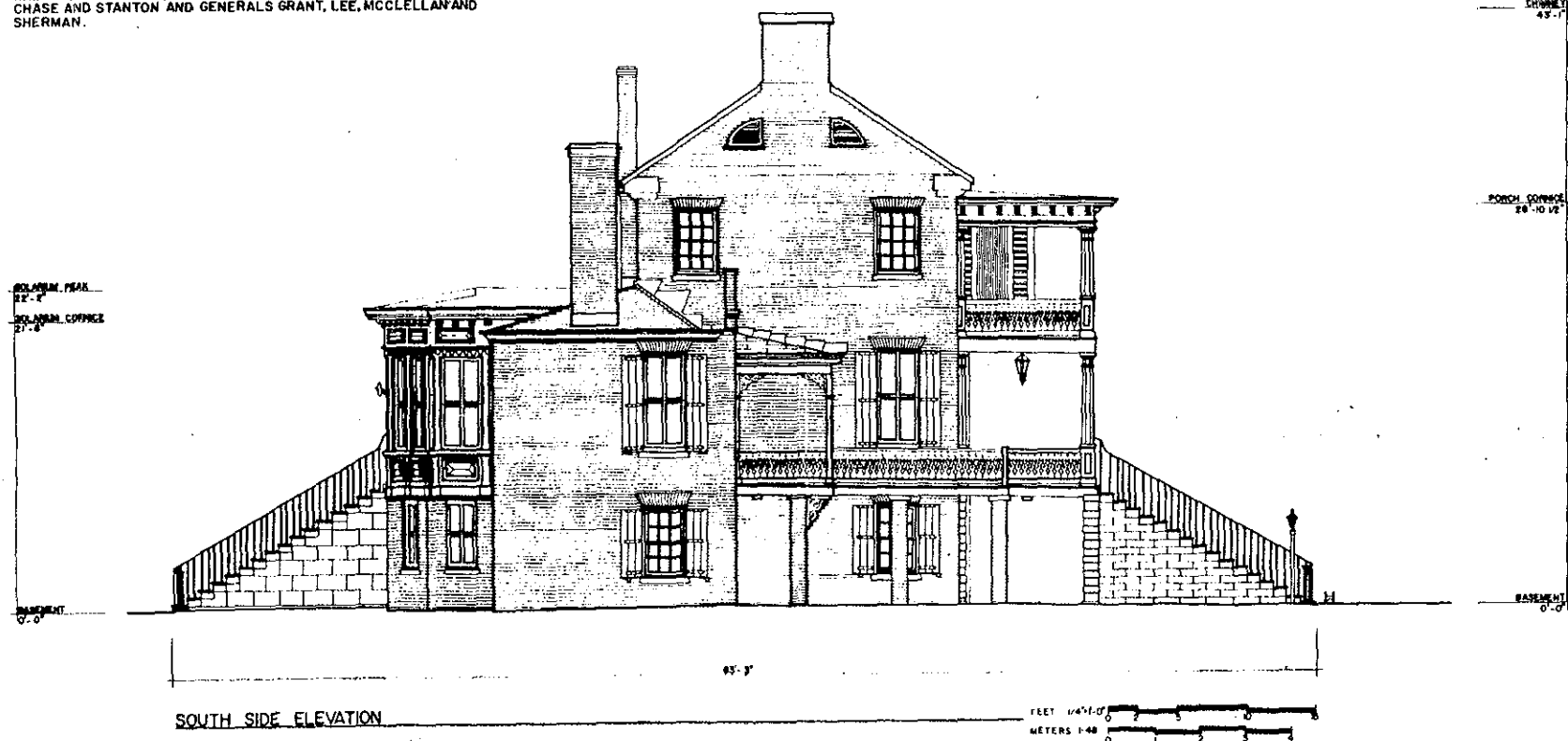
JOSEPH D. SALACHOWSKI, PAUL D. DOWNEY,
FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987

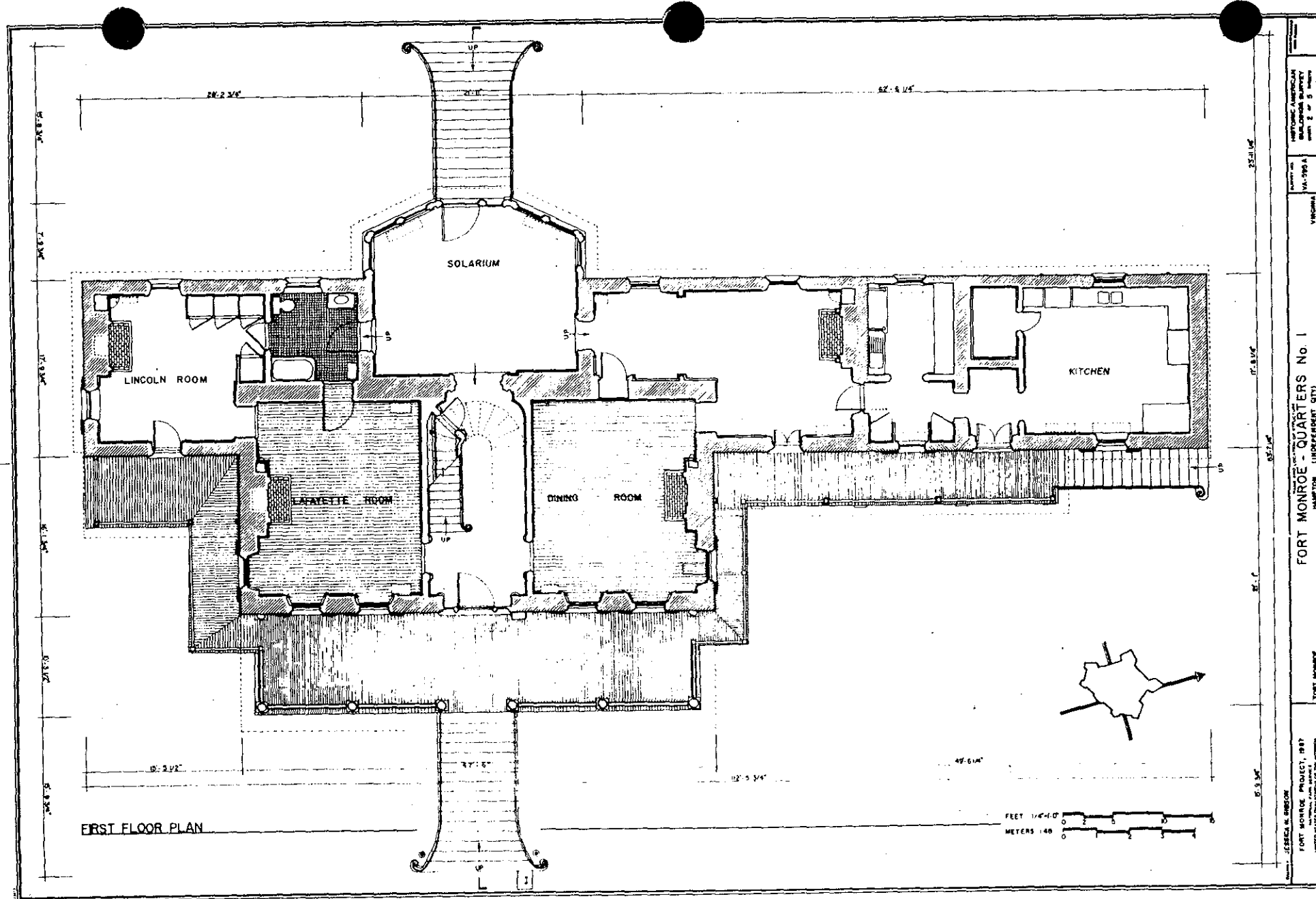
WESTINGHOUSE AMERICAN
MILITARY SURVEY
VA-595
VIRGINIA

QUARTERS No. 1

QUARTERS NO. 1 WAS BUILT IN 1819 AS OFFICER'S QUARTERS AND FIRST OCCUPIED BY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER GRATIOT. IN 1831 THE HOUSE BECAME THE RESIDENCE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE POST UNTIL 1907, WHEN IT WAS DIVIDED INTO EAST AND WEST APARTMENTS FOR JUNIOR OFFICERS AND BACHELORS. IN 1942, QUARTERS NO. 1 REVERTED TO SINGLE-FAMILY GENERAL OFFICER QUARTERS. THE BUILDING APPEARS ON PROPOSED PLANS FOR FORT MONROE IN 1818 AS PERMANENT POST COMMANDING OFFICER QUARTERS. EARLIEST ELEVATIONS SHOW A DOUBLE-PILE RESIDENCE WITHOUT PORCHES, AND WITH SEPARATE KITCHEN BUILDING AND TWIN PRIVIES FLANKING A FORMAL BACK GARDEN. THE KITCHEN - CONSTRUCTED IN 1823-- WAS CONNECTED TO THE MAIN BUILDING IN 1829. THE HEXAGONAL SOLARIUM WAS ADDED IN 1871, AND PORCHES WERE CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN 1871 AND 1890. AN ORIGINAL SLATE ROOF ON THE MAIN BLOCK WAS REMOVED IN 1958. SOME ORIGINAL YELLOW-PINE FLOORS REMAIN EXPOSED. THE CENTRAL INTERIOR STAIRS RISE IN AN ELLIPTICAL SHAPE WHICH IS ECHOED BY THE CEILING RECESS, PRESENTLY PAINTED BLUE WITH GOLD STARS. VISITING DIGNITARIES HAVE INCLUDED PRESIDENTS LINCOLN, GARFIELD, HAYES AND ARTHUR, KING DAVID KALAKAUA OF HAWAII, THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, SECRETARIES CHASE AND STANTON AND GENERALS GRANT, LEE, MCCLELLAN AND SHERMAN.

THE DOCUMENTATION OF QUARTERS NUMBER ONE AT FORT MONROE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA WAS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE SUMMER OF 1987 BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, FORT MONROE. PRINCIPALS INVOLVED WERE ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF HABS/HAER; KENNETH L. ANDERSON, AIA, CHIEF, HABS AND PHYLLIS C. SPROCK, FORT MONROE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER. OVERALL SUPERVISION AND DIRECTION WERE PROVIDED BY PAUL D. DOLINSKY, HABS ARCHITECT AND ALISON K. HOAGLAND, HABS HISTORIAN. THE DOCUMENTATION AT FORT MONROE WAS PRODUCED BY JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, ARCHITECTURAL SUPERVISOR, ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIANS JESSICA N. GIBSON, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE; REINHARDT F. MUIR, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY; EDWARD F. TWOHEY, MIAMI UNIVERSITY; HISTORIAN SUPERVISOR JOHN P. GRAHAM, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; MARY BETH GATZA, MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE; ELLIOT KIPLING WRIGHT, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.





1. ELABORACION DE CUESTIONARIO

FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987

RECEIVED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

FOOT LOCKER

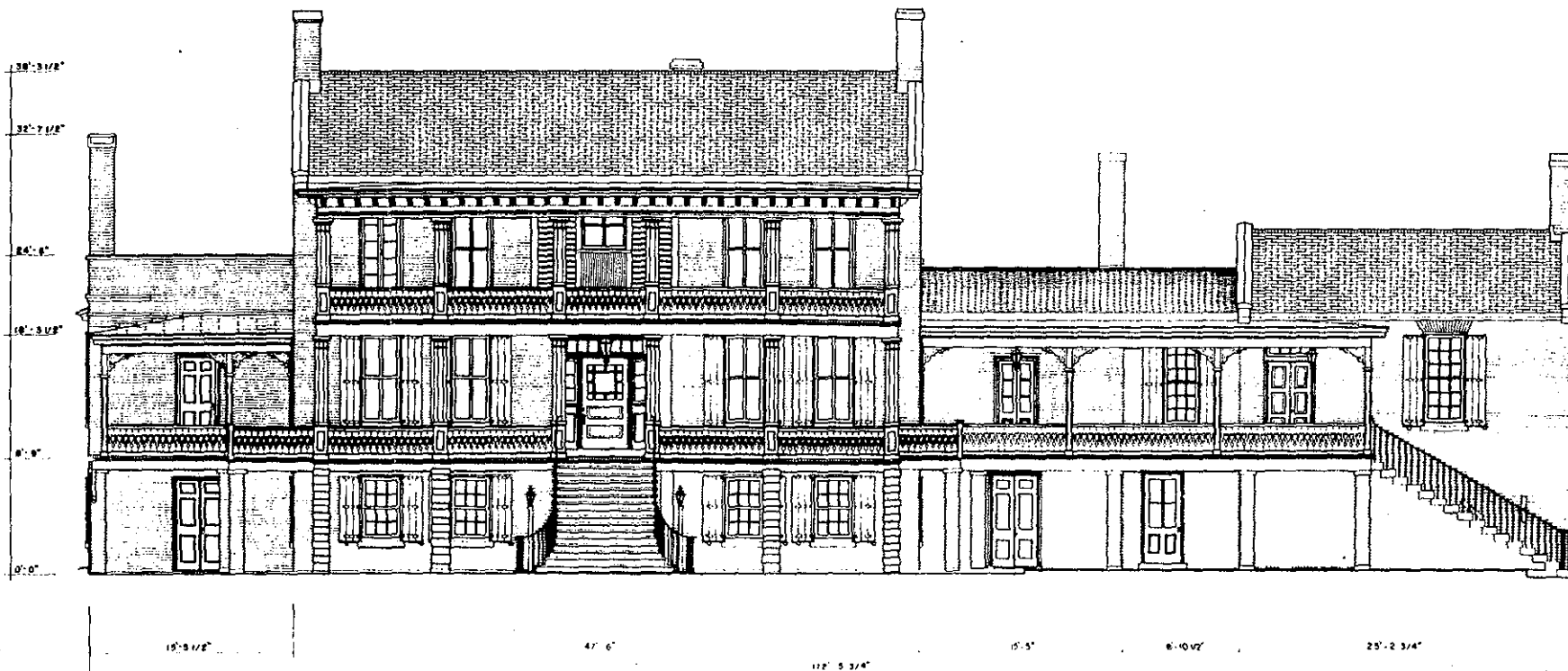
FORT MONROE - QUARTERS No 1

AMSTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)

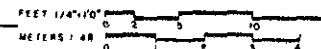
VINCE

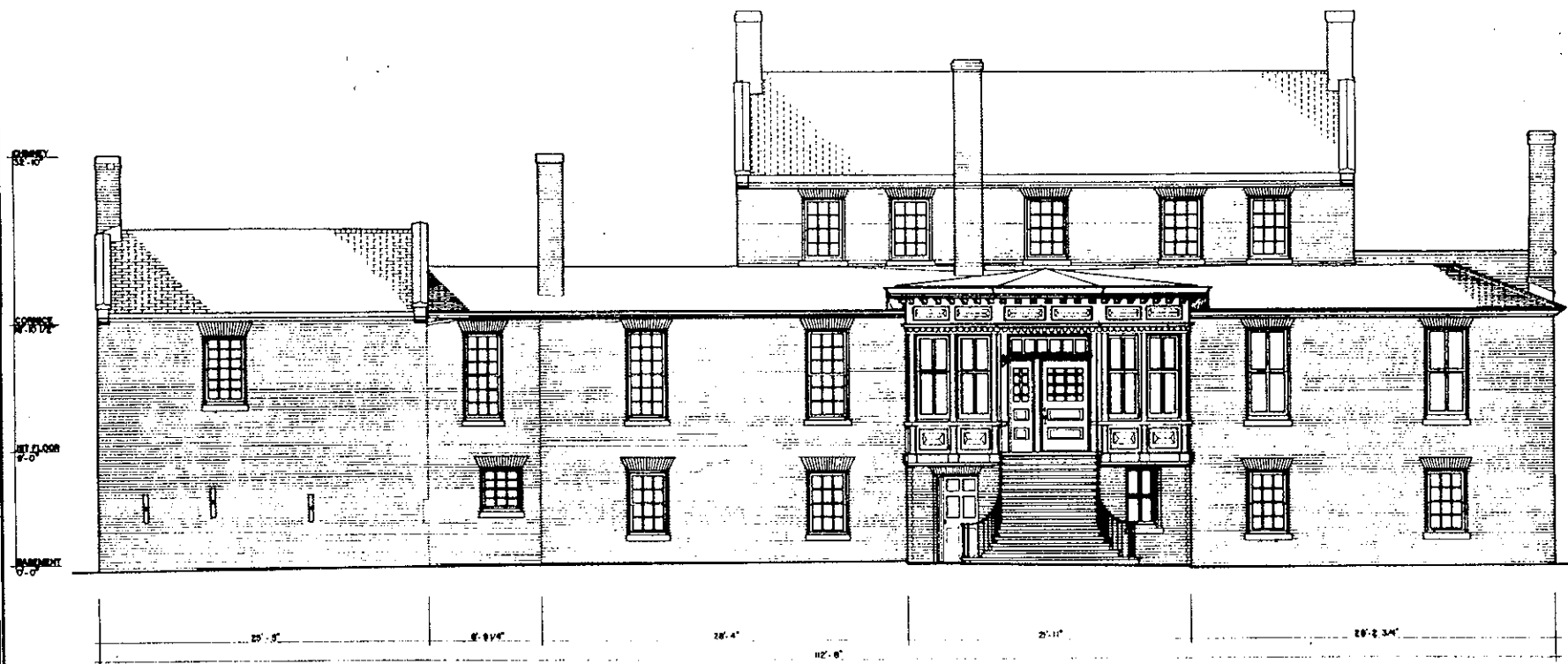
CLARKSON, 1983

**HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDING SURVEY
years 2 or 5 before**

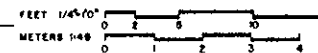


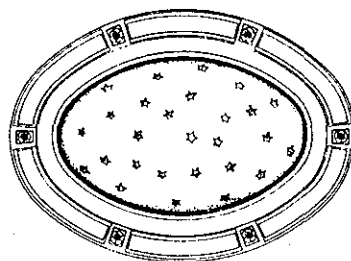
FRONT ELEVATION





REAR ELEVATION





HALLWAY DOME

FEET 1"=10'
CM 1:12

ROOF LINE
30'-2"

SOLARIUM PEAK
2'-7"
SOLARIUM CORNICE
21'-6"

SOLARIUM FLOOR
9'-9"

BASEMENT FLOOR
0'-0"



ROOF PEAK
30'-2"

SECOND FL CEILING
3'-11"

PORCH CORNICE
29'-11"

SECOND FLOOR
20'-10 1/4"

FIRST FLOOR
9'-1/2"

BASEMENT FLOOR
0'-0"

SECTION A-A

FEET 1/4"=1'0"
METERS 1:48

EDWARD TROSKY

FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FORT MONROE

FORT MONROE QUARTERS No. 1

HAMPDEN (1808-1821 CITY)

VA-595 A

VA-595 A

HISTORIC AMERICAN

BALANCE SURVEY

Scale: 3" = 5' - meters

REPRODUCED FROM THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BALANCE SURVEY. ORIGINAL: REAP SERVICE, NAME OF DELIVERY DATE OF THE DRAWING.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

DERUSSY HOUSE (Quarters #1, Building #1)

HABS No. VA-595 A

Location: 151 Bernard Road
Fort Monroe
Hampton, Virginia

Present Owner: United States Army

Present Occupant: General and Mrs. Wurman

Present Use: General Officer's Quarters

Significance: The DeRussy House was the first permanent officer's quarters constructed at the army post. Although built for the commanding officer, the fort construction engineer was the first occupant. Quarters #1 was the site of numerous strategy and defense meetings and has hosted numerous visiting dignitaries. Its proportions and detailing make the DeRussy House one of the most attractive buildings on post and the residence contributes to the definition of the Parade Ground.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: Main house, 1819; kitchen, 1823; joined, 1829.
2. Original and subsequent owners: United States Army.
3. Original plans and construction: Earliest plans and elevations (1818) show a double-pile, two-story brick residence with flanking wings and a raised basement. Also shown are a one-story kitchen on a raised basement (sheltering the cistern) and two outbuildings flanking a formal garden.
4. Alterations and additions: In 1829, the kitchen was connected to the house. In 1871, an octagonal sun room was created on the garden (west) side, on axis with the main entry. Two-story, wooden porches were added to the house and kitchen after 1871 and before 1890. The original slate roof was removed and replaced with asphalt shingles in 1958.

B. Historical Context:

Although Quarters #1 was constructed in 1819 as the commanding officer's quarters, it was first occupied by the Fort Monroe Construction Engineer, Colonel Gratiot. In 1831, the Quartermaster General ordered the engineers (including Gratiot) into the Tuileries (Buildings #17 and 18) and Quarters #1 became the residence of the commanding officer, General DeRussy, for whom the house is named. The house remained as the commanding officer's quarters until 1907 when the commanding general was relocated to the newly constructed Commander's home, Building #119. At that time Quarters #1 was divided into east and west apartments for bachelor junior officers. In 1942, Quarters #1 was renovated and became a general officer, single-family residence. From the start, visiting dignitaries were hosted at Quarters #1 and they include: Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, Hayes, and Arthur; King David Kalakaua of Hawaii; Marquis de Lafayette; Secretaries Chase and Stanton; Generals Grant, Lee, McClellan, and Sherman.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Quarters #1 is the oldest non-fortification structure at Fort Monroe and provides a handsome example of a Federal-style residence with sensitively incorporated additions and alterations.
2. Condition of fabric: Materials of original house and kitchen (brick) remain stable and in good condition. Materials of porches (wood) have been replaced periodically, as needed for maintenance.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Double-pile, rectangular block with flanking wings and kitchen annex; 112'-6" (main house block, five bays) X 33'-11". Three stories (two stories atop raised basement); 38'-1" (does not include chimney height).
2. Foundation: Concrete and brick, 2' thick.
3. Walls: Flemish-bond brick walls, currently painted white; brick sills and jack arches around some windows.
4. Structural systems, framing: All original walls are solid brick and load-bearing. Floors are hardwood and supported by wood floor joists. Roof is supported by a mix of heavy and light timber framing.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: The two-story, wooden porches added between 1871 and 1890 on the east facade of Quarters #1 are supported by rusticated brick piers on basement level, octagonal wood columns on first and second floors. Jigsawn balustrade runs between columns. The porch roof is tin and has a full entablature with dentils.
6. Chimneys: Quarters #1 has six chimneys: two brick, interior, end chimneys and one central brick chimney in the main block of the house. Both wings have one brick, interior, end chimney and the kitchen annex has one brick, interior, end chimney.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: There are four entrances on the basement level. All basement doors are raised-panel and wooden. There are five doors on the first floor. All first-floor doors are raised-panel and wooden. There is one french window on the second floor, providing access to second-floor porch.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Basement windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with working wooden shutters. First-floor windows are two-over-two-light, double-hung sash with working wooden shutters. Second-floor windows are a mix: six-light french window; four-light fixed window; and two-over-two-light, double hung sash windows with working wooden shutters.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The slate covering the gable roof of Quarters #1 was replaced by asphalt shingles in 1958.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: Quarters #1 has a wooden cornice at the eaves.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Quarters #1 has a double-pile floor arrangement with identical room configuration on each floor.
2. Stairways: The staircase between the first and second floor is elliptical and echoed by an elliptical ceiling recess above the staircase. The staircase between the basement and first floor is straight and narrow and directly underneath the grander elliptical staircase.

3. Flooring: The original floors in Quarters #1 were hardwood on the first and second floor and brick in the basement. Over time, most of these floors have been covered by wall-to-wall carpet and linoleum.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: All walls and ceilings are plaster.
5. Decorative features and trim: All original rooms on first and second floors have cornices, picture moldings, chairrails, and baseboards. Window surrounds have rope moldings which are barely visible having been painted repeatedly.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Situated on axis with the fort's east gate, Quarters #1 faces east-southeast. Although the land on Army posts are not divided into lots, the yard immediately around the house is irregularly shaped, bounded on the east by Bernard Road, the west by the Parade Ground, and on the north and south by two officers', multi-family residences. Two large magnolias nearly conceal the east elevation.
2. Historic landscape design: Early maps (1818) show a formal parterre flanked by two identically shaped outbuildings behind Quarters #1. It is not known if this garden design was ever realized. Photographs from the 1890s show small magnolias and a metal fence bounding the eastern edge of the yard along Bernard Road.
3. Outbuildings: No original outbuildings survive. Early maps (1818) show two large outbuildings on the west side of Quarters #1. It is not known if these were ever constructed, or, if they were, when they were demolished.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Arthur, Robert, and Richard Weinert. Defender of the Chesapeake: The Story of Fort Monroe. Annapolis: Leeward Publications, Inc., 1978.

Casemate Museum Library and Archives, Building File. Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

Directorate of Facilities Engineering (DFE), Property Book. Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

Engineering Planning Services (EPS), Master Plans and Maps. Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

Integrated Facilities System (IFS), Real Property File. Fort Monroe,
Hampton, Virginia.

Sprock, Phyllis. Department of the Army: Inventory of Historic
Property. April 1980.

Prepared by: John Paul Graham
HABS Historian
October 1987

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

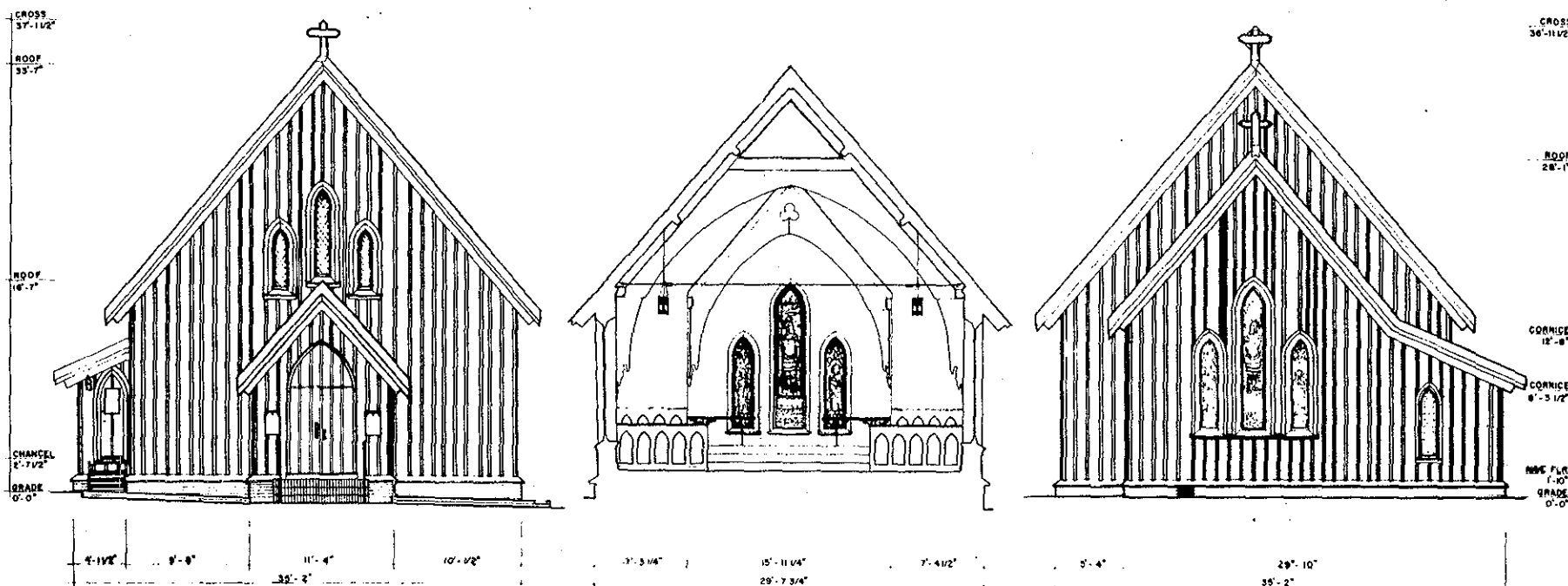
The documentation of Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia was undertaken during the summer of 1987 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Division of the National Park Service and the Department of the Army, Fort Monroe. Principals involved were Robert J. Kapsch, Chief HABS/HAER; Kenneth L. Anderson, AIA, Chief, HABS; and Phyllis C. Sprock, Fort Monroe Environmental Officer. Overall supervision and direction were provided by Paul Dolinsky, HABS Architect, and Alison K. Hoagland, HABS Historian. The documentation at Fort Monroe was produced by Joseph D. Balachowski, Architectural Supervisor; Architectural Technicians Jessica N. Gibson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Reinhardt F. Muir, Texas Tech University; Edward F. Twohey, Miami University; Historian Supervisor John P. Graham, University of Virginia; Historians Mary Beth Gatza, Mary Washington College; and E. Kipling Wright, University of Georgia.

CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION

DERIVED FROM DESIGNS FOR A SMALL, RURAL CHURCH PUBLISHED BY RICHARD UPJOHN IN 1852, THE CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1857 AND CONSECRATED THE FOLLOWING YEAR. THE CHAPEL CONTAINS NOT ONLY HANDSOME WOODWORK WHICH TYPIFIES GOTHIC REVIVAL INTERIORS, BUT ALSO OUTSTANDING STAINED-GLASS WINDOW MEMORIALS, SOME DATING TO THE 1870S. OF THESE STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS, THREE ARE ATTRIBUTED TO THE TIFFANY GLASS AND DECORATING COMPANY. THE CHAPEL WAS ALTERED IN 1933 AFTER A SMALL FIRE DAMAGED THE ORGAN LOFT AND ROOF, AND UNDERWENT AN EXTENSIVE AND CAREFUL RESTORATION IN 1968.

THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION, FORT MONROE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA WAS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE SUMMER OF 1987 BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN

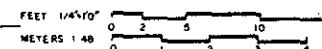
BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, FORT MONROE. PRINCIPALS INVOLVED WERE ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF HABS/HAER; KENNETH L. ANDERSON, AIA, CHIEF, HABS AND PHYLLIS C. SPROCK, FORT MONROE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER. OVERALL SUPERVISION AND DIRECTION WERE PROVIDED BY PAUL D. DOLINSKY, HABS ARCHITECT AND ALISON K. HOAGLAND, HABS HISTORIAN. THE DOCUMENTATION AT FORT MONROE WAS PRODUCED BY JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, ARCHITECTURAL SUPERVISOR; ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIANS JESSICA N. GIBSON, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE; REINHARDT F. MUIR, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY; EDWARD F. TWOHEY, MIAMI UNIVERSITY; HISTORIAN SUPERVISOR JOHN P. GRAHAM, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; MARY BETH GATZA, MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE; ELLIOT KIPLING WRIGHT, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.



EAST ELEVATION

SECTION B-B

WEST ELEVATION

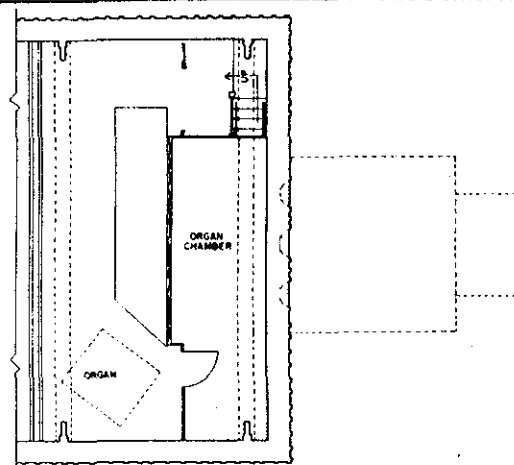


FORT MONROE - CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION
HAMPTON, INDEPENDENT CITY, VIRGINIA

FORT MONROE

JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, EDWARD F. TWOHEY
FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987
drawing prepared by: [illegible]

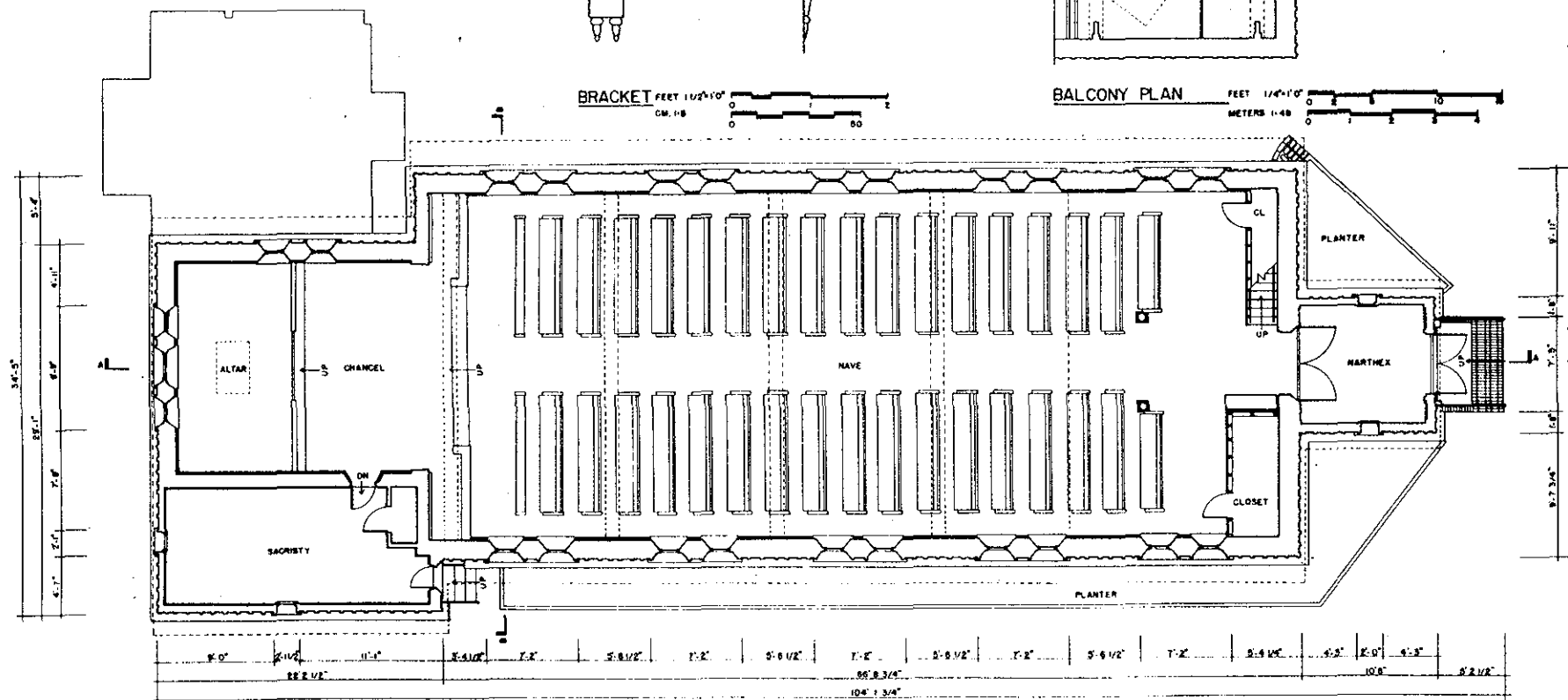
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
sheet 1 of 3 sheets



BRACKET FEET $102' \pm 10'$
CM. 1:5

BALCONY PLAN FEET 1/4"=1'0" 0 2 4 6 8 10

 METERS 1:40 0 1 2 3 4 5



FLOOR PLAN

PERT 1/4" TO 10"

METERS 1:48



Journal of Interpersonal Violence 26(10)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

12

FORT MONROE - CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION
NAME AND ADDRESS OF SYMPATHIZER
HAMPTON INDEPENDENT CITY)

FAST NUMBER

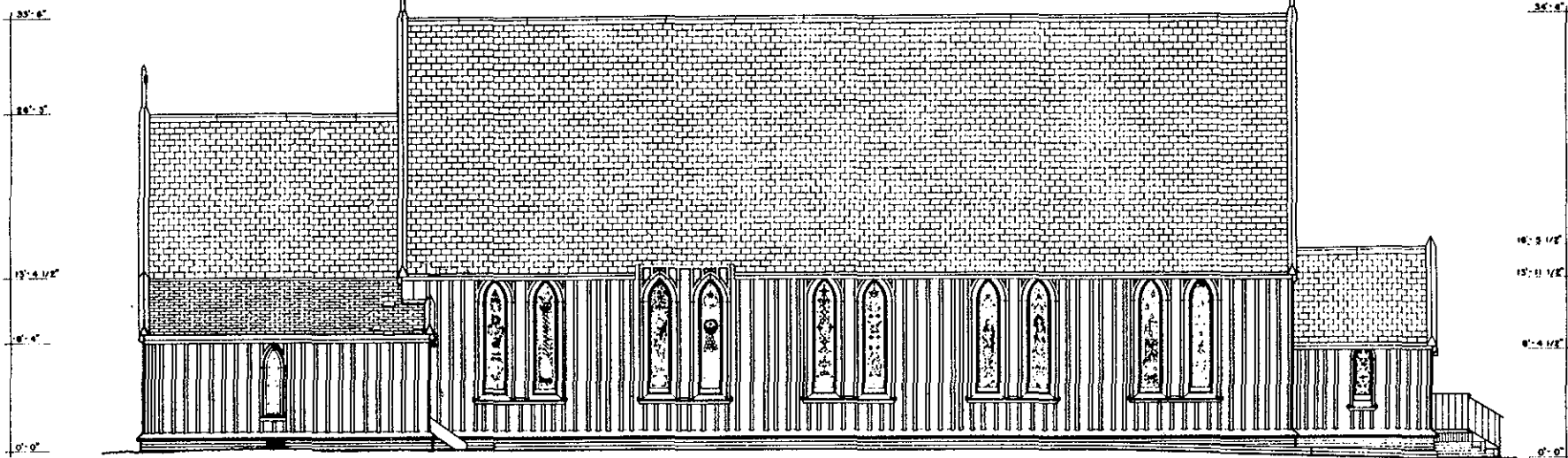
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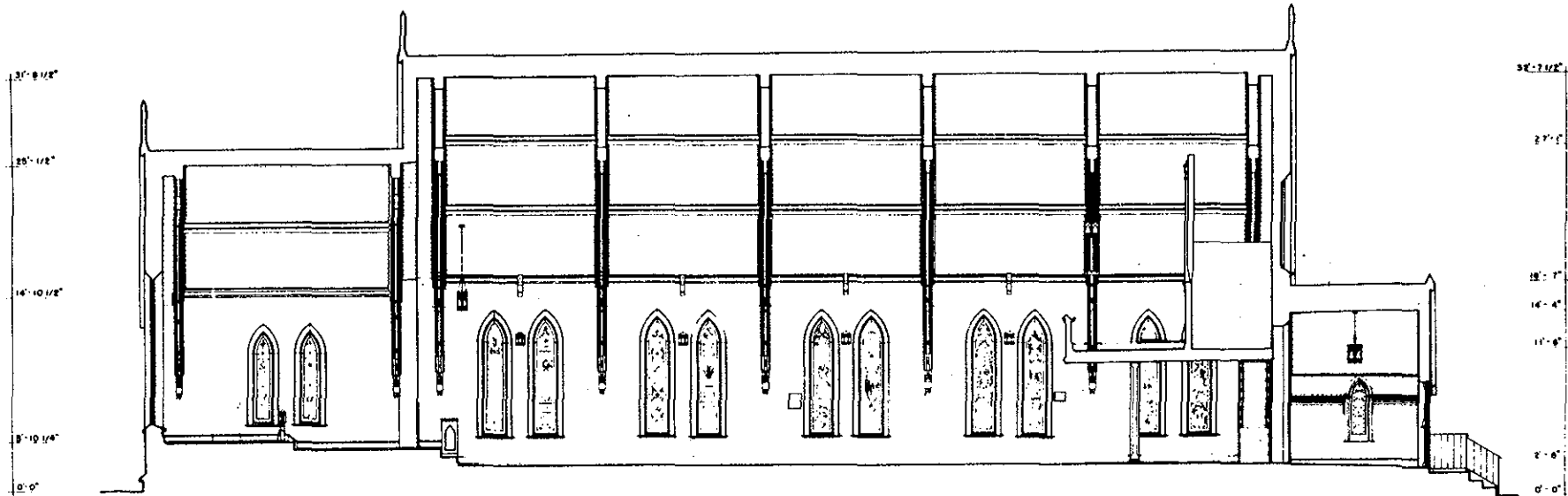
**HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUSINESS SURVEY
PART 2 OF 3 PARTS**

1. *Author(s)*: _____
 2. *Title*: _____
 3. *Journal*: _____
 4. *Volume*: _____
 5. *Issue*: _____
 6. *Page(s)*: _____
 7. *Year*: _____
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 233. *Source*: _____
 23



SOUTH ELEVATION

FEET 1/4"=10'
METERS 1:48



SECTION A-A

FEET 1/4"=10'
METERS 1:48

DESIGNED BY: REINHARDT, F. MULLEN
FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987
NATIONAL SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE, INC.
FEDERAL STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FORT MONROE

FORT MONROE - CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION
NORFOLK (INDEPENDENT CITY)

VIRGINIA

PROJECT NO.
VA-595-8

HYDROLOGIC AREA
MADRID'S SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 3

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET AND INCHES. DIMENSIONS IN PARENTHESES ARE IN METERS. DIMENSIONS IN METERS ARE IN PARENTHESES.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

THE CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION (Post Chapel, Building #166)

HABS No. VA-595 B

Location: Off Ruckman Road
Fort Monroe
Hampton, Virginia

Present Owner: United States Army

Present Use: Nondenominational chapel

Significance: The Chapel of the Centurion was constructed based on designs by Gothic revivalist-architect, Richard Upjohn. In 1852, Upjohn published standardized plans for a chapel, rectory, school, and other buildings in Rural Architecture. Constructed 1857-1858, the Chapel of the Centurion is a modified version of Upjohn's published plans. The Chapel is also noteworthy for its stained-glass memorial windows, three of which are attributed to Louis Comfort Tiffany and his Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company in New York City, New York.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of erection: 1857-1858.
2. Architect: Based on designs of Richard Upjohn published in Rural Architecture in 1852. Born in Dorset, England, in 1802 and trained as a cabinet maker, Richard Upjohn emigrated to New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1829 and settled in Boston in 1834. Though his earliest works have been described as Greek Revival, Upjohn soon aligned himself with the doctrines of Augustus W. N. Pugin and began producing the Gothic Revival buildings which became his hallmark. Upjohn was the first architect to accurately translate not only Gothic detailing but also Gothic proportion from English pattern books to American churches. Perhaps Upjohn's most famous commission was that for Trinity Church (1839-1845). Upjohn's designs for Trinity were based largely on Pugin's work published in The True Principles of Pointed Architecture. The success of the Trinity Church design catapulted Richard Upjohn to prominence and soon his services

CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION
HABS No. VA-595 B (Page 2)

were in demand as far west as Wisconsin and as far south as Alabama. By 1850, Upjohn's firm was inundated with work. Unable to devote enough time to every church congregation wanting a Gothic Revival church, Upjohn assembled a package of working drawings of his designs for a small church, chapel, parsonage, and school house. These detailed drawings were published in 1852 costing \$5 a copy and offered smaller parishes an economically feasible and well-designed prototype which Upjohn said any intelligent mechanic would be able to carry out.

3. Craftsmen: Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933), noted architect and craftsman, was the son of Charles L. Tiffany, founder of Tiffany, Young, and Ellis (established 1841) which was later (1853) reorganized as the famed jewelry and silver store, Tiffany and Company. Louis Comfort Tiffany was the pupil of George Inness and Samuel Coleman (New York), and Leon Bailly (Paris); Tiffany travelled extensively in Europe early in his life and painted in oil and water color, but eventually devoted himself to decorative glasswork and architecture. Tiffany's work with stained glass represented the attempt to recover the lost art of decorative glass. By the 1880s, when Tiffany established his company, artists and architects were concerned with artistic and material integrity as generated by the various manifestations of the Arts and Crafts Movement in Europe. Tiffany adhered to these doctrines and experimented with the making of stained glass with its true medieval formulae and properties. Tiffany was dogmatic concerning the integrity of stained glass windows. The only painted detail allowed was the face and hands in a figure window. Tiffany drew on whatever inspiration was necessary to arrive at the design for a commission. The works of Carracci, Raphael, and Ingres frequently found their way into Tiffany designs.
4. Original plans and construction: Upjohn estimated the small mission church in his pattern book to cost about \$3000 depending on the exactness with which the builder relied on Upjohn's specifications. The designs called for a building with a nave, chancel, robing room, and lateral tower. The chapel was designed to have plain lancet windows in the nave and a triple lancet window in the chancel. A simple, wood shingled, steeply-pitched roof over both nave and chancel was supported by exposed, wooden, arched trusses. The interior walls were to be plastered, and the exterior walls were to be covered with board and batten. As modified and originally constructed at Fort Monroe, the Chapel of the Centurion was an enlarged version of the Upjohn prototype without the belltower.
5. Alterations and additions: The builders of the Chapel of the Centurion were able to anticipate the future growth of the congregation and consequently constructed a chapel five bays long rather than the four-bay church Upjohn's plans suggested. This extension increased the seating capacity of the church to

200-225. The chancel fenestration follows exactly Upjohn's specifications. The Chapel of the Centurion has a triple lancet window in the chancel, a large, central lancet flanked by smaller lancets. The fenestration of the nave, however, differs significantly from the Upjohn prototype. Not only is there an extra fenestrated bay, but also the lancets are paired, doubling the total number of nave windows. The fenestration over the entry was also increased from one lancet to three. Another notable departure from the Upjohn plan made at the time of the construction was the omission of the lateral tower.

The alterations made after the original construction were integrated less successfully. The exact dates of these alterations are unknown; however, photographs set parameters within which the alterations occurred. The vestibule was the first addition to the Chapel, appearing first in photographs from the 1880s. This vestibule provides the nave with an antechamber which the lateral tower would have provided to the side entrance had it been constructed. Although no original architectural drawings exist for the Chapel and the earliest photographs are nearly twenty years after its construction, physical evidence proves this is an addition. The interior wall between the vestibule and the nave was once the exterior wall. This is made evident by the board and batten in the vestibule which continues the rhythm of the exterior board and batten.

In 1888, a Moller organ was installed into an organ loft located above the nave entry. The Upjohn church prototype suggested the organ be placed in the nave to the right of the chancel, not in an organ loft. It is certain that the loft was a later addition by the awkward handling of the loft which obscures the uppermost section of the nearby lancet windows. The loft was accessed by twin stairways flanking the vestibule entrance into the nave. This loft was damaged by a small fire in 1933 and subsequently altered when it was repaired. The repaired loft was extended two feet farther over the congregation and the railing replaced; one of the stairways accessing the loft was converted into a closet.

The last discrepancy between Upjohn's patterns for a small wooden church and the Chapel of the Centurion involves the robing room located off to the side of the chancel. As suggested by Upjohn's plans, the robing room was to be a small chamber with access to the chancel, the pulpit, and the outside. It was not designed to be the same length as the chancel. The 1897 U. S. Army map of Fort Monroe shows the Chapel configuration to still be in the Upjohn arrangement. The 1903 map of Fort Monroe shows the Chapel with its robing room extended the length of the chancel creating the present vestry/sacristy.

The replacement of the original lancet windows with memorial stained-glass windows has been a long-term project at the Chapel. Apparently the original design called for diamond-shaped panes of mottled brown and white glass. The Upjohn patterns do not include specifications for the actual lancet design glazing; however, the rendering of the model wooden church does depict the aforementioned windows. By 1970, all of the windows in the nave and chancel had been replaced with memorial stained-glass windows. Only the triple lancet over the vestibule and the windows in the vestry remain unchanged.

The Chapel was renovated in 1968 and was raised approximately two feet to accommodate the installation of HVAC in its new basement. A few interior wood arches were replaced by narrower facsimilies at that time.

B. Historical Context:

As the only religious structure within the fort walls, the Chapel was constructed in 1857 and dedicated May 3, 1858, by Bishop John Johns of St. Johns, Hampton, Virginia. The Chapel was commissioned by 1st Lt. Julian McAllister who had survived a laboratory explosion. Many famous people have attended services there. In the 1950s, President Eisenhower's son was married in the Chapel.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: As the Chapel of the Centurion is based on Upjohn's 1852 published chapel design, it is a rare example of Upjohn's Gothic Revival religious architecture in Virginia.
2. Condition of fabric: As the Chapel was renovated in 1968, the building is in excellent condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Rectangular nave block with vestibule and altar projections from north and south elevations. 30'-4" (three-bay facade) x 104'-2"; one-and-one-half stories.
2. Foundations: Cement and brick foundations, 1'-8" thick.
3. Walls: Board and batten painted white (originally painted red and green, Fort Monroe colors).
4. Structural systems, framing: Wood frame.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: Square wood vestibule added to north facade. Rectangular brick stoop accesses vestibule.
6. Chimneys: The Richard Upjohn prototype, early plans, and photographs show chimneys; none remain. HVAC introduced as part of 1968 renovation.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Paired, Gothic-arched, wooden doors on north side of vestibule. Single, Gothic-arched, wooden door on north side of sacristy.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Triple lancet, diamond-paned window with original beige-mottled glass located on the north facade above the vestibule. Five sets of paired lancet windows along both sides of the nave. These windows originally had the beige-mottled glass found over the vestibule. These windows have been replaced piecemeal by stained-glass memorial windows. There is a large triple lancet, memorial stained-glass window depicting St. Cornelius, the Centurion, to whom the Chapel is dedicated. A few windows were originally operable; however, most are now sealed.
8. Roof: Steeply pitched gable slate roof.

Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: The main block (nave) of the Chapel of the Centurion has a central aisle and two smaller aisles along the east and west walls. To the north of the nave is the vestibule (or narthex) and to the south are the chancel, altar, and sacristy. The shallow basement was added in 1968 and accommodates HVAC system.
2. Stained-glass window memorials: Two of the Tiffany windows at the Chapel of the Centurion date to ca. 1890 and the third dates to 1911. All three represent the variety of glass techniques and window themes utilized by Tiffany in his ecclesiastical window designs. One of the 1890 windows was dedicated to the memory of Lieutenant Julian McAllister, benefactor of the Chapel. This window is an example of a Tiffany ornamental church window. These windows were usually simplified arrangements of symbols and motifs germane to the theme of the memorial window. The McAllister Window consists of a vertical grouping of military symbols surrounded by beige, mottled glass. Near the top is a military crest of crossed cannon. Beneath that is a religious crest consisting of a cross held by an outstretched hand with the

inscription "per mare, per terras" (over sea, over land) surrounded by glass jewels. Glass jewels are formed by pressing glass into molds to create the irregular facets which, when in a window, produce prismatic, gem-like reflections of light. Beneath the Latin inscription is a pyramid of 15 glass jewel cannon balls. At the bottom of the window is the dedication inscription.

The Squires window is contemporary with and next to the McAllister window. It is dedicated to the memory of Helen Fargo Squires, who was married in the Chapel October 11, 1881, and died at Fort Monroe in 1886. This window is an example of a Tiffany portrait-figure window. These windows were usually non-ecclesiastical, academic or allegorical themes usually found in libraries and hospitals. The window depicts a classically-clad figure (one assumes, Helen Squires) holding a palm frond. The figure is flanked by Corinthian columns supporting a peculiar trefoil motif. At the top of the window are green and blue glass jewels. At the bottom of the window is the dedication inscription. The window is several inches thick in some places. The folding of the diaphanous gown is represented in actual folds of glass. This glass treatment is known as drapery glass and is considered to be Tiffany's invention. The glass, while still molten, was thrown onto iron tables and manipulated into the folds.

The Gifford Window dates to 1911 and is entitled, "Forbid Them Not." This window depicts the figure of Christ and a child in an Arcadian setting. Again the folds of the cloak are formed by the generous folds of the glass itself. The countenances are likewise ethereal, as with the Squires Window. The figures are framed by English Gothic-inspired wood cabinetry represented in glass. This window is an example of a Tiffany religious-figure window. Tiffany created representations of all major Old and New Testament stories. Christ blessing little children was a perennial favorite. Tiffany catered to this market, publishing several booklets to promote it.

3. Stairways: The northwest corner closet was converted to a stairway accessing the organ loft ca. 1888. The stairway is wooden and simply designed and detailed.
4. Flooring: Carpeted wood floors.
5. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are plaster and painted white; ceilings are wood with an exposed wooden truss system with Gothic detailing.
6. Decorative features and trim: Quatrefoils appear near the top of the ceiling trusses; pendants appear where trusses (and roof) meet the walls.

7. Mechanical equipment: Original heating system required chimneys. It is not known if there were open fireplaces, stoves, or furnaces. In 1968 a completely integrated HVAC was installed in the new basement.

D. Site:

The Chapel faces north and is located in the south corner of the Parade Ground at the intersection of Bernard and Ruckman Roads.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Arthur, Robert, and Richard Weinert. Defender of the Chesapeake: The Story of Fort Monroe. Annapolis: Leeward Publications, Inc., 1978.

Casemate Museum Library and Archives, Building File. Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

"The Chapel of the Centurion." n.p., n.d.

Directorate of Facilities Engineering (DFE), Property Book. Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

Engineering Planning Services (EPS), Master Plans and Maps. Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

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Sprock, Phyllis. Department of the Army: Inventory of Historic Property. April 1980.

Upjohn, Everard M. Richard Upjohn: Architect and Churchman. New York: DaCapo Press, 1968.

Upjohn, Richard. Rural Architecture. New York: George P. Putnam, 1852.

Prepared by: John Paul Graham
HABS Historian
October 1987

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The documentation of Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia was undertaken during the summer of 1987 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Division of the National Park Service and the Department of the Army, Fort Monroe. Principals involved were Robert J. Kapsch, Chief HABS/HAER; Kenneth L. Anderson, AIA, Chief, HABS; and Phyllis C. Sprock, Fort Monroe Environmental Officer. Overall supervision and direction were provided by Paul Dolinsky, HABS Architect, and Alison K. Hoagland, HABS Historian. The documentation at Fort Monroe was produced by Joseph D. Balachowski, Architectural Supervisor; Architectural Technicians Jessica N. Gibson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Reinhardt F. Muir, Texas Tech University; Edward F. Twohey, Miami University; Historian Supervisor John P. Graham, University of Virginia; Historians Mary Beth Gatz, Mary Washington College; and E. Kipling Wright, University of Georgia.

M. A. R. S. STATION (BLDG. NO. 209)

BUILDING NO. 209 WAS DESIGNED BY THE FIRM OF BEDDOW, GERBER AND WHARPLES IN THE INTERNATIONAL STYLE, AND CONSTRUCTED IN 1943 IT WAS ORIGINALLY A MARS (MILITARY AFFILIATED RADIO STATION) SIGNAL STATION. SITED ON TOP OF A FORT BARBETTE IN THE FOURTH BASTION, IT COMMANDS A WIDE VIEW FROM NEWPORT NEWS AND HAMPTON ROADS AT THE MOUTH OF THE JAMES RIVER, TO THE CHESAPEAKE BAY AND ATLANTIC OCEAN. SINCE ITS CONSTRUCTION THE OLD MARS STATION HAS FULFILLED SEVERAL FUNCTIONS, BUT NOW STANDS VACANT.

THE DOCUMENTATION OF FORT MONROE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA WAS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE SUMMER OF 1987 BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, FORT MONROE. PRINCIPALS INVOLVED WERE ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF HABS/HAER; KENNETH L. ANDERSON, AIA, CHIEF, HABS AND PHYLLIS C. SPROCK, FORT MONROE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER. OVERALL SUPERVISION AND DIRECTION WERE PROVIDED BY PAUL D. DOLINSKY, HABS ARCHITECT AND ALISON K. HOAGLAND, HABS HISTORIAN. THE DOCUMENTATION WAS PRODUCED AT FORT MONROE BY JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI, ARCHITECTURAL SUPERVISOR; ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIANS: JESSICA N. GIBSON, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE; REINHARDT F. MUIR, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY; EDWARD F. TWOHEY, MIAMI UNIVERSITY; HISTORIAN SUPERVISOR JOHN P. GRAHAM, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; HISTORIANS MARY BETH GATZA, MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE, E. KIPLING WRIGHT, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

ROOF
29'-10"
ANTI-AIRCRAFT PAD
28'-2"

3RD FLOOR
20'-10"

2ND FLOOR
11'-10"

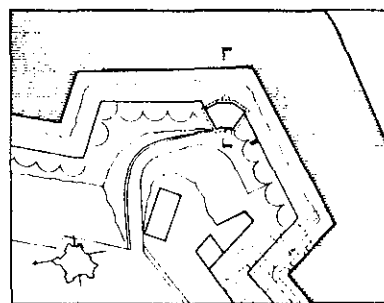
FIRST FLOOR
0'-0"

SCARP WALL
7'-6"

MEAN WATER LEVEL
126'-6" (T.S.)

SECTION

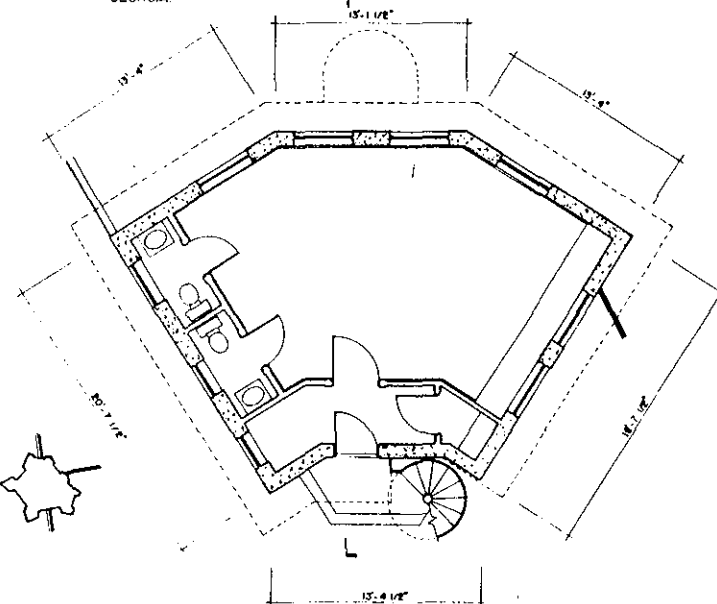
FEET 1/4"=1'-0"
METERS 1:48



SITE DERIVED FROM AN 1887 DRAWING

LOCATION MAP

FEET 1/8"=1'-0"
METERS 1:96



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FEET 1/8"=1'-0"
METERS 1:96

DERIVED FROM AN 1887 DRAWING

SCARP WALL SECTION

EDWARD TWOHEY, JOSEPH D. BALACHOWSKI

FORT MONROE PROJECT, 1987

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

FORT MONROE

FORT MONROE - MARS STATION

HAMPTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)

VIRGINIA

VA-585C

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Sheet 1 of 2

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HARBOR ENTRANCE CONTROL STATION (Old M.A.R.S. Station, Building #209)

HABS No. VA-595 C

Location: Bastion #4
Fort Monroe
Hampton, Virginia

Present Owner: United States Army

Present Use: Storage

Significance: At Fort Monroe, an army post dominated by early twentieth-century Colonial Revival architecture, Building #209 is the only example of the International Style. It is also the only building built on top of the actual 1820s fort wall and one of the few architect-designed buildings at the Fort.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1943. Architectural drawings from the firm responsible for Building #209 are dated 1943.
2. Architect: Beddow, Gerber, and Wharples. Little is known about this Virginia firm.
3. Original plan: Building #209 is an irregularly shaped hexagon with three, one-room floors and roof deck. The first floor has a partition wall separating the lowest observation room from the only bathroom facilities in the building.

B. Historical Context:

Constructed in 1943 and designed by the architectural firm of Beddow, Gerber, and Wharples in the International Style, Building #209 remains essentially unaltered from its 1940s appearance. It was originally used as a M.A.R.S. (Military Affiliated Radio Station) signal station and Harbor Entrance Control Station. For these reasons it was built on the barbette in the fourth bastion of the early-nineteenth century fort commanding a wide view of the Chesapeake Bay. It became a meeting place for the Boy Scouts in the 1960s. When the Scout troop moved to Building #2 (an old powder magazine), Building #209 was offered to the Fort Monroe Yacht Club for offices. The Yacht Club declined the offer as Building #209 is a considerable distance from the marina. The building is now used for communication equipment storage.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Essentially unaltered since its 1943 construction, Building #209 is the only example of International Style architecture at Fort Monroe. Its design, purpose, and site are unlike any other structure at the post.
2. Condition of fabric: The old M.A.R.S. station has been well maintained since its construction.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 34' (diagonal at widest point); 1521 square feet. Building #209 is an irregularly shaped hexagon with three stories and roof deck.
2. Foundation: Poured concrete foundation.
3. Walls: Poured concrete load-bearing walls.
4. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: Metal exterior circular stair accessing all floors (not roof deck). Concrete walkway surrounds third floor. Metal railing surrounds third-floor walkway and roof deck. Roof deck accessed by fixed exterior ladder from third-floor walkway.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Doors on first and second floors (northwest side of Building #209) are metal. Door on third floor is metal and on the southwest side of building.
 - b. Windows: Six of the nine windows on the first floor are three-light double transom; the remaining three are three-light single transom windows. Ribbon windows continue at eye-level around five sides of the second and third floors.
8. Roof: The roof is flat and covered with tarpaper.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: All floors are hexagonal with one open space except the first floor which has a concrete block wall separating the observation space from the bathroom facilities.
2. Flooring: The floors are poured concrete.

3. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings are poured concrete.

D. Site:

Although entry is on the west side of the building, this monitoring facility faces east overlooking the Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads Harbor. The building is perched on the barbette of the fourth bastion of the fort walls. A ramp proceeds from Bernard Road up the barbette to Building #209.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original architectural drawings: The original drawings for Building #209 are kept in Engineering Planning Services (EPS), Master Plans and Maps Files, Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

B. Bibliography

Arthur, Robert, and Richard Weinert. Defender of the Chesapeake: The Story of Fort Monroe. Annapolis: Leeward Publications, Inc., 1978.

Casemate Museum Library and Archives, Building File. Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

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