1. NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Fort Monroe

Other Name/Site Number: Old Point Comfort, Freedom's Fortress, Fortress Monroe, Gibraltar of the Chesapeake, 44HT0027

Street and Number (if applicable)**:** At the intersection of US Route 258 (Mercury Boulevard) and State Road 143 (Mellon Street)

City/Town: Hampton **County:** City of Hampton **State:** VA

Designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior December 19, 1960.
Updated documentation approved by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 2024.

2. SIGNIFICANCE DATA

NHL Criteria: 1 and 4

NHL Criteria Exceptions: N/A

NHL Theme(s):

I. Peopling Places
- 4. Community and Neighborhood
- 6. Encounters, Conflicts, and Colonization

II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements
- 2. Reform Movements

IV. Shaping the Political Landscape
- 3. Military Institutions and Activities

Period(s) of Significance: 1819-1946

Significant Person(s) (only Criterion 2)**:** N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only Criterion 6)**:** N/A

Designer/Creator/Architect/Builder:
Simon Bernard (engineer)
Charles Gratiot (engineer)
Paul Pelz (architect)
Marcellus Wright (architect)
Beddow, Gerber, and Wharples (architect)
US Army Quartermaster Corps
Francis Bradford Wheaton (architect)
Arthur Murray
US Army Corps of Engineers
Joseph E. Keeler
Robert A. Willgoods (architect)

Historic Contexts:

V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860
- K. The Army and Navy

VI. The Civil War, 1861-1865
- A. The National Divides, 1860-1861
- B. War in the East
- D. Naval Action
- E. Political and Diplomatic Scene

VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939
- D. America Becomes a World Power
  - 1. Military Affairs
- E. World War I, 1914-1919

VIII. World War II
- D. The Home Front

XVIII. Technology (Engineering and Invention)
- E. Military (Fortifications, Weapons, and War Vehicles)

XXX. American Ways of Life
- A. Slavery and Plantation Life

3. WITHHOLDING SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Does this nomination contain sensitive information that should be withheld under Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act?

___ Yes

_X_ No

4. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

1. Acreage of Property: 400 acres

2. Use either Latitude/Longitude Coordinates or the UTM system:

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: **Longitude:**

OR

(NAD 83)

UTM References:	**Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**
	18	383024	4096910
	18	383138	4096106
	18	383059	4095856
	18	383285	4095671
	18	383595	4095883
	18	384709	4098418
	18	384496	4098458
	18	383835	4096743

3. Verbal Boundary Description:

The National Historic Landmark boundary for Fort Monroe encompasses 400 acres and includes all of the property to the west of (inside) the Seawall and south of Dog Beach. The Seawall runs along the eastern shoreline of Old Point Comfort. Additional boundaries of the NHL are fixed to include the land mass of Old Point Comfort west of the Chesapeake Bay, north of Hampton Roads Harbor, east of Mill Creek and south of Dog Beach. Fort Monroe can be accessed by land at two points: at the intersection of US Route 258 (Mercury Boulevard), State Road 143 (Mellon Street), and Ingalls Road; as well as the northernmost section of Dog

Beach which abuts an outside neighborhood, this border being delineated by a chain-link fence.

4. Boundary Justification:

All contributing resources are included within the boundary. The majority is situated in the southern portion of Old Point Comfort. The central and northern portions of Old Point Comfort is more sparsely developed, with three of the Endicott batteries located along the shoreline of the Chesapeake Bay in these areas.

Fort Monroe was designated a National Historic Landmark on December 19, 1960. The Fort Monroe National Historic Landmark historic district boundary remains the same as that established in 1975 NHL documentation. The boundaries are formed primarily by the following bodies of water: Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and Mill Creek. Dog Beach, at the northernmost portion of the Army property, was not included in the original National Historic Landmark district nomination and has not been included in this update. Dog Beach was included in the 2015 National Register of Historic Places district update, but national significance has not been established in accordance with National Historic Landmark criteria.

5. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT AND DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION: SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fort Monroe National Historic Landmark (NHL) encompasses 400 acres centered on a nineteenth-century US Third System stone fortification and surrounding military campus. The NHL historic district includes 166 contributing buildings, three contributing structures, one contributing object, and one contributing site encompassing the overall designed landscape and a single archeological site number (44HT0027) for the entire historic district.[1] Construction began in 1819, with the modern fort first garrisoned by 1824. Fort Monroe remained a continuously active US Army installation until September 2011. The property is significant under National Historic Landmark Criteria 1 and 4 for the period 1819 to 1946, beginning with construction of the current Fort Monroe through its subsequent development and contribution to US military and political history, including mobilization during the Civil War and World Wars I and II. Fort Monroe is eligible under Criterion 1 for its longstanding role in coastal defense of the Chesapeake and mid-Atlantic seaboard, as the location of the Civil War-era Contraband Decision in 1862, and for service as the Coast Artillery School, or primary training center for Army coastal defense, from its reorganization in 1907 to 1946. Fort Monroe is further eligible under Criterion 4 as the first, most elaborate, and largest of the Third System fortifications, a system flagship that long served as a key geographic location, military symbol, and as strategically adapted through successive phases of Army standardized construction and development.

Fort Monroe was originally designated a National Historic Landmark on December 19, 1960, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in October 1966 (NRIS 66000912), with updated National Register documentation in March 2015 (NRIS 13000708). Typical of early NHLs, brief early documentation did not extensively detail period of significance, NHL criteria, NHL themes, areas of significance, boundaries, or descriptive information. Reference to the period of national significance focused on the fort's initial construction in 1819 to the immediate aftermath of the Civil War in 1867. Additional documentation was subsequently drafted in 1972 and again in 1975, with the latter referencing Fort Monroe's construction, the imprisonment of Chief Black Hawk and Jefferson Davis, the Civil War "contraband of war" decision, and twentieth-century coastal defense through 1946.[2] The expanded period of significance from 1819 to 1946 was justified and an NHL boundary delineated to include all but the northernmost third of the peninsula. Following establishment of Fort Monroe as a National Monument in 2011, more comprehensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination was also prepared. The current effort seeks to update the NHL documentation to reflect a current accounting of contributing resources and to expand on the relevant areas of national significance. Since the initial NHL designation, a greater understanding of related themes and the importance of landscape features has emerged. This nomination reconsiders the relevant resources of the Fort Monroe NHL, adds further information, and reaffirms the boundaries of the district within those additional contexts.

In accordance with mitigation outlined as a result of consultation regarding the 2005 Base Realignment and

[1] Note that subsurface archeological resources related to period of significance have been identified within the NHL district, however, they have not been well defined. Formal archeological evaluation would be required to determine their significance. Consequently, individual archeological sites are considered a part of the contributing site, but not enumerated in detail pending further research.
[2] Frank S. Melvin, "Fort Monroe" (Richmond: Virginia State Office, National Park Service, June 1972), on file with the National Park Service; Stephen Lissandrello, "Fort Monroe" National Historic Landmark Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, February 1975), https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprodstorage/opastorage/live/27/6811/41681127/content/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS_VA/66000912.pdf.

Closure Commission, the US Army subsequently drafted updated NHL documentation.[3] This update includes detailed description of resources within the NHL historic district along with their categorization as contributing or noncontributing. The updated documentation expands discussion of the fort's history, focusing most on those associations demonstrated to rise to the level of national significance. This additional documentation clarifies the NHL boundary and reaffirms the longer period of national significance.

PROVIDE RELEVANT PROPERTY-SPECIFIC HISTORY, HISTORICAL CONTEXT, AND THEMES. JUSTIFY CRITERIA, EXCEPTIONS, AND PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE LISTED IN SECTION 2.

Middle and Late Woodland Period Indigenous Use

Fort Monroe is defined in no small part by its military role in the defense of Tidewater, Virginia. The site's history prior to the period of national significance illustrates long-standing strategic interest in Old Point Comfort, which ultimately led to the construction of Fort Monroe beginning in 1819. Earlier archeological evidence recovered at Fort Monroe dates to the Middle and Late Woodland periods (500 BC-1600 AD).[4]

The 2015 Foundation Document that followed the 2011 establishment of the Fort Monroe National Monument summarized site history prior to 1607 as follows:

> Archeological evidence demonstrates that American Indians used the Chesapeake Bay region for no less than 10,000 years before the arrival of Europeans. Archeologists have recovered hickory nuts, butternuts, acorns, amaranth, and chenopod from regional sites associated with this time period. The subsistence strategy of the Early Archaic groups (8000 to 6000 BCE) took advantage of new types of plants and animals entering the region following changes in climate. The Middle Archaic peoples (6000 to 2500 BCE) used a very similar survival strategy, with the possible inclusion of shellfish as an additional food source. By the Late Archaic period (2500 to 1200 BCE) some groups specialized in using estuarine and riparian plants and animals that were essential parts of the bay's ecosystem.
>
> The Woodland Period (1200 BCE to European contact) was characterized by increased dependence on horticulture, supplemented by hunting and gathering, and year-round habitation among the peninsula's Virginia Indian cultures. What is now known as Old Point Comfort was a critical crossroads for Virginia Indian trade and meeting as a result of the productive ecosystems. It was these people who would encounter the European explorers in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. In the Hampton area and on the peninsula, Spanish explorers and English colonists encountered the Kecoughtan, a tribe of the Powhatan

[3] "Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army, Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Commonwealth of Virginia, Fort Monroe Federal Area Development Authority, and National Park Service for the for the Closure and Disposal of Fort Monroe" (2009), https://fortmonroe.org/wp-content/uploads/PROGRAMMATIC_AGREEMENT.pdf (accessed December 8, 2023). Note the final contributing and noncontributing resources counts vary slightly from that contained in the agreement due to resource loss since signing and to ensure that documentation is in keeping with program guidance outlined in *NHL Bulletin: Guidelines for Preparing National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2023).

[4] This evidence suggests occupation, if not necessarily settlement, likely because the peninsula lacks a fresh water source. The extent of this contribution to the national significance of the Fort Monroe National Historic Landmark district is inconclusive but warrants further study.

Confederacy who spoke the language of the Virginia Algonquians.[5]

Subsequently named "Pointe Comfort" by Captain John Smith in 1607, Old Point Comfort is the strip of land in Hampton, Virginia, where Fort Monroe is located. On April 29, 1607, George Percy wrote: "rowed over to a point of land where we found a channel and sounded six, eight, ten or twelve fathoms, which put us in good comfort. Therefore we named that point of land Cape Comfort."[6]

With Old Point Comfort long recognized as ideal for defense, the current Fort Monroe is the fourth known fortification constructed at the location; the first three all dated to Virginia's colonial period. The first fortification, Fort Algernourne, appeared in 1609. Settlers at Jamestown fort (approximately 38 miles northwest of Fort Monroe) felt that having guns mounted at Old Point Comfort would prevent hostile ships from coming upriver.[7] Fort Algernon (Algernourne) was an earth fortification recorded as having a stockade by 1611, as well as seven heavy guns and able to garrison at least 40 men. The fort burned between February and March of 1612.[8] Despite rebuilding, the fort eventually fell into disrepair due to poor construction.

First African Landing in English North America

In 1619, African individuals arrived from the kingdoms of Kongo and Ndongo (in the vicinity of modern-day Angola) at Old Point Comfort via ship before continuing to the Jamestown colony.

> The first documented landing of Africans to the colony of Virginia was recorded by English colonist John Rolfe: "About the latter end of August, a Dutch man of Warr of the burden of a 160 tunes arrived at Point-Comfort, the Comandors name Capt Jope, his Pilott for the West Indies one Mr Marmaduke an Englishman. … He brought not any thing but 20 and odd Negroes, w[hich] the Governo[r] and Cape Merchant bought for victuall[s]." The landing of these first enslaved Africans in English-occupied North America was in late August 1619, now believed to be August 25. They were not on a Dutch ship as Rolfe recorded, but rather the White Lion, an English privateer ship sailing under Dutch authority. The White Lion had captured its human cargo from the Spanish slave ship São João Bautista or San Juan Bautista during a battle in the Gulf of Mexico. Before returning to Europe, the White Lion stopped in Virginia for rations.
>
> Those "20 and odd" were not originally intended for the English colonies; they were bound for the Caribbean and South America in the Spanish colonies where slavery was already established. The Spanish had previously brought enslaved Africans to other parts of the Americas and what became the southern and southwestern part of the United States (...) The landing of the first enslaved Africans was a significant event in our country's history, but it is still widely unknown. With their arrival in Virginia in 1619, slavery expanded into English-occupied North America. Although the Africans arrived in bondage, they brought useful skills that the early English colonists needed to survive. They were skilled farmers, herders, blacksmiths, and artisans. Along with their skills, they brought their own culture, language, and beliefs that shaped innovations in food production and crop cultivation and contributed to American cultural traditions. Despite the skills, innovations, and creativity they brought to this new land, they would undergo generations

[5] National Park Service, *Foundation Document: Fort Monroe National Monument, Virginia* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2015), 5.
[6] Quoted in Joseph Balicki, et al., *Phase I Archeological Investigations at Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort (44HT27), Hampton, Virginia: Vol. 1* (Alexandria, VA: John Milner Associates, 1999), 14. George Percy (1580-1632/33) was a Jamestown colonist who later became the Colonial Governor of Virginia.
[7] Richard P. Weinert, Jr., and Colonel Robert Arthur, *Defender of the Chesapeake: The Story of Fort Monroe*, 3nd ed. (Shippensburg, PA: White Maine Publishing Company, 1989), 3.
[8] Weinert and Arthur, 5.

> of hardship and turmoil. Those first "20 and odd" Africans who landed at Point Comfort marked the beginning of 246 years--almost two and a half centuries--of slavery in the United States.[9]

While these individuals' status as enslaved or indentured remains the subject of scholarly debate, in recognition of the 1619 event, in 2021 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designated Fort Monroe as a Site of Memory Associated to the Slave Route.[10] The 1619 African Landing Memorial proposes to create a sculptural installation at Point Comfort to honor this history.[11] Although the complex, broader historic context of the full scale of the trans-Atlantic slave trade is beyond the scope of this nomination, the site of present-day Fort Monroe marks a seminal origination point of the forced migration of millions of Africans to the Americas and Caribbean between the fifteenth and nineteenth centuries as a result of settler colonialism.[12]

Coastal Defense into the Early Nineteenth Century

In 1632, a new fort was begun, referred to in records only as the Fort at Old Point Comfort. For the next several decades, time and money was spent on the fortification only when the English colony was threatened.[13] In mid-1667, major construction began again in response to war between England and the Netherlands; however, the fort was destroyed by a hurricane in August 1667.[14]

In 1730, the third and final colonial fort at Old Point Comfort was begun and named Fort George, in honor of King George II. As historian David Stroud summarizes, Dr. Robert Archer examined, measured, and drew a plan of the Fort George ruins in 1846, presenting his findings to the Virginia Historical Society on March 22, 1847. Archer described the ruins thusly:

> The work was called Fort George. The front lines only and part of the flanks are now traceable, the rear lines having been obliterated by the excavation of the ditch of Fort Monroe; so that it is now impossible even to surmise what the form of the work was; and it is much to be regretted, that the trace of this interesting relic of our earliest attempt at regular fortification had not been preserved, before it was blotted out by the colossal structure of the present day. It was built of brick and shell lime; and judging from the quality of the materials and character of the masonry, the contractor executed his work most faithfully (…) The bricks appear to have been home-made; they were well burned but rough, 9 inches long, 4 wide and 3 thick. The lime was probably burned in the neighborhood; most probably on the farm where I now reside,

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[9] National Park Service, "400 Years of African American History," https://www.nps.gov/subjects/africanamericanheritage/400-years.htm (accessed 1 Dec 2022). See also David Smith, "Point Comfort: where slavery in America began 400 years ago," *The Guardian* (August 14, 2019), https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/aug/13/us-slavery-400-years-virginia-point-comfort; Project 1619 [website], www.project1619.org (2023); "The 1619 Project," *The New York Times* [ongoing initiative] (August 2019). See also Patrice Worthy, "Point Comfort: The little-known birthplaces of African American culture," *BBC* (February 13, 2024), https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20240212-point-comfort-the-little-known-birthplace-of-african-american-culture.

[10] "Interior Department Applauds UNESCO Designation of Fort Monroe as Slave Route Site of Memory" (February 19, 2021), https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-applauds-unesco-designation-fort-monroe-slave-route-site-memory (accessed December 2, 2022); "Fort Monroe: UNESCO Sites of Memory," https://unescositesofmemory.org/fort-monroe/ (accessed December 1, 2022). See also Michael Guasco, "The Fallacy of 1619: Rethinking the History of Africans in Early America," *Black Perspectives* [African American Intellectual History Society online journal] (September 4, 2017), https://www.aaihs.org/the-fallacy-of-1619-rethinking-the-history-of-africans-in-early-america/ (accessed June 14, 2023).

[11] "1619 African Landing Memorial," https://1619landing.org/about/ (accessed October 27, 2023).

[12] Hernán Cortés's 1519 march on Tenochtitlán to conquer the Aztec Empire included African slaves and the early development of New Spain relied on the forced labor of Africans and Native Americans.

[13] Balicki, et al., 15.

[14] Ibid., 15-16.

> being the nearest and most accessible point, about a mile and a half from the fort (…) Fort George consisted of an exterior and interior wall about sixteen feet apart; the exterior twenty-seven and the interior eighteen inches thick. These were connected by counterforts ten or twelve feet apart, forming a system of cribs, which were no doubt filled up with sand. The foundation of the work is three feet below the present level of the sand at the Light-House (…) Through the politeness of Mr. Wm. McClean, who aided me in tracing the lines, I am enabled to furnish as perfect a plan of the work as can be obtained at this day.[15]

According to David Stroud, no plan or drawing of the fort has ever been found, although subsequent archaeological investigation has confirmed the existence of the outer wall of Fort George by matching the description of the bricks and mortar to that of Dr. Archer's.[16] Per Richard P. Weinert, Jr., and Colonel Robert Arthur, authors of *Defender of the Chesapeake: The Story of Fort Monroe*, the outer wall was only 27"-thick and a breach could compromise the entire fortification. Ultimately, Fort George was significant as the first masonry fort built in Virginia, and one of the earliest masonry fortifications built in North America north of Florida. Fort George was destroyed by a hurricane on October 19, 1749; an eyewitness account of the destruction is described in the biography of Commodore James Barron, son of the commander of Fort George Captain Samuel Barron.[17] Stroud describes that the buildings and ruins of Fort George remained in military use until 1781 when the French mounted cannons at the ruins with the siege of Yorktown.[18]

The Old Point Comfort Lighthouse began construction in 1802 and was completed during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson. Use of this location for navigation, however, pre-dated the structure, the oldest extant built resource in the district.[19]

> Origins of the Point Comfort Lighthouse may date back to sixteenth-century American Indians. Some historians have suggested that American Indians burned wood along the coast to aid Spanish ships entering the harbor. There may be some validity to these theories as the Spanish did set up a Mission along the York River in 1570. The Mission was short lived as Spanish Jesuits were killed by Indians the following year. This set off a small conflict between American Indians and the Spanish in the New World. A more viable origin of Point Comfort's Lighthouse occurred in 1774 when Virginia employed John Dames as caretaker of the ruins of Fort George (destroyed by a Hurricane previously). Tradition holds that Dames passed his boredom by operating a light and guiding ships into Hampton Roads. By 1775, Dames was granted a salary of 20 pounds annually.

During the War of 1812, the lighthouse was captured for use as an observation post by British forces. The city of Hampton was in turn razed as the British continued up the Potomac River to Washington, DC, where they occupied and burned the capital.

Based on strategic and defensive weaknesses exposed by the War of 1812, the United States sought to establish in short order better internal communications as well as a permanent coastal defense system. Drawing on French military and engineering expertise through recruitment of key individuals, the United States soon developed and implemented the plan known as the Third System of Coastal Defenses. The Corps of Engineers was responsible for its construction. This new system represented an important shift in strategic coastal defense

[15] "Fort George," *The Virginia Historical Register, and Literary Advertiser*, William Maxwell, ed., Vol 1 for the Year 1848, no. 1 (Richmond: Macfarlane & Fergusson, 1848), 21-22.
[16] David Stroud to Astrid Liverman, personal communication, December 26, 2023.
[17] Some interior buildings survived, see Weinert and Arthur, 15-16. See also, William Oliver Stevens, *An Affair of Honor: The Biography of Commodore James Barron, USN* (1969).
[18] Stroud to Liverman, December 26, 2023.
[19] National Park Service, "Old Point Comfort Lighthouse," https://www.nps.gov/places/old-point-comfort-lighthouse.htm

focused on construction of permanent forts at the entrances of major American harbors between 1816 and 1867.[20] Fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort was a system-critical location due to its confluence on major navigable waterways. Fort Monroe became the largest and among the most heavily fortified of all those built for the Third System.

CRITERION 1: Fort Monroe's Role in Ongoing Coastal Defense and the 1862 Contraband Decision

First and Second Systems of Coastal Defense

Coastal defenses were an early priority for the United States. There were three major construction periods through the nineteenth century: First System (1794 to 1807), Second System (1807 to 1812), and Third System (1816 to 1867). First and Second System fortifications emerged under direct threat of war; as a result, these fortifications were largely impermanent and showed little uniformity by contrast to the Third System.[21] Through the involvement of prominent architect-engineers Charles-Pierre L'Enfant and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the First System of coastal defenses was the nation's initial attempt to protect American cities through the creation of coordinated defenses. European conflicts in the late eighteenth century prompted Congress to allocate funding to fortify the seacoast.[22] These fortifications were either simply made of earth or wood with earth construction.[23] By 1807 deepening hostilities with Britain prompted a more elaborate defensive building campaign known as the Second System.[24] Most fortifications were masonry; notable examples of upgraded bastions include the pentagonal Fort McHenry in Baltimore, completed in 1803, and the 1811 stone tower of Castle Williams, located on Governor's Island in New York Harbor.[25] Notwithstanding, the sack of Washington in the War of 1812 raised an alarming specter of continued vulnerability.

This embarrassment prompted Congress to allocate funding to develop a new defensive program that would be more effective at repelling foreign invasion. Unlike previous coastal defense systems, the Third System was developed absent a direct threat of war to serve in preparedness and as a deterrent. As architectural and military historian Willard B. Robinson chronicled:

> However, America had no highly skilled engineers to plan the required defenses. The United States Military Academy had only been founded shortly after 1800 and had not yet developed an expert staff to train officers with the expertise in military service that was essential to undertake the defense of an entire nation. Consequently to obtain the best possible leadership, the country turned to France—traditional friend in military matters to obtain an expert on the art of fortification.[26]

Brigadier General Simon Bernard (1779-1839)

[20] Emanuel Raymond Lewis, *Seacoast Fortifications of the United States: An Introductory History* (Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1993), 37-72.
[21] T. McGovern and B. Smith, *American Coastal Defenses 1885 -1950* (New York: Osprey Publishing, 2006), 9-10.
[22] Lewis, 21.
[23] John R. Weaver II, *A Legacy in Brick and Stone: American Coastal Defense Forts of the Third System, 1816-1867*, Vol. I (Pictorial Histories Pub Co, 2001), xv.
[24] Lewis, 25.
[25] Weaver, xv. See also National Park Service, "Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine," https://www.nps.gov/fomc/leacarrn/historyculture/history-of-fort-mchenry.htm, and "Castle Williams," https://www.nps.gov/gois/learn/historyculture/castle-williams.htm (accessed April 7, 2023).
[26] Willard B. Robinson, *Report on the Interpretation of Fort Adams' Theory of Design* (June 1972), 3, on file with the Fort Adams National Historic Landmark Administrative File, National Archives and Records Administration.

Following the creation of the Corps of Engineers as a distinct branch of the US Army in 1802, in 1816 President James Madison appointed a Board of Engineers for Fortifications with Frenchman Simon Bernard as assistant chief engineer. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, French defensive military fortifications had earned an international reputation for excellence and advanced engineering. As historian Todd Shallat explains, "As the United States contemplated undertaking large-scale civil and military construction projects in the early federal republic, it walked a cultural line between the approaches of the two leading powers of Europe—between British-style capitalism and maritime strength and the more regimented, land-based, and scientific tradition imported chiefly from France."[27] The United States was actively recruiting French expertise at the same time that some French engineers, still loyal in spirit to the Napoleonic empire, sought to settle outside of France. For example, military engineer Guillaume Tell de la Vallée Poussin (1794-1876) acted as an inspector of works under architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe on the rebuilding of the United States Capitol and later served as aide-de-camp to Bernard in reconnaissance work throughout the United States.[28]

Under special authorization from Congress Bernard became a Brigadier General in the US Army on April 29, 1816.[29] Bernard's expertise proved influential at Fort Monroe and the Third System of Coastal Defense broadly, but also in myriad aspects of early American infrastructure development over the course of his fifteen-year career with the US Army. Educated at the prestigious École Centrale des Travaux Publics (now known as the École Polytechnique), following a practicum in Metz, France, Bernard entered in service of the Napoleonic Wars. After combat in the Armies of the Rhine and Italy, he began engineering service in the Napoleonic Army of the Ocean Coasts in 1803. Commendation for his cartographical skills, reconnaissance, and communications infrastructure development earned him a position in the Grande Armée in 1805.[30] In 1809, he assumed direction of construction of fortifications at Antwerp and his strategic analysis of fortifications at Vienna and communications development in Trieste impressed Napoléon personally. As a result, he was named Colonel and aide-de-camp to Napoléon I^{er} in January 1813.[31] He became Baron of the Empire in 1814.

With the restoration of Louis XVIII in 1815, Bernard left Paris at the request of the throne on account of his loyalty to Napoléon during his brief reseizure of power, the Cent-Jours. Bernard resettled in the United States and in 1816 was solicited by US Secretary of War William Crawford to provide strategic expertise in the areas of military defense and industrial development.[32] Under President James Monroe, Bernard's purview expanded

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[27] Todd A. Shallat, "American Gibraltars: Army Engineers and the Quest for a Scientific Defense of the Nation, 1815-1860," *Army History: The Professional Bulletin of Army History* 66 (Winter 2008): 5.

[28] Steven Rowan, "The Memoirs of Guillaume Tell Poussin: The 'French Connection' in the Construction of American Roads, Canals, and Railroads," *History Faculty Works* 12 (University of Missouri, St. Louis, 2020). Tell Poussin wrote extensively of his work and that of Bernard during their time in the US, see: *Travaux d'améliorations intérieures projetés ou exécutés par le gouvernement général des Etats-Unis d'Amérique: de 1824 à 1831* (Paris: Anselin, Libraire and Carilian-Gœury, Libraire, 1834). Other French engineers in the US in this period included Claude Crozet, who became professor of engineering at West Point and later co-founder of the Virginia Military Institute.

[29] Françoise Planchot, "Le Général Simon Bernard, ingénieur militaire aux États-Unis (1816-1831)," *Revue française d'études américaine* 13 (Feb 1982): 88.

[30] Regarding the life of Bernard and greater detail on his extensive military career, see also: Bibliothèque Nationale de France, "Simon Bernard (1779-1839)," https://data.bnf.fr/fr/14483158/simon_bernard/ (accessed November 2, 2022); Guy Scaggion, *Simon Bernard: Un Éclair de Génie dans la Tourmente* (Bordeaux: Les Dossiers d'Aquitaine, 2000); Gustave Gautherot, *Biographie du général Simon Bernard, 1779-1839, aide de camp de Napoléon Ier* (Besançon: Imprimerie de Paul Jacquin, 1901; reprinted Paris: Hachette Livre/BNF, 2021); Carter, 306-314; and Comte Louis-Mathieu Molé, *Le general Bernard* (Versailles: Impr. de Manceau, 1893).

[31] Planchot, 88.

[32] Gautherot, 15. In a biography of Bernard, Major-General William H. Carter cited a letter, dated December 14, 1816, from President-elect and Secretary of State James Monroe to Major-General Andrew Jackson, reading: "On the subject of fortifications or works of defense of the coasts and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made by the President, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have heretofore, I presume, been apprised that General Bernard, of the French Corps of Engineers, under the

to include massive infrastructure projects, such as a Baltimore to Philadelphia road. In 1819, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun submitted a report on roads and canals, with Bernard named to lead the resulting study to improve navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1821.[33] In 1823, he conducted study of a port for Lake Erie, a canal to link the Chesapeake to the Delaware river, and a breakwater for the mouth of the Delaware.[34] After the 1824 passage of the General Survey Act, Bernard's work expanded to intraregional transportation networks (Washington, DC, to New Orleans), flood mitigation, and drainage.[35] He became part of the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvements, formed in May of that year. He also supported curriculum development at West Point.

President Andrew Jackson delegated Bernard an observer on a six-month mission to France on behalf of the United States beginning January 1831 in the aftermath of the July Revolution (1830) and Louis-Phillipe's ascension to the throne.[36] Bernard returned permanently to France later that year. Soon named Lieutenant General of the Military Engineers and aide-de-camp to Louis-Phillipe, Bernard reported on the fortification of Paris in 1833. Briefly in 1834 and again 1836-1839, Bernard served as French Minister of War.[37] In 1835 he was named France's Inspector General of the Military Engineers. When Bernard passed away in November 1839, President Martin Van Buren declared US Army officers would observe thirty days of mourning in his honor. Louis-Phillipe awarded Bernard the Grand-Croix of the Légion d'honneur just months before his death.[38]

Board of Engineers for Fortifications and Third System of Coastal Defense

The first permanent US Board of Engineers, created in November 1816, included four individuals under Bernard's leadership tasked to develop goals and requirements for a comprehensive strategic defense system,

recommendation of General Lafayette and many others of great distinction in France had offered his services to the United States, and that the President had been authorized by a resolution of Congress to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of the chief of our corps. This resolution being communicated to General Bernard by the late Secretary of War, to whom he was known, he came over in compliance with the invitation which accompanied it. From Mr. Gallatin he brought letters stating that he was the seventh in rank in the corps, and inferior to none in reputation and talents, if not the first. It required much delicacy in the arrangement to take advantage of this knowledge and experience in a manner acceptable to himself, without wounding the feelings of the officers of our own corps, who had rendered such useful services, and were entitled to the confidence and protection of their country. The arrangement adopted will, I think, accomplish fully both objects. The President has instituted a board of officers, to consist of five members, two of high rank in the corps, General Bernard, the engineer at each station (young Gadsden, for example, at New Orleans), and the naval officer commanding there, whose duty it is made to examine the whole coast and report such works as are necessary for its defense to the chief engineer, who shall report the same to the Secretary of War, with his remarks, to be laid before the President. McRee and Totten are spoken of for the two first who, with General Bernard, will continue till the service is performed; the two latter will change with the station. The general commanding each division will be officially apprised of this engagement, and that he may be present when he pleases, and give such aid as he may think fit. The attention of the board will be directed to the inland frontiers likewise. In this way it is thought that the feelings of no one can be hurt. We shall have four of our officers in every consultation against one foreigner, so that if the opinion of the latter becomes of an essential use, it must be by convincing his colleagues when they differ that he has reason on his side. I have seen General Bernard, and find him a modest, unassuming man, who preferred our country, in the present state of France, to any in Europe, in some of which he was offered employment, and in any of which he may probably have found it. He understands that he is never to have command of the corps, but will always rank second in it." Reproduced in William H. Carter, "Bvt. Maj. Gen. Simon Bernard," *Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and Engineer Department at Large* 5.21 (May-Jun 1913): 310-311.

[33] Planchot, 92.

[34] Ibid.

[35] Todd Shallat, "The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in American History," *Foreign Policy Research Institute* (August 28, 2010), https://www.fpri.org/article/2010/08/the-u-s-army-corps-of-engineers-in-american-history/ (accessed November 3, 2022).

[36] Planchot, 95.

[37] Bernard Simon, *Discours prononcé à la Chambre des Députés par M. le général Bernard...dans la discussion relative aux fortifications de Paris. Séance du 1er avril 1833* (Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1833); Gautherot, 20-21.

[38] Christian Marbach, "En Louisiane, 'Un grand général:' Simon Bernard," *Société des Amis de la Bibliothèque et de l'Histoire de l'École Polytechnique* 38 (May 2005).

beginning with extensive coastal reconnaissance. The Board was comprised of Bvt. Lt. Colonel Joseph Gilbert Totten (1788-1864), Navy Captain Jesse Duncan Elliot (1782-1845), Superintendent of the Military Academy General Joseph Gardener Swift (1783-1865), and Major James Kearney of the Topographical Engineers, with Tell Poussin as assistant.[39] The Board's first report, dated February 7, 1821, identified objectives that the new permanent Third System of Coastal Defense would need to accomplish: close important harbors to enemies; deprive the enemy of strong positions; protect key American cities from attack; prevent interior navigable waterways from enemy naval blockade; and protect key naval bases.[40] The broad concepts of the Board of Fortifications recommendations for strategic coastal locations and floating stream batteries dominated the US military theory of defense through the 1880s. It named the Navy as first line of defense, to be supported in turn by a large, regular Army with strong interior communications.[41]

The Board's 1821 report concluded that all fortifications were vulnerable until they formed a cohesive, interdependent, and interconnected system. Hampton Roads, referencing safe harbor to anchor,was identified as a major rendezvous point, critical priority, and naval port of refuge for the first of three proposed phases of construction. The report described:

> In the Chesapeake, the projected works at the entrance of Hampton roads have for object to close this road against an enemy, and to secure it to the United States; to secure the interior navigation between the Chesapeake and the more southern States; to make sure of a naval place of arms, where the navy of the United States may protect the Chesapeake and the coasting trade; to cover the public docks, &,c. at Norfolk, and those which may be established in James river; and to prevent an enemy from making a permanent establishment at Norfolk.
>
> While on this subject we will observe, that an enemy might land in Lynnhaven bay, and, in one day's march, reach the narrow position which lies to the east of Suffolk, bounded on one side by the Dismal Swamp, and on the other by Bennett's creek, near the mouth of the Nansemond; this position cannot be turned, and may easily be fortified. An enemy might there defy all the forces of Virginia and North Carolina. Secure of a retreat as long as his fleet occupied Hampton road, he would compel the United States to make the greatest possible sacrifices, both in men and money, before he could be driven out. But if Hampton road is fortified, he will only be able to anchor in the open road of Lynnhaven bay; his march thence upon Suffolk may be turned by our forces crossing at Hampton road, and he will, therefore, find it impossible to take permanent quarters in the country. The expense at which these results will be obtained is one million eight hundred thousand dollars — a trifling sum, if compared with the magnitude of the advantages which will be procured and the evils which will be averted.[42]

In terms of design, Bernard drew on precedents established by Vauban, and indeed Tell Poussin characterized him as the "Vauban of America," intended as a compliment.[43] Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban (1633-1707) was

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[39] For more information about Brigadier General Joseph Gilbert Totten (1788-1864), see U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, "Commanders of the Corps of Engineers."
[40] Weaver, 7.
[41] Allan R. Millett and Peter Maslowski, *For the Common Defense: A Military History of the United States from 1607 to 2012, Revised and Expanded* 3rd ed. (New York: Free Press, 1984, 1994, 2012), 125.
[42] Brigadier General Bernard, Captain J.D. Elliott, and Bvt. Lt. Colonel Joseph G. Totten, February 7, 1821, in *American State Papers: Documents, legislative and executive, of the Congress of the United States ... (1789-1832)*, Class V: Military Affairs, Vol. 2, https://archive.org/details/americanstatepap_f02unit/page/305/mode/1up?q=fortifications (accessed November 10, 2022), 306 and Appendix A, 312.
[43] Guillaume Tell Poussin, *De la Puissance Américaine* Vol. 2 (Paris: Guillaumin et Cie, Libraires, 1848), 37: "On peut considérer le système stratégique adopté pour la défense du territoire américain comme l'application la plus complète des grandes conceptions de la

extremely influential in the European and broader canon of military engineering, defensive theory, and construction standards from the late seventeenth into the nineteenth century. As Marshal of France under Louis XIV, Vauban built masonry fortifications throughout coastal and mountain France, often as pentagonal bastions to cover all lines of fire and withstand siege warfare.[44] Vauban authored *Le Directeur Général des Fortifications* (1685) and *Mémoire pour servir d'instruction dans la conduite des sièges et dans la défense des places* (1704) and his work was disseminated posthumously via treatises including *De l'attaque et de la défense des places* (1737). The 1821 Board of Fortifications report references the "genius of Vauban" and the methodical creation of a cohesive defensive system for France.[45]

The American goal was to design forts that could withstand a siege at least fourteen days, giving ample time to gather reinforcements. By 1850 the Board recommended nearly 200 planned locations. Only between thirty and forty were built, however.[46] Originally the new system called for all new construction; First and Second system forts were not included in the initial 1821 report. As the program progressed, however, earlier forts that could be modified or repaired were incorporated into the Third System, such as Fort Independence in Massachusetts.[47] Construction was prioritized by grouping recommended forts into three different proposed phases.

Hampton Roads was one of three locations identified "as the main rendezvous for the fleet."[48] Named for the President, Fort Monroe was the first "of the Third System to be planned from the ground up."[49] Due to its size and complexity, it required nearly two decades to complete.[50] As Todd Shallat summarized:

> Fort Monroe, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, became a towering expression of that grand approach. Viewed as Bernard's Gibraltar, Fort Monroe may have been the world's largest independently standing fortification—a 63-acre coastal stronghold, not just a fort but a military port city with a locked canal, bridges, wharves, workshops, barracks, a hospital, lighthouse, artillery school, 600 peacetime troops, and 380 guns.[51]

The irregular stone fort boasts seven fronts and is surrounded by a 8'-deep moat. Strategically located at the mouth of the James, Elizabeth, and Nansemond rivers, Fort Monroe also boasted options for an offshore battery and aid to navigation. The 1821 report identified a cost of $1,721,169 for construction at Old Point Comfort and nearby Rip Raps and a wartime garrison of 2,625 men at Old Point Comfort alone, considered to be an immediate first-phase priority.[52]

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science militaire; et c'est un juste hommage que la postérité rendra à la mémoire du général Bernard, en l'appelant le Vauban de l'Amérique."

[44] Examples stand at Arras, Besançon, Camaret-sur-Mer, Saint-Martin-de-Ré, Blaye/Cussac-Fort-Médoc, and Longwy. See UNESCO World Heritage Convention, "Fortifications of Vauban," https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1283 (accessed November 9, 2022).

[45] Bernard, Elliott, and Totten, 308. The influence of French military engineering extended to the work of architects Louis de Cormontaigne (1626-1752), Guillaume-Henri Dufour (1787-1875), and Marc René, Marquis de Montalembert (1714-1800), see Shallat, "American Gibraltars," 10.

[46] The Third System included construction of towers and batteries. Depending on how one chooses to count, the exact number of defenses built during this period varies between thirty and forty-two.

[47] Lewis, 30-40. The number was close to twenty-four.

[48] J.E. Kaufmann and H.W. Kaufmann, *Fortress American: The Forts That Defended America, 1600 to the Present* (Boston: Da Capo Press, 2004), 206. The other two were Boston and Narragansett Bay.

[49] Lewis, 48.

[50] Weaver, 130.

[51] Shallat, "American Gibraltars," 6.

[52] Bernard, Elliot, and Totten, 310. Rip Raps was meant to function in conjunction with Fort Monroe by providing 216 guns a mile offshore. The instability of the shoal, however, continually drove up costs, such that this outpost never functioned as hoped, which

Endorsed by President Monroe and as reaffirmed by President John Quincy Adams in 1826, the plan called for the creation of fifty forts initially at a cost of nearly $18 million, to expand to ninety forts in total.[53] Forts constructed early in the Third System were usually larger than those constructed later and were similar in appearance to fortifications from the first two defensive systems. These forts were typically irregular polygons in plan with large bastions, as at Fort Monroe. Later fortifications were generally smaller in part due to the advent of railroads making transport of relief troops and supplies quicker, thereby reducing the need to prepare to withstand a long siege. Later forts were often more regular in shape and symmetrical, with the placement of tiers of casemates.

Fort Monroe displays features distinguishing it from other Third System fortifications. The magazines located in the flanks of its bastions have independent, outer brick rooms. These provided additional protection to the magazines from enemy fire and lessened the risk of ignition by keeping gun powder dry by means of air vents. Fort Monroe is one of the few Third System fortifications to have a wet moat and the only with a bastion placed at center of one of its straight side walls.[54] The Water Battery at Fort Monroe is effectively a casemated coverface, which stood outside the southeast front of the fort across the moat. Bernard's design allowed for more guns and firepower than was normally possible for a regular casemate, valuable to defend the shipping lanes into Hampton Roads.[55]

Enslaved Labor and Construction of Fort Monroe

Construction of Fort Monroe relied on the physical labor of enslaved individuals leased to the Army as well as that of military convicts.[56] This work force built the foundation between 1821 and 1824. Historian William R. Kelly, Jr., has located valuable archival documentation in the National Archives and Records Administration which includes a two-volume register with first and last names of more than 300 enslaved persons and some fifty enslavers as well as information regarding number of days worked, pay rates, work routines, and other information.[57] Analyzing wage data, Kelly contextualizes the economic motivation of enslavers to lease enslaved labor out: "With slaves earning an average of $0.38 per day, an owner received approximately $9.00 per month for each slave they had working at the fort. A majority of the slave owners listed had fewer than five slaves working per month; however, there are recorded instances of some owners sending dozens of their slaves to work for the army."[58] Kelly further details rich archival data regarding the diverse skilled labor of this workforce, including brickmaking, masonry, roofing, plaster, carpentry, stonecutting, and ferrying.[59] Kelly's research summarizes grueling, long days: "On July 30, 1824, superintending engineer Lieutenant Colonel

continued sinking in 1834 made apparent. Forts Monroe and Calhoun ultimately cost more than four million dollars. Shallat, "American Gibraltars," 8, 16.

[53] Shallat, "American Gibraltars," 6-7.

[54] Weaver, 132.

[55] Weaver, 131. Fort Monroe's water battery was mostly demolished during the 1930s, although a small portion remains extant.

[56] Shallat, "American Gibraltars," 8. Regarding convict labor at Fort Monroe, see Alfred Beckley, with Cecil D. Eby, Jr., ed., "Recollections of Fort Monroe, 1826-1828," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 72.4 (Oct 1964): 479-489, https://www.jstor.org/stable/4247060 (accessed December 8, 2023).

[57] Lisa Vernon Sparks, "Little was known about the slaves who built Fort Monroe. Until now," *The Virginian-Pilot* (12 May 2019), https://www.pilotonline.com/history/article_12dadd5a-74df-11e9-8a01-170d00345e3d.html (accessed December 2, 2022).

[58] William R. Kelly, Jr., "Humanizing the Enslaved of Fort Monroe's Arc of Freedom," *Journal of Contemporary Archival Studies* 6.1 (2019), https://elischolar.library.yale.edu/jcas/vol6/iss1/12 (accessed December 2, 2022) 3.

[59] The records Kelly references—Entry 1066, Letters Sent to the Chief of Engineers, NARA Record Group 77--can also serve to further understanding of the evolution of the fort's construction and warrant additional research. These known names of individual enslaved laborers include Joseph Reed, Emmanuel Bancroft, Moses Williams, Ne Jennings, Barnaby Armistead, John Ingram, Phil Martin, and Robert Mosely, see Kelly, 3-4

Charles Gratiot recorded that workdays at Fort Monroe would begin fifteen minutes before sunrise and conclude fifteen minutes after its setting. There were small increments of time built in for meals and breaks, but during the summer months, the workday approached fifteen hours."[60] Severe injuries were not uncommon and deaths also occurred, as recorded in the register and at times in the local press, as in the case of Amos Henley.

On April 13, 1831, Robert E. Lee received orders to report to Old Point, Virginia, arriving in Hampton Roads on May 7.[61] Lee served as a Second Lieutenant of Engineers at Fort Monroe through November 1834. He assisted Captain Andrew Talcott in directing construction of the outer works and moat, as well as ongoing stabilization at Fort Calhoun, begun in 1818.[62] Also known as Rip-Raps, the artificial island a mile to the south was developed to serve as a strategic defensive emplacement or first line defense for Fort Monroe. Fort Calhoun became Fort Wool on March 18, 1862. Under Lee's direction, the Fort Monroe moat was fully excavated and the counterscarp, scarp, and Water Battery completed.[63] Bvt. Major John L. Smith and Lt. Col. René de Russy succeeded Talbott.[64] However, the stability of soil on the island precluded its successful completion.

Construction at Fort Monroe itself continued throughout the 1830s. The field artillery branch assumed responsibility for completing the fort in 1834, the date most often associated with the end of construction.[65] However, it was 1836 when Lieutenant Colonel Gratiot declared Fort Monroe complete in accordance with the original design by the Board of Engineers.[66] Regardless, minor construction continued for several more years. No other fort in the United States was as large as Fort Monroe. The only comparable fortification in North America was the French fort at Louisbourg (original colony of Île Royale) on Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia, Canada, which enclosed a small town.[67]

Artillery School of Practice

The Coast Artillery and Artillery School of Practice (originally the Artillery Corps for Instruction, later the Coast Artillery School), established in 1824 at Fort Monroe by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, was the first service school in the United States Army.[68] This type of formal instruction prefigured combat training schools as artillery emerged as a prestigious specialization in tandem with a national defense policy focused on coastal fortification.[69] The Artillery School of Practice provided the type of formal training that has been standard ever

[60] Ibid., 5.
[61] Lee Family Digital Archives, "Robert E. Lee, Day-by-Day," https://www.leefamilyarchive.org/resources/robert-e-lee-day-by-day-itinerary (accessed November 8, 2022).
[62] Emory M. Thomas, *Robert E. Lee: A Biography* (New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 1995), 63. Regarding Fort Wool, see J. Michael Cobb, "The Civil War in Hampton Roads: Fort Wool," American Battlefield Trust (updated November 9, 2023), https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/civil-war-hampton-roads-fort-wool. On September 16, 1832, Mary Lee gave birth to their first child, George Washington Custis Lee, at Fort Monroe. Today Building 17 is known as "Lee's Quarters."
[63] *Tales of Old Fort Monroe: Robert E. Lee at Fort Monroe*, Vol. 1 (Fort Monroe: Casemate Museum, n.d.). It is thought that Lee designed some of the buildings at Fort Monroe, however it is unknown which and it is unlikely they are extant.
[64] Thomas, 69.
[65] Weinert and Arthur, 33.
[66] Ibid., 34. Regarding Gratiot, see US Army Corps of Engineers, "Commanders of the Corps of Engineers," https://web.archive.org/web/20090522191037/http://www.usace.army.mil/History/Pages/Commanders.aspx (accessed November 8, 2022).
[67] Lewis, 48. Constructed between 1719 and 1743 by military engineers Jean-François Verville and Étienne Verrier, Louisbourg was also based on a Vauban design. Louisbourg fell to the British in 1758, leading to the capture of Québec.
[68] John Paul Graham, Mary Beth Gatza, and E. Kipling Wright, *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Inventory and Documentation of Historic Structures undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey*, Vol. I (National Park Service, 1987), 12.
[69] The reorganization of the artillery corps in 1907 resulted in two artillery branches, Coastal and Field. The Field Artillery left Fort Monroe at that time and is currently located at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. See William J. Woolley, *Creating the Modern Army* (University Press of Kansas, 2002), 161-163.

since: "It was one of the first efforts to provide a professional education to soldiers after their entry into the military. The school provided instruction in gunnery practice, artillery exercises, weapons development, and arsenal construction."[70] As a result of the school's presence, Fort Monroe also served as the Army's main testing range for new artillery until the 1874 creation of the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. The same year, 1824, saw the first of eleven artillery companies arrive at Fort Monroe. Their arrival caused the formation of two separate and distinct commands. The engineering department completed construction of the fort, while the artillery branch of the Army operated the Artillery School. With some years of inactivity (referenced below), the Coastal Artillery School, as it was later known, was based at Fort Monroe through 1946.

Imprisonment of Black Hawk at Fort Monroe (1833)

Beginning in April 1832, a fifteen-week war, now referred to as the Black Hawk War, concluded in August. Makataimeshekiakiah, also known as Chief Black Hawk (1767-1838) of the Sauk (or Sac) people, and five other leaders, including White Cloud and Napope, led a thousand Sauk, Fox, Ho-Chunk, and Kickapoo people across the Mississippi River to reclaim lands in Illinois in protest of the 1804 treaty at St. Louis, ratified in 1805 and engendering white settlement in the Northwest Territory. As settlers increasingly made land claims and actively settled in the region, conflict increased. In July 1828 US Secretary of War Peter Porter indicated that the remaining native people would leave Illinois for west of the Mississippi by the end of May 1829. Chief Black Hawk emerged as a strong voice for the Sauk and Fox, arguing that the treaty was invalid, not having been negotiated with the appropriate Tribal leadership, and the lands unceded. Even as others left, by 1831 Chief Black Hawk and his band refused to leave except by force. On June 30, 1831, Chief Black Hawk was compelled to sign "Articles of Agreement and Capitulation" but, despite facing starvation, he continued to cross the river.

Ultimately, the US Army, supported by militiamen from multiple states and enemy tribes, confronted Black Hawk's band on May 14 at the so-called Battle of Stillman's Run. With no aid forthcoming from either the British or neighboring tribes, this attack initiated two months of pursuit, skirmishes, and retreat for Black Hawk's band and other tribal groups across northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. The Army intensified its efforts, first under General Winfield Scott and then under Colonel Zachary Taylor. On July 18, 1832, militiamen found a trail of starving children and elders and came upon Black Hawk's warriors northwest of present-day Madison, Wisconsin, at the Battle of Wisconsin Heights. Over August 1-2, the Massacre at Bad Axe, supported by the armed steamboat *Warrior*, resulted in an estimated four hundred Indian casualties from Black Hawk's ranks. As at several other times, he first attempted to surrender under a white flag. Those of his band who escaped were tracked and killed or captured by Army or Sioux scouts in the immediate aftermath. Black Hawk and White Cloud surrendered to the Ho-Chunk agent at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on August 27.

Lieutenant Jefferson Davis conveyed eleven men, including Black Hawk, White Cloud, and Napope, to St. Louis. In April 1833, six were escorted to Washington, DC, to meet with President Andrew Jackson, following which they were detained at Fort Monroe from shortly after April 25 to June 4, 1833. The War Department sought to ensure the comfort of the prisoners and granted them "access to the entire fort and its environs," perhaps in large part because the public regularly visited to catch a glimpse of the celebrity Black Hawk.[71] It was during Black Hawk's imprisonment and prisoner-of-war tour, the latter as decreed by President Jackson,

[70] R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., *National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940*, Vol. 3 (Baltimore: US Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, Aug 1995), 112.
[71] Patrick J. Jung, *The Black Hawk War of 1832* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2007), 193; Rosemarie K. Bank, "Staging the 'Native': Making History in American Theatre Culture, 1828-1838," *Theatre Journal* 45.4 (Dec 1993): 475-6.

that artists Robert Sully, George Catlin, James Westhall Ford, Charles Bird King, John Wesley Jarvis, F.D. Fisher, and others painted nuanced and varied portraits of the leader.[72] Politically, the Jackson administration sought to frame the Black Hawk War not only as justification of its Indian removal policy, but also to impress tribal leaders with the might and extent of the government's military power; public interest in Black Hawk himself and his own diplomatic engagement with that public tempered the success of this effort somewhat.[73] By October, Black Hawk was released to Sauk and Fox leaders of an unfriendly band. Ultimately, the Sauk and Fox were forced to give additional land cessions as war indemnities and restricted to three reservations.[74]

The Civil War "Contraband of War" Decision

The Civil War period saw a major influx of personnel and the fort's most intense military action. Fort Monroe was the northernmost of four forts held by the US Army within the seceded Southern states when the Civil War began in 1861, and it remained under Federal control for the duration.[75] Accordingly, Army Engineers pursued wartime preparations throughout spring 1861. Unlike Fort Sumter in South Carolina, Fort Monroe was never attacked by Confederate forces. Fort Monroe's proximity to the Federal-held shipyards and ports in Norfolk, Virginia, and ability to close Hampton Roads and the James River to disrupt Confederate shipping and communication with Richmond were critical to the US Army. The fort operated as a staging area and base of operations for numerous amphibious assaults on Confederate-held, coastal strong points. These included the Battle of Hatteras Inlet Batteries on Hatteras Island (North Carolina) on August 28-29 and the Battle of Port Royal (South Carolina) on November 7, 1861; the battles of Roanoke Island (North Carolina) on February 7-8; New Orleans (Louisiana) on April 24-25; Hampton Roads (Virginia) on March 9, 1862; and the Second Battle of Fort Fisher (North Carolina) on January 13-15, 1865.[76]

In April 1861, President Lincoln ordered a naval blockade of Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, both Carolinas, and Virginia.[77] Despite its importance, Federal officers at the Norfolk Naval Yard in Virginia felt it could not be held and evacuated on April 20, 1861.[78] Norfolk is approximately sixteen miles south of Fort Monroe. The Federal government attempted to scuttle or burn several ships, including the USS *Merrimack* (later the CSS *Virginia*), and blow up the dry dock. Despite these efforts the Confederacy obtained approximately 1,200 heavy guns, 2,800 barrels of powder, shells, cannon balls, small arms, tools, and small engines that were used to arm ships and batteries.[79] The destruction of the Naval Yard left Fort Monroe as the only remaining Federal stronghold in the Tidewater area. Notwithstanding, the CSS *Virginia* sank two Federal ships off the coast of Fort Monroe on March 8, 1862. On March 9, the USS *Monitor* engaged the *Virginia* in the battle of the ironclads (Battle of Hampton Roads), with the *Virginia* ultimately retreating to Norfolk.[80]

An immediate problem for the Confederacy was having enough labor to support the war effort. In the opening months of the Civil War enslaved people were borrowed or hired out to "emplace artillery, build and maintain

[72] Regarding the culturally complex meanings of versions of Sully and other artists' portraits of Black Hawk--as a Sauk leader, in Western dress, and variations between--in terms of indigeneity, sovereignty, self-representation, and the politics of dress and portraiture, see: Jane Simonsen, "Power Suits: Sartorial Politics in Portraits of Black Hawk, 1833–1837," *American Indian Quarterly* 41.4 (Fall 2017): 336-367.
[73] Bank, 476.
[74] This summary of the Black Hawk War draws on James Lewis, "Black Hawk War," *Encyclopedia Britannica* (September 2, 2014), https://www.britannica.comhttps://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War (accessed November 10, 2022).
[75] The other three were all in Florida: Fort Taylor, Fort Jefferson, and Fort Pickens.
[76] Graham, et al., 14.
[77] Phillip Katcher, *The Civil War Day by Day* (St Paul, MN: Zenith Press, 2007), 24.
[78] Philip Van Doren Stern, *The Confederate Navy: A Pictorial History* (Boston: First Da Capo Press, 1992), 24.
[79] Ibid.
[80] The Monitor NHL was designated on June 23, 1986.

fortifications and river obstructions."[81] While this was initially met with enthusiasm, enslavers "increasingly resented the disruption" and Confederate commanders resorted to drastic tactics as enslavers became more recalcitrant.[82] In Tidewater, Confederate commanders organized a policy to impress all "able-bodied free black and slave men to construct fortifications."[83]

Fort Monroe's most significant association with the Civil War stems from events that influenced how the US government responded when enslaved people sought refuge from their enslavers. Initially, the Lincoln administration's policy for the military regarding slavery was non-interference with the institution where it existed. For example, prior to the start of the war, in March 1861, eight enslaved people self-emancipated to cross Federal lines at Fort Pickens in Florida. Under the second Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, the garrison commander was obliged to turn them over to the city marshal of Pensacola, where they were subsequently returned to their enslavers.[84] Confederate forces, which included impressed free Black and enslaved men, were reinforcing Sewell's Point (now US Naval Station Norfolk) when the USS *Monticello* opened fire on the batteries there on May 18, 1861.[85] Gun boats, including the *Monticello,* were berthed at Fort Monroe to enforce the naval blockade of seven southern states ordered by President Lincoln.[86] The skirmish lasted until the next day with minimal damage to either side, no clear victor, and approximately ten casualties.[87] After the skirmish, the *Monticello* returned to Fort Monroe.[88]

Three days later, US Army Major General Benjamin F. Butler (1818-1893) took command of the Department of the James at Fort Monroe to "organize and direct" a contingent of volunteer troops.[89] Butler had started his career practicing law in Lowell, Massachusetts, after passing the bar in 1840, the same year he joined the Lowell City Guards as a private.[90] Butler was elected as a state representative in 1852, promoted to Brigadier General in 1855, and served one term as a state senator in 1859.[91] After the attack on Fort Sumter, Butler requested assignment when 1500 troops were called to defend Washington, DC.[92] During the war, General Butler was primarily a military administrator serving as the commander of Fort Monroe in 1861 and military governor of New Orleans in 1862.

On May 23, 1861, Butler's second day in command of Fort Monroe, three self-emancipated individuals—Frank Baker, Shepard Mallory, and James Townsend--crossed Federal lines to seek protection.[93] Historian Cassandra Newby-Alexander's research reveals:

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[81] Bruce Levine, *The Fall of the House of Dixie: The Civil War and the Social Revolution that Transformed the South* (Random House Publishing, 2013), 81.
[82] Ibid., 81-82.
[83] *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation 1861-1867* Series 1, Vol. 1: The Destruction of Slavery (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1985), 15.
[84] Ibid., 9.
[85] Amy Waters Yarsinske, *Images of America: Ocean View* (Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 9.
[86] Ibid.
[87] Katcher, 24.
[88] Yarsinske, 9.
[89] Weinert and Arthur, 86.
[90] Richard S. West, Jr., *Lincoln's Scapegoat General: A Life of Benjamin F. Butler, 1818-1893* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company 1965), 19-20.
[91] Ibid., 36-43.
[92] Ibid., 46-47.
[93] As Kelly notes, identification of these individuals is based in oral tradition and generally accepted by scholars. He states further that US and Confederate Army correspondence from May 24, 1861, identifies these men only as "belonging to Col. Charles K. Mallory." See Kelly, 1. Note that Butler lodged at Quarters 1 (Building 1). See also Adam Goodheart, "How Slavery Really Ended in America," *The New York Times Magazine* (April 1, 2011).

> Frank Baker was the oldest of the three men. Born around 1819 in North Carolina, he was 43 years old and married to Mary Baker with two sons (Henry and Dempsy) and two daughters (Easter and Frances). James Townsend was about 36 when he escaped in 1861 (birth year was recorded as around 1825). A resident of Hampton in Elizabeth City County, he later married Maria Townsend, and together they had two children (John and Press). The youngest escapee was Shepard Mallory, who was only 20 years old at the time of their departure (born about 1841). It is unclear whether he was married yet, to a woman whose first name was Fanny, but clearly the three men were an important part of the Hampton community.[94]

The following day, also the day after Virginia seceded following a statewide referendum ratifying the April 17 vote of the Virginia Convention of 1861, Confederate Major John Cary came to Fort Monroe on behalf of an enslaver, CSA Colonel Charles Mallory, demanding their return under the Fugitive Slave Act.[95] General Butler refused to return the three men, an action that later became known as the Contraband Decision.[96]

General Butler stated that since Virginia had seceded from the Union and was now rebel territory, the United States slavery laws which were applicable to loyal slave states were no longer valid in Virginia.[97] Furthermore, since the Confederate batteries at Sewell's Point had fired on a Federal warship and the fortifications had been built by enslaved people, he could not justify sending them back to "assist the rebel cause."[98] Enslaved people were seen as property and under the established laws of war, property used or capable of being used for warlike purposes may be captured and held.[99] However, Butler did issue receipts to Colonel Mallory and stated that he had no objections to returning the enslaved persons if Colonel Mallory swore allegiance to the US government.[100] General Butler became the first Federal general to equate enslaved labor used against the US war effort as contraband of war.

Considering his record in politics, Butler's motivations for making the Contraband Decision are not wholly clear. While secession and the action taken against Fort Sumter incensed Butler, he was a pro-South Democrat. General Butler had supported the Dred Scott case and voted for Jefferson Davis during the Democratic national convention in 1860.[101] During his 1851 campaign for local office in Massachusetts he did not use an anti-slavery platform and had not shown any anti-slavery or abolitionist tendencies. While commanding Federal troops in Maryland in April 1861, he was unwilling to permit his troops to interfere with slavery and threatened to put down any slave revolts.[102] Some historians have argued that Butler was determined to make a name for

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[94] Cassandra Newby-Alexander, "From 'Gibraltar of the Chesapeake' to 'Freedom's Fortress': Reinterpreting Fort Monroe," *Parks Stewardship Forum* 39.3 (2023): 409.
[95] Virginia Convention, Ordinance of Secession (1861), Records, 1861–1961, Accession 40586 (Richmond: State Government Records Collection, The Library of Virginia), available at https://encyclopediavirginia.org/primary-documents/virginia-ordinance-of-secession-april-17-1861/.
[96] James Oakes, *Freedom National: The Destruction of Slavery in the United States, 1861-1865* (W.W. Norton & Company, 2013), 102. The term contraband was never used in law, resolution, or proclamation and Butler himself did not use the term until July 30, 1861. See detailed discussion regarding use of the term contraband in Kate Masur, "'A Rare Phenomenon of Philological Vegetation': The Word 'Contraband' and the Meanings of Emancipation in the United States," *The Journal of American History* 93.4 (Mar 2007): 1050-1084. Note also the significant parallel timing of these individuals' self-emancipation and ratification of secession.
[97] Ibid., 90.
[98] Ibid., 95.
[99] Ibid., 95-96.
[100] Ibid., 96.
[101] Ibid., 90-91.
[102] Ibid., 90-91; Levine, *The Fall of the House of Dixie*, 114-117; Mark Grimsley, *The Hard Hand of War: Union Military Policy Toward Southern Civilians, 1861-1865* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995), 52.

himself, looking for opportunities to embroil himself in any controversy; the situation at Fort Monroe provided such an opportunity.[103]

Regardless of motivation, Butler was an astute lawyer. On May 25, 1861, General Butler sent a letter to Lieutenant General Winfield Scott explaining his rationale. This letter was critical because Butler not only asked for approval, but acknowledged that this was an isolated incident, his decision was not a policy and any change in policy had to come from the legislators in Washington, DC.[104] Butler had found a legal means not to return self-emancipated individuals.[105]

Two days later Butler wrote to his superior again.[106] It was becoming clear through the arrival of additional self-emancipated people, including women, children, and elderly, at Fort Monroe, that the situation would not remain an isolated incident. Newby-Alexander describes:

> Those arriving at the fort sometimes brought a few household items, bundles of food, or clothing, but often only the clothes on their backs. They traveled at night through the woods, enduring untold hardships. Sometimes hundreds trekked down to Fort Monroe with only a few successfully arriving, like the 200 who left Richmond in 1862, but only three of whom entered the gates of the fort. Other freedom seekers had better success, reaching Hampton aboard Union riverboats, on small ships, or overland in groups. A Mass exodus occurred from upcountry plantations, with entire families fleeing to the closes Union lines, willing to risk their lives for freedom. And they came to Fort Monroe, Washington, DC, Slab Town, Warwick County, City Point, and Norfolk, just to name a few. Indeed, Virginia had the largest number of contraband camps in the South during the Civil War, with the majority concentrated in the Greater Hampton Roads region.[107]

Butler pointed out that he could put able-bodied men and women to work, but not children; however, he felt that he could not separate families. Washington needed to reply to his letters to provide guidance.[108] The War Department responded that Federal troops could not interfere; however, if, within a state that had declared itself in rebellion, enslaved persons crossed Federal lines, they did not have to be returned.[109] By early June 1861, more than 500 individuals had sought shelter at Fort Monroe, many of whom contributed actively to life at the fort.[110] By August, the War Department attempted to keep records of these individuals.

President Lincoln accepted Butler's rationale and ordered his other military commanders to enforce the contraband policy where military operations against the United States used captured or self-emancipated individuals.[111] In August 1861, Congress passed the First Confiscation Act, which allowed for the seizure of all property used in the support of Confederate forces. Property, as specified in the act, included enslaved individuals used in support of the war effort. However, neither the Contraband Decision nor the Confiscation Act declared such enslaved people free. The Contraband Decision transferred ownership of

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[103] LeeAnn Whites and Alecia P. Long, *Occupied Women: Gender, Military Occupation, and the American Civil War* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2009), 19.
[104] *Private and Official Correspondence of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler during the Period of the Civil War,* Vol. 1: April 1860-June 1862 (Norwood, MA: The Plimpton Press [privately issued], 1917): 104-108; Oakes, 97.
[105] *Foundation Document*, 9.
[106] *Private and Official Correspondence of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler during the Period of the Civil War,* Vol. 1, 112-114.
[107] Newby-Alexander, 410-411.
[108] Oakes, 97-98.
[109] Letter, Secretary of War Simon Cameron to Gen. Butler, 30 May 1861, *Private and Official Correspondence of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler during the Period of the Civil War,* Vol. 1, 119.
[110] J. Michael Cobb, "Rehearsing Reconstruction in Occupied Virginia: Life and Emancipation at Fort Monroe," in William C. Davis and James I. Robertson, Jr., *Virginia at War: 1864* (Lexington: The University of Kentucky Press, 2009),139-158.
[111] Levine, *The Fall of the House of Dixie,*123. Lincoln eventually disapproved of the contraband policies.

enslaved people from the individual to the Federal governement, and the Confiscation Act nullified enslavers' rights to their labors.[112] These were followed by the Act Prohibiting the Return of Slaves of March 1862, Militia Act of July 1862, Second Confiscation Act of August 1862, the Militia Act of 1862, the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, and the Thirteenth Amendment to the US Constitution in 1865.[113]

Historian William Kelly has detailed primary documentation relating to contraband labor, or "Hired Men," as relates to terms and conditions of their work at Fort Monroe during the Civil War. Kelly recounts: "General Order No. 34, issued by the commander of the Department of Virginia on November 1, 1861, specified that contrabands working for the army at Fort Monroe were to be compensated and provided food and clothing. To ensure their accurate compensation, the engineers began keeping detailed records of the hours and days contrabands worked."[114] Although rich avenues for research remain, Kelly's initial research has resulted in confirmation of previously enslaved individuals, such as Washington Fields and Shepard Mallory, as freedom seekers engaged in hired men's work at Fort Monroe.[115]

General Butler was not the only Federal officer to make a decision that had the potential to impact the practice of slavery. In July 1861, John C. Fremont took command of the Department of the West. He declared martial law in Missouri and gave the order to emancipate all those individuals that Confederate sympathizers had enslaved.[116] In March 1862 General David Hunter assumed command of the Department of the South and in May declared all Blacks freed.[117] Unlike the Contraband Decision, however, neither decision was directly upheld by the Lincoln administration.[118]

Word spread rapidly among the enslaved community and by the end of July 1861, approximately 900 self-emancipated people had made their way to Fort Monroe, approximately two-thirds of whom were women and children.[119] Fort Monroe earned the nickname "Freedom's Fortress." On August 7, 1861, following Congressional approval of the First Confiscation Act, Confederate Colonel John Magruder burnt the city of Hampton in reply. Slab Town, also known as Grand Contraband Camp, rose in this area (now known as Phoebus). Historian Abigail Cooper references the extent and role in community creation of refugee camps like the one at Fort Monroe, sometimes known as "contraband camps" within Federal lines by 1865: "Although Union records from this period include interviews with the freedpeople, there is yet a far larger corpus of testimonies relevant to self-emancipation that also comes from the formerly enslaved themselves. In interviews from the 1930s, known camps like Fort Monroe and Camp Nelson emerged as distinct in geographical memories."[120]

General Butler continued to influence the lives of freed people in Hampton, Virginia, through education. Although it was illegal in Virginia to teach enslaved people to read, write, or allow either, Butler promoted the education of those who made their way to Fort Monroe. Buildings on the local work of free Black educator Mary Smith Peake and the American Missionary Association (AMA) in 1861, in 1863 General Butler funded a

[112] Ibid., 117; *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation 1861-1867*, Series 1, Vol. 1, 12.
[113] National Park Service, "Freedom's Fortress," https://www.nps.gov/articles/featured_stories_fomr.htm (accessed December 7, 2023).
[114] Kelly, 6.
[115] Kelly, 8-9.
[116] Levine, 116.
[117] Levine, 116.
[118] Levine, 116. Fremont and Hunter both made policy changes without Lincoln's approval.
[119] Whites and Long, 143.
[120] Abigail Cooper, "'Away I Goin' to Find My Mamma': Self-Emancipation, Migration, and Kinship in Refugee Camps in the Civil War Era," *The Journal of African American History* 102.4 (Fall 2017): 444-467.

school for Black children using government monies.[121] Known as the Butler School, it stood south of County Street and west of Zion Baptist Church in downtown Hampton.[122] By 1865, the Government turned the Butler School over to the AMA, although the building was razed and replaced in 1867.[123] By that year, well over ten thousand enslaved individuals had sought refuge at the fort.[124]

As described in the Historic American Buildings Survey report, Fort Monroe was also the location of the first contributions of self-emancipated individuals in a combat role, aiding in the artillery defense of the fort.[125]

On June 10, 1861, a few weeks after the Contraband Decision, the Battle of Big Bethel was launched from Fort Monroe with General Butler in command. The first land battle of the Civil War fought in present-day Hampton was a failure and embarrassment for both the US Army and General Butler.[126] Federal troops accidentally fired on one another, not only giving away their position, but also the element of surprise. Federal troops found themselves outnumbered and suffered high casualties. By the end of the summer Butler was no longer in command of Fort Monroe.

During March 8-9, 1862, the Battle of Hampton Roads (off Sewell's Point) became the first and only engagement between the ironclad USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia* (former USS *Merrimack*). The garrison at Fort Monroe was summoned and remained under arms for the duration of the battle; Fort Monroe fired but was unable to assist, as the engagement was out of range.[127] Later in March 1862, Fort Monroe served as the initial base for Major General George B. McClellan's Peninsula Campaign against the Confederate capital at Richmond.

On May 6, 1862, President Lincoln, accompanied by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton and Secretary of the Treasury Salmon Chase, came to Fort Monroe to confer with General Wool and Commodore Louis Goldsborough. The 1862 spring campaigns were the last in which Fort Monroe played a direct role in military operations during the Civil War. Fort Monroe did, however, continue to shelter self-emancipated individuals throughout the war and afterwards served as a sub-district headquarters for the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia.[128] Battery B, 2nd Regiment US Colored Artillery, formed at Fort Monroe in January 1864 and the 1st and 2nd US Colored Cavalry regiments also trained there (later attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James).[129]

Post Civil War Period to the Turn of the Century at Fort Monroe (1865-1900)

After the conclusion of the Civil War, Jefferson Davis was detained at Fort Monroe from May 1865 until May 1867, first charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln and then the charge of

[121] National Park Service, "Mary Smith Peake," https://www.nps.gov/people/mary-smith-peake.htm (accessed December 7, 2023); Kay Ann Taylor, "Mary S. Peake and Charlotte L. Forten: Black Teachers During the Civil War and Reconstruction," *The Journal of Negro Education* 74.2 (Spring 2005): 124-137. Peake's work is considered the basis for the founding of Hampton University in 1869.
[122] Hampton University, "History," http://www.hamptonu.edu/about/history.cfm (accessed December 15, 2016).
[123] *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation 1861-1867*, Series 1, Vol. 1, 8.
[124] Kelly, 1.
[125] Graham, et al., 14.
[126] Depending on the point of view, the Battles of Philippi and Bull Run are also considered to be the first of the Civil War.
[127] Weinert and Arthur, 112.
[128] *Records of the Field Offices for the State of Virginia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1872* (Washington, DC: United States Congress and National Archives and Records Administration, 2006).
[129] Newby-Alexander, 412, describes how these regiments supported some of the most harrowing operations at the end of the Civil War, including Richmond and Petersburg. See also William A. Dobak, *Freedom By the Sword: The US Colored Troops, 1862-1867* (New York: Skyhorse Publishing, Inc., 2013).

treason. Davis served as the President of the Confederacy for its entire history from 1861 to 1865. He was captured May 10, 1865, and moved to Fort Monroe on May 19. The first few months of his imprisonment were spent in Building 20's Casemate 2, specially prepared as his cell. Casemates were easily converted to prison cells and throughout the Civil War soldiers sentenced to hard labor were sent to fortification sites. On October 2, 1865, Davis was moved to Carroll Hall, where he was charged with treason on May 10, 1866.[130] Davis secured bail at $100,000 and was released from Fort Monroe. His trial began on December 3, 1868; however, it was decided "that the general amnesty proclamation made by President Johnson before the trial began covered Davis's case," and charges against him were dropped on February 15, 1869.[131] Davis's original cell can be seen today when visiting the Casemate Museum on site.

After a hiatus of eight years, reestablishment of the Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe occurred in November 1867. It also marked the year all construction officially halted on Third System fortifications, which were already nearing completion in 1860. However, technological advancements in artillery made during the Civil War rendered Third System fortifications obsolete. Rifled artillery increased the range and accuracy of cannons, making them more effective in penetrating masonry walls.[132]

Modernizing coastal defenses became the priority of a special board convened by President Grover Cleveland in 1885, headed by Secretary of War William Endicott. In 1891 construction began at Fort Monroe on detached concrete batteries protected with earth parapets in response to the Endicott Board recommendations. The addition of these batteries prolonged the strategic importance of Fort Monroe in defense of the Chesapeake Bay.

Early Twentieth Century (1900-1946): Coast Artillery School, Endicott Era, and World War II

In 1900 Fort Monroe established an Artillery Board, the name of which changed in 1907 to the Coast Artillery Board.[133] In 1907 the artillery corps also divided into field and coastal branches. The Field Artillery relocated to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where it remains today. The Coast Artillery Corps united with the School of Submarine Defense to become the Coast Artillery School. Army development at Fort Monroe primarily consisted during this period of residential construction between 1906 and 1912 and classroom buildings for the Coast Artillery School. The main education complex, constructed at the intersection of Ingalls and Fenwick roads, included Buildings 133, 134, 161, and 163. The school relocated away from Fort Monroe in 1946.[134]

In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt convened another board under Secretary of War William Taft to review the Endicott program. The biggest changes brought about from the Taft Board included additional equipment for harbor defenses such as searchlights and a modern targeting system. While many of these changes had been recommended under the Endicott Board, the Taft Board hastened their implementation.[135] During this period fourteen Endicott batteries were constructed at Fort Monroe between 1891 and 1908.

By the First World War, many of the Endicott and Taft-era forts became obsolete due to the increased range and accuracy of naval weaponry and the rise of aircraft. During World War I, an anti-aircraft gun was mounted at

[130] Weinert and Arthur, 135. Carroll Hall was demolished in 1900 to make room for Building 9.
[131] Weinert and Arthur, 138.
[132] Lewis, 67.
[133] Weinert and Arthur, 204.
[134] For more on the evolution of the Coast Artillery School, see Woolley, William J. Woolley, "End of the Big Guns: Mission and Branch Identity Crisis in the Coast Artillery, 1919-1939," in *Creating the Modern Army: Citizen-Soldiers and the American Way of War, 1919-1939* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2022).
[135] Lewis, 89-93.

Fort Monroe and a submarine net placed between Fort Monroe and Fort Wool to the west.[136]

Unlike during the Civil War, the Coast Artillery School did not cease operations during World War I; rather it evolved into the Coast Artillery Corps with a change in training to focus on heavy mobile artillery and in turn anti-aircraft coastal defense by 1930. Fort Monroe became one of two training centers for the Coast Artillery Corps, and the sole training center after 1917. As a result, the number of officer candidates at Fort Monroe increased significantly during this period. On July 30, 1918, Fort Monroe established the Coast Artillery School Training Center. The center coordinated the Coast Artillery School training as well as the training of enlisted men at Fort Monroe and nearby Camp Eustis on Mulberry Island.

The first Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) camp at Fort Monroe took place in 1919; these camps continued until 1941. The training center remained in operation until 1923, when the Coast Artillery School resumed training. On July 1, 1924, the 12th Coast Artillery was reorganized into the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, headquartered at Fort Monroe. Also headquartered at Fort Monroe was the 3rd Coast Artillery District.[137]

During the 1930s additional land area was created for a US Army Quartermaster Corps utilities area and sewage disposal plant by infilling the Mill Creek shoreline near the north end of the peninsula. In 1930 the Submarine Mine Depot moved from Fort Totten, New York, to Fort Monroe Building 28. Training at the Coast Artillery School shifted to focus on anti-aircraft.[138] With the Economy Act of March 20, 1933, approximately 60 per cent of staff of the Coast Artillery School were assigned to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), as well as more than two hundred personnel from the garrison.[139] Fort Monroe processed approximately five thousand CCC enrollees in 1933 and 6,300 in 1934.[140] In July 1935, CCC Camp (Army-1) 3321 for Black men opened at Fort Monroe.

On-site hospitals at Fort Monroe highlight the development of women nurses and advances in occupational therapies beginning decades prior to women's ability to enlist in the Army in September 1943 (following the initial establishment by Congress in 1942 of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps).[141] Beginning with the Civil War, nurses administered to the sick at a contraband hospital at the fort's entrance and other locations. Black nurses were only permitted to serve at Camp Hamilton (Phoebus), although Harriet Tubman conducted inspection of the contraband hospital towards the end of the war. African American women forming the Soldiers Aid Society volunteered to nurse Black soldiers at Fort Monroe, despite initial opposition from Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.[142] The Army Nurse Corps stationed contractors at Fort Monroe after 1901, although Black nurses were permitted to enroll through the Red Cross only at the end of World War I. Women were not yet considered official military personnel with attendant benefits. Permanent nurses' quarters (Building 167, contributing) and associated facilities were constructed at Fort Monroe in 1944 under the Army Field Forces. The chief nurse was Lieutenant Elizabeth Steindel from April 6, 1943, to January 7, 1945,

[136] Weinert and Arthur, 184. The net remained in place until 1918.
[137] Weinert and Arthur, 203-204.
[138] Weinert and Arthur, 206.
[139] Ibid., 207.
[140] Ibid., 212.
[141] "Women's History Month: VHS highlights women's integral role to advancement of medical care on Peninsula," Virginia Health Services [website] (March 6, 2023), https://vahs.com/womens-history-month-vhs-fort-monroe-nurses/ (accessed February 8, 2024); "Women of Fort Monroe: Army Women in World War II," National Park Service, https://www.nps.gov/fomr/learn/historyculture/index.htm (accessed February 8, 2024). The summary presented above derives from these two sources.
[142] Gretchen Long, *Doctoring Freedom: The Politics of African American Medical Care in Slavery and Emancipation* (The University of North Carolina Press, 2012), 100-101.

followed by Captain Helen Jacobs.

The broad experience of African Americans in the latter part of Fort Monroe's period of national significance warrants greater exploration as to race relations and the Army between Reconstruction into the Jim Crow and Civil Rights eras.[143] Military facilities were segregated and research into the disposition of specific facilities or areas at the installation could provide valuable perspective to this historical reality. Fort Monroe served, for example, as the Coastal Artillery Officer Candidate School for African Americans in World War II, but with integrated training beginning in 1942.[144] Archival resources held at the National Archives and Records Administration may prove key to understanding this aspect of Fort Monroe's historic context, as related collections have not yet been fully catalogued or digitized.[145] One area of research interest may include any potential connections between Hampton University and Fort Monroe during this period.

In November 1945, the Gillem Board was charged with making recommendations regarding postwar deployment of Black soldiers, effectively advocating for maintenance of the long-standing practice of segregation and limitation of Black enlistment.[146] Notwithstanding, through further consideration by a Presidential Committee, President Harry Truman ultimately issued Executive Order 9981 on July 26, 1948, creating the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services and mandating desegregation of the military, although the Army did not dissolve the last segregated unit until 1954.[147] As late as 1953, segregated public education was provided to families at Fort Monroe (location unknown).[148] However, as headquarters of the Continental Army Command beginning in 1946, it was from Fort Monroe that a Staff Message Center Outgoing Clear Message was issued on March 27, 1950: "Effective with the month of April all enlistments in the army within overall recruiting quotes will be open to qualified

[143] Studies of the larger national context include Steven White, *World War II and American Racial Politics: Public Opinion, the Presidency, and Civil Rights Advocacy* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2019); James N. Leiker, "Freedom, Equality, and Justice for All?: The U.S. Army and the Reassessment of Race Relations in World War II," Army History 82 (Winter 2012): 30-41).

[144] Regarding segregated facilities grouped as the "Chopawamsic Annex" at another Virginia-based installation, see "Quantico Marine Corps Base Historic District" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999), available at https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/287-0010_Quantico_Marine_Base_HD_2001_Final_NRHP_Nomination.pdf. See also Susan I. Enscore, Madison L. Story, and Adam D. Smith, *Segregation in the Military Built Environment: Civil War to 1948*, ERDC/CERL TR-23-Final (Champaign, IL: Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, US Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), Feb 2009), 42, available at https://www.denix.osd.mil/legacy/denix-files/sites/33/2023/05/CR-15-775_Report_Final_05.01.2023_508.pdf.

[145] See Lisha B. Penn, ed., *Records of Military Agencies Relating to African Americans from the Post-World War I Period to the Korean War* Reference Information Paper 105 (Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, rev. 2006).

[146] *Freedom to Serve: Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, A Report by the President's Committee* (Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1950), 52.

[147] *Freedom to Serve*; 54-61; "Executive Order 9981, Desegregating the Military," National Park Service, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/executive-order-9981.htm#:~:text=On%20July%2026%2C%201948%2C%20President,desegregation%20of%20the%20U.S.%20military (accessed February 8, 2024). For detailed discussion of internal policy deliberation and subsequent evolution, including the position of President Truman, see also Morris J. MacGregor, Jr., *Integration of the Armed Forces, 1940-1965* Defense Studies Series (Washington, DC: Center of Military History, United States Army, 2001), 153-

[148] "Military installations upon which a local education agency provides free public education for the children residing thereon on a segregated basis and on a non-segregated basis," *Assistance to Schools in Federally Impacted Areas, Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Eighty-Third Congress, First Session* (Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1953), 133. See also "Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront: Integrated Schools," *The Crisis* (Mar 1954), 168, regarding Department of Defense order abolishing segregation at military post schools, including Fort Monroe, by September 1, 1955.

applicants without regard to race or color (…)."[149] Although World War II and post-war segregation are significant moments in the long history of military and social history at the site, little research has been conducted thus far. Future research might reveal more about individual African Americans posted at Fort Monroe and whether they were enlisted men or officers. Questions should look further into training experiences and segregated housing facilities.

In terms of the civilian service, in response to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, forbidding racial discrimination in government and defense industry employment, the Labor Division of the War Production Board established the Negro Employment and Training Branch in 1941 "to help qualified black workers participate in the employment and training opportunities of the national defense program."[150] Robert C. Weaver led the branch through April 1944, touting in 1941 defense construction projects employing black workers, including at Fort Monroe.[151] Additional research regarding these projects is also warranted.

During World War II, Fort Monroe defended Hampton Roads as headquarters of the Chesapeake Bay Sector with an inner minefield and anti-submarine net and gate, in addition to serving as the second largest Atlantic base for overseas operations and training. Fort Monroe established an Officers' Candidate School in 1941 and although the Coast Artillery School continued training throughout the war, the Replacements and School Command absorbed the school in 1942. The Army Ground Forces incorporated the Coast Artillery Corps the same year. Construction started on the Military Affiliated Radio Station (MARS) (Building 209) on top of the southeast bastion in 1943; the same year a light tank unit and members of the Women's Army Corps joined the garrison.[152] In 1945 Fort Monroe was the processing center for reassignment of coast artillery and anti-aircraft personnel returning from overseas into harbor defenses. Development in the area to the north of the outer works occurred during this period. Construction included temporary frame barracks, mess halls, classrooms, and supply buildings. Mercury Boulevard was also constructed as a military highway between Fort Eustis (Newport News) and Fort Monroe. After additional parts of Mill Creek were dredged and filled along the north end of Fort Monroe between 1941 and 1943, the Walker Army Airfield was dedicated in 1951.

In August 1946, the Army Ground Forces announced moving to surplus all harbor defense installations, in particular the batteries, although Fort Monroe continued its prominence as an installation with change in designation in March 1948 from Army Ground Forces command to Office, Chief of Army Field Forces. During the Cold War, Army activity at Fort Monroe thus transitioned to an administrative and training role and away from a coastal defense system strategy. Construction of Wherry housing (no longer extant), intended to alleviate the housing shortage following World War II, started in 1953. The Wherry program was the first major privatized effort to provide housing needs for service men and women on US military bases. In 1955 Fort Monroe became the headquarters for the Continental Army Command (CONARC) overseeing continental armies, Army Reserve, and Army training bases until its dissolution in 1973. With the Army reorganization of 1973, Fort Monroe was designated headquarters for the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

[149] Outgoing Clear Message, from CSGPA sgned Witsell TAG, dated 27 March 1950, reproduced in *Freedom to Serve*, 82. In terms of continuing leadership related to questions of Army integration, in November 1970 Fort Monroe was the location of an Army-led Race Relations Conference sponsored by the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Beth Bailey, *An Army Afire: How the US Army Confronted Its Racial Crisis in the Vietnam Era* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2023); "Better Communications—Better Race Relations," *Commanders Call: Support Materials, Command Information Program* 4 (1971): 29-42, 55-60.
[150] Keri Pleasant, "Black Civilian Service to the U.S. Military," US Army (February 28, 2021), https://www.army.mil/article/243778/black_civilian_service_to_the_u_s_military (accessed February 8, 2024).
[151] Daniel Kryder, *Divided Arsenal: Race and the American State During World War II* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 42; Walter B. Hill, Jr., "Finding Place for the Negro: Robert C. Weaver and the Groundwork for the civil Rights Movement," *Prologue Magazine* 37.1 (Spring 2005), https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2005/spring/weaver.html (accessed February 8, 2024).
[152] Weinert and Arthur, 237.

(TRADOC), a function it served until base closure. The 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended Fort Monroe cease to serve as an active Army installation, effective September 15, 2011.

CRITERION 4: Military Architecture, Engineering, and Strategic Adaptation

Fort Monroe is significant under NHL Criterion 4 as an outstanding example of a Third System coastal fortification with an overlay of subsequent military development representative of multiple periods of Army architecture and design serving diverse functions associated with training, defense, preparedness, and arsenal. Developed between 1816 and 1867, the Third System is characterized by massive brick and stone fortifications, signaling a shift in the national defensive strategy towards a permanent, integrated, and organized defense system.[153] Fort Monroe was the first and largest of the Third System forts. It retains several of the engineering qualities characteristic of the Third System, as well as unique and uncommon features which make it stand out from the other defensive works constructed during the same period. Fort Monroe was considered a masterpiece of Bernard's vision for the American Third System of coastal defense, also serving as his headquarters.[154] Subsequent development retained and adapted the Third System footprint, in conjunction with turn-of-the-century Endicott batteries in response to the advancing technology of war.

As originally designed, American military engineers were confident in the capabilities of the Third System forts to repel enemy attacks. However, Civil War-era use of rifled artillery and smoothbore cannons made large masonry forts largely obsolete.[155] Fortification walls like those at Fort Sumter and Fort Pulaski could not withstand artillery bombardment. By 1867 construction on Third System fortifications halted.

In 1885 President Grover Cleveland appointed a joint Army, Navy, and civilian board headed by Secretary of War William C. Endicott to evaluate coastal defenses and make recommendations. This was the most comprehensive study of US coastal defenses since the time of Simon Bernard and development of the Third System.[156] The board presented their findings in a 1886 report, calling for more defensive sites and advanced weaponry, including submarine mines and floating batteries.[157] Ultimately the plan was viewed as overly ambitious in both size and cost, but laid the framework for a new defensive system after 1905.[158] Funding for a limited construction program under the US Army Corps of Engineers was, however, authorized in 1890, resulting in concrete gun emplacements with camouflaged underground magazines.[159]

The Endicott Board recommendations directly resulted in modernization of harbor and coastal defenses in the United States, including at Fort Monroe. The Board supported construction of dispersed, unroofed, reinforced concrete emplacements protected by sloped earthworks. Such fortifications represented a radical departure from the traditional masonry forts concealing mass batteries of cannons that had dominated harbor defense for most of the nineteenth century. Instead, smaller batteries of up to four large-caliber rifled guns were concealed in well-constructed emplacements hidden behind earth-covered concrete parapets.

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[153] Lewis, 37.
[154] Weaver, 130.
[155] Lewis, 15.
[156] Lewis, 77.
[157] *Report of the Board on Fortifications or other Defenses Appointed by the President of the United States under the Provisions of the Act of Congress Approved March 3, 1885, House Executive Document No. 49, 49th Congress, 1st session* (Washington, D.C.: 1886).
[158] Lewis, 77.
[159] Coast Defense Study Group, "Modern U.S. Harbor Defense Construction, 1886-1917: The Endicott and Taft Boards," https://cdsg.org/modern-u-s-harbor-defense-construction-1886-191-the-endicott-and-taft-boards/ (accessed 8 Nov 2022).

During this period, emphasis shifted from the defensive structure itself to weaponry.[160] Arms development in the last decade of the nineteenth century represented the greatest achievement in artillery "between its invention in the fourteenth century and the appearance of the nuclear projectile in the mid-twentieth."[161] New projectiles had increased penetration and accuracy, were effective at ranges two to three times as great and could fire four times as heavily.[162]

Innovative breech-loading guns could withstand extreme temperatures and gas pressure, while still being able to open and close quickly. Disappearing gun carriages were another hallmark of this period. Guns mounted on carriages would use recoil to lower the gun to protect it during reloading. Regardless of the angle of fire, these carriages would recoil to the same position, making loading and re-fire times extremely efficient. Also common, Barbette carriages were inexpensive to manufacture, but could not be fired as quickly nor protected by the disappearing function.[163]

This period also saw an increase in the variety of installed armament, such as mortars and light-caliber rapid fire guns. Several Third System forts, including Fort Monroe, were re-outfitted for these new emplacements. Endicott batteries at Fort Monroe were constructed outside of and on the Third System stone fort, seven of which remain extant and portions of others. These are listed in the table below:

Endicott Period Batteries at Fort Monroe

Battery Name/Number	Number of Guns	Gun Caliber	Year Built
Anderson (extant)	8	12" mortar	1898-1943
Ruggles (extant)	8	12" mortar	1898-1943
DeRussy (extant)	3	12" disappearing gun	1904-1943
Parrott (extant)	2	12" disappearing gun	1906-1943
Humphreys	1	10" disappearing gun	1897-1910
Eustis	2	10" disappearing gun	1901-1942
Church (extant)	2	10" disappearing gun	1901-1942
Bomford	2	10" disappearing gun	1897-1940
N.E. Bastion (extant)	1	10" disappearing gun	1900-1908
Barber (partial)	1	8" barbette gun	1898-1915
Parapet	4	8" barbette gun	1898-1915
Montgomery	2	6" pedestal mount gun	1904-1948
Gatewood (partial)	4	4.7" Armstrong gun	1898-1914
Irwin (extant)	4	3" masking pedestal mount gun	1903

The nationally significant architectural and landscape heritage of Fort Monroe is described in greater detail below, drawing from the comprehensive survey presented in a two-volume report prepared for the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1987 as well as the National Register district documentation update.[164] Major resources represented include Quartermaster Corps experimental and standardized plan construction, architecture and engineering resources illustrative of Fort Monroe's educational and administrative functions, and the accompanying designed landscape developed incrementally. In the Society of Architectural Historians series volume, *Buildings of Virginia: Tidewater and Piedmont*, architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson

[160] Lewis, 78.
[161] Lewis, 76.
[162] Lewis, 76.
[163] Lewis, 76-81.
[164] Graham, et al., Vols. 1 and 2.

summarized:

> The nation's largest fortification in stone, Fort Monroe is a sublime marriage of engineering form and function, strategically sited where Hampton Roads meets Chesapeake Bay. The powerful massing of its walls reflected against the still waters of its perimeter moat testify to the clarity of vision, unencumbered by Romantic notions of ornament that prevailed in architectural circles in the early republic. Although it is no longer integral to the nation's defense, Fort Monroe remains the headquarters of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command as well as an effective reminder of a site rich in military history.[165]

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Built between 1829 and 1847 and restored by the National Park Service in the 1930s, the truncated hexagon plan of the casemated **Fort Pulaski National Monument** (NRIS 66000064) in Savannah, Georgia, also features a triangular demilune component, the whole surrounded by a wet moat. The associated Battery Horace Hambright to the north dates to ca. 1895. Like Fort Monroe, Fort Pulaski thus also represents an Endicott-era addition to a Third Fort system defensive fort. However, while Fort Pulaski was garrisoned from 1861 to 1872 and again briefly in the 1890s, it did not see the long, continuous service that Fort Monroe did. While Fort Pulaski is a well preserved, original coastal fort designed by Simon Bernard, its successful siege by the US Army in 1862 demonstrated its early obsolescence against rifled artillery. That damage remains visible today and is interpreted for the public.[166]

Fort Sumter National Monument (NRIS 16000190) in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, comprises a discontiguous district including Fort Moultrie. With an underwater foundation laid between 1829 and 1834, Fort Sumter is a three-tier, truncated hexagonal brick fort constructed between 1841 and 1860. Reduced to near rubble during bombardment by opposing forces during the Civil War, one tier was repaired and modified between 1872 and 1876 and again 1891-1892. Further modification occurred through construction of the Endicott-era Battery Isaac Huger in 1898-1899.[167] Like Fort Monroe, Fort Sumter is a Third System fortification, but its highest historic integrity is as a stabilized ruin of the 1864-65 period.

On the west end of Sullivan's Island one mile by water from Fort Sumter, **Fort Moultrie** represents three successive periods of construction beginning in 1776, but these were severely impacted by successive hurricanes before the early nineteenth century. Fort Moultrie No. 3 scarp wall dates from 1807 to 1809 (altered 1872-1876 and 1943-1944), part of the Second System of coastal defense. Its current configuration includes not only the Endicott-era batteries Jasper, Bingham, McCorkle, and Logan, but World War II batteries and 1970s-era reconstruction of elements by the National Park Service. Overall, Fort Moultrie speaks to successive periods of military construction as well as the importance of a strategic harbor location, but Fort Monroe represents longer, more intensive military use and development with greater integrity to the Third System period.

Other Third System roughly pentagonal plan fortifications included **Fort Adams**, Rhode Island, strategically positioned on Brenton Point at Newport Harbor and the East Passage of Narragansett Bay where previous colonial-era emplacements stood (NRIS 70000014). Construction of the current granite fort began in 1824, with Fort Adams serving the Army there for more than a century. Although Totten has been sometimes credited with

[165] Richard Guy Wilson, ed., *Buildings of Virginia: Tidewater and Piedmont*, Society of Architectural Historians Buildings of the United States (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2002), 395.
[166] Edward L. Trout, "Fort Pulaski National Monument," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1974), Section 8, 6.
[167] Sarah Fick with Cynthia Walton and Guy Prentice, eds., "Fort Sumter" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2015).

the design, architectural historian Willard B. Robinson attributes it to Bernard.[168] The Navy used the fort for a decade prior to state acquisition in 1965.[169] The property was listed in the National Register in 1970 at the national level of significance, citing, in part, its size as second only to Fortress Monroe.[170] Fort Adams was designated a National Historic Landmark on December 8, 1987.[171]

Completed in 1834, **Fort Pickens** on Santa Rosa Island, Florida (NRIS 72000096) features an irregular pentagonal plan with bastions at each corner constructed by Totten to protect Pensacola Bay. Bernard made later alterations based on his study of the channel entering the bay.[172] Fort Pickens remained under the US flag throughout the Civil War and subsequently served to confine military and political prisoners, including the two-year imprisonment of Chiricahua Apache prisoners of war, Goyahkla (Geronimo) and his band, between October 1886 and May 1888.[173] The National Park Service now manages Fort Pickens as part of Gulf Islands National Seashore.

The irregular pentagon of **Fort Clinch** at Fernandina Beach, Florida, began construction in 1847 to defend the entrance to St. Mary's River and Cumberland Sound, but remained incomplete at the outset of the Civil War, despite use by Confederate troops (NRIS 72000343).[174] Restoration began under the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s.

Fort Caswell on Oak Island, North Carolina, is an irregular pentagonal fort constructed between 1826-1838 at the mount of the Cape Fear River as part of the Third System.[175] Designed by Bernard, it featured an outer wall as well as an inner main work that was further fortified by Confederates with an earthworks and additional guns during the Civil War. Fort Caswell was partially destroyed in January 1865 and then reused until after World War I. Fort Caswell has been owned and used by the Baptist State Convention as a retreat center since 1949.

Fort Morgan National Historic Landmark (NRIS 66000146) in Mobile Point, Alabama, is a Bernard-designed star-shaped, ten-sided Third System fort built between 1819 and 1834.[176] Interior Civil War-era support buildings, although Fort Morgan similarly benefitted from the later addition of Endicott batteries. Fort Morgan

[168] Willard B. Robinson, *Report on the Restoration of Fort Adams* (June 1972), 6, on file with the Fort Adams National Historic Landmark Administrative File, National Archives and Records Administration: "That Bernard, rather than Totten, was the designer of Fort Adams is attested by examination of correspondence of Joseph G. Totten. Based on the letters sent, Totten was at Rouse's Point, near Plattesburg, New York from 2 March 1816 until 22 April 1819; then at New York and Washington until 20 March 1825. Totten was not a member of the Board of Engineers from 21 April 1817 to 12 May 1819. Drawings for the projected fort were apparently completed during this period. Bernard, as the highest ranking officer on the Board, personally would have certainly developed the design of any fort with the importance of Fort Adams."
[169] "Fort Adams State Park," Rhode Island State Parks, https://riparks.ri.gov/parks/fort-adams-state-park (accessed August 28, 2023).
[170] Richard B. Harrington, "Fort Adams" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1971), Section 8. Note that Robinson's *Report on the Restoration of Fort Adams* clarifies that the size of Fort Adams' garrison was equal to that of Fort Monroe, even if its area was smaller. Fort Adams had greater cannon power.
[171] George R. Adams, "Fort Adams" National Historic Landmark Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1976).
[172] National Park Service, "Fort Pickens: Design," https://www.nps.gov/guis/learn/historyculture/fort-pickens.htm (accessed August 28, 2023).
[173] Randy F. Nimnicht, "Fort Pickens" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1971), Section 8; National Park Service, "Apache Prisoners at Fort Pickens," http://www.npshistory.com/brochures/guis/apache-prisoners-2012.pdf (accessed January 11, 2024).
[174] Randy F. Nimnicht, "Fort Clinch" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1971), Section 8.
[175] Paul Branch, Jr., "Fort Caswell," NCpedia [Encyclopedia of North Carolina], https://www.ncpedia.org/fort-caswell (accessed October 30, 2023).
[176] Blanche Higgins Schroer, "Fort Morgan" National Historic Landmark Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1975).

served as transient and CCC and WPA workers camps under the Alabama Relief Administration during the 1930s and has functioned as a state park since 1945 (and intermittently since 1927). Along with **Fort Gaines** (NRIS 76000348), Fort Morgan guarded the entrance to Mobile Bay in Alabama. Listed in the National Register at the state level of significance, Fort Gaines, on the east end of Dauphin Island, saw two years of construction before remaining unfunded and unfinished with no additional work for forty-three years. Construction resumed in 1854 to plans revised by US Chief Engineer J. G. Totten.[177]

Unique irregular plans include the fan-shaped **Fort Pike** in New Orleans, Louisiana, constructed between 1819-1826 with linear land bastions and curved on the ocean side (NRIS 72000557, National Register August 14, 1972). Effectively forming an island, it is located to defend Rigolets Pass, a strait of the Gulf of Mexico entering into Lake Pontchartrain. Fort Pike was turned over to the Louisiana Continental Guard in January 1861.[178] Fort Pike was listed in the National Register at the state level of significance.

Fort Jackson in Triumph, Louisiana was designated a National Historic Landmark on December 19, 1960 (NRIS 66000379). Constructed between 1822 and 1832, it is also a bastioned pentagon, constructed out of local cypress and brick, with a decagonal defensive barrack at center. The fort was heavily damaged during bombardment in defense of New Orleans in April 1862, with water flooding the casements as a result. Fort Jackson was subsequently used as a prison and as a minor training base during World War I, prior to sale to private owners and general abandonment. The fort was reclaimed from swamp and vegetative growth and partially rebuilt beginning in 1961.[179]

While many forts constructed as part of the Third System remain extant, Fort Monroe remains the largest designed by Bernard. Only one other Third System fort had more than five sides, **Fort Jefferson National Monument**, located off Key West, Florida, and now operated as Dry Tortugas National Park. Built between 1847 and 1877 using enslaved labor, Fort Jefferson was originally designed to be the largest of the Third System defensive forts in terms of firepower, with about 450 guns; however, Fort Jefferson was ultimately smaller in terms of surface acreage than Fort Monroe and also never completed.[180] Fort Jefferson was of great strategic importance in the Gulf of Mexico.

At the start of the Civil War in 1861, other Third System forts remained incomplete, including Fort Knox in Maine and Fort Totten in New York. **Fort Knox** National Historic Landmark (NRIS 69000023) began in 1844, but construction on the granite pentagon plan fort halted in 1869 prior to completion. **Fort Totten**, designed to guard the New York Harbor at the East River and Throgs Neck, was understood to be obsolete before completion, serving instead as hospital.

Finally, **Fort Warren** on George's Island in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, was designated a National Historic Landmark on May 22, 1970 (NRIS 70000540). It remains somewhat distinctive in design, being a bastioned

[177] William Russell Armistead and Ellen Mertins, "Fort Gaines" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1975).
[178] Herman C. Willem, "Fort Pike" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1972).
[179] Patricia Heintzelman, "Fort Jackson" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1975), Section 7, 1-2.
[180] Fort Jefferson National Monument was authorized by President Franklin D. Roosevelt under the Antiquities Act on January 4, 1935, and expanded in 1983 prior to redesignation by Congress as Dry Tortugas National Park on October 26, 1992. George T. Morrison and John Wesley Phillips, revised by Richard A. Rasp, "Fort Jefferson National Monument" National Register of Historic Places Nomination (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1974).

granite star fort on an irregular oval island.[181] Begun in 1834, the fort was completed in 1863 and subsequently updated in 1871-1876 and again in 1898-1899 due to advancements in artillery. Fort Warren is considered the finest extant example of the engineering work of US Corps of Engineers Lt. Col. Sylvanus Thayer (1785-1872) and recognized as the one of the most significant Civil War sites in New England for its use as a prison. Decommissioned in 1947, the state Metropolitan District Commission acquired Fort Warren in 1958 for use as a recreational park, now known as the Boston Harbor Islands National & State Park.

CONCLUSION

The first and largest of the American Third System of coastal defenses built in the aftermath of the War of 1812, Fort Monroe retains characteristic engineering features to its original design by Simon Bernard and the Board of Engineers for Fortifications. However, Fort Monroe further represents a distinct national significance with a high level of integrity to a broader period as a Third System defensive fort successively adapted to defensive strategies in the period during and after the Civil War, remaining an active military administrative installation up until 2011. The years 1819 through 1946 serve as Fort Monroe's period of national significance, from the beginning of design and construction through its primary use as a military education center and for physical coastal defense.

The property is significant under National Historic Landmark Criterion 1 for its use, subsequent development, and contribution to US military and political history, including mobilization during the Civil War and into World Wars I and II. Fort Monroe served a longstanding role in coastal defense of the Chesapeake and mid-Atlantic seaboard and as the location of the Civil War-era Contraband Decision in 1862. Fort Monroe is further nationally significant under Criterion 4 as the flagship design and strategic key of the Third System fortifications, a network that demonstrated its success in no small part through the survival of several of its forts, but, in the case of Fort Monroe, through successive and longstanding use and adaptation. Thus, Fort Monroe possesses an intact historic district representative of successive phases of Army construction and development.

President Barack Obama's proclamation regarding the Establishment of the Fort Monroe National Monument on November 1, 2011, reads, in part:

> Fort Monroe, designed by Simon Bernard and built of stone and brick between 1819 and 1834 in part by enslaved labor, is the largest of the Third System of fortifications in the United States. It has been a bastion of defense of the Chesapeake Bay, a stronghold of the Union Army surrounded by the Confederacy, a place of freedom for the enslaved, and the imprisonment site of Chief Blackhawk and the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. It served as the U.S. Army's Coastal Defense Artillery School during the 19th and 20th centuries, and most recently, as headquarters of the U.S. Army's Training and Doctrine Command.
>
> During the Civil War, Fort Monroe stood as a foremost Union outpost in the midst of the Confederacy and remained under Union Army control during the entire conflict. The Fort was the site of General Benjamin Butler's "Contraband Decision" in 1861, which provided a pathway to freedom for thousands of enslaved people during the Civil War and served as a forerunner of President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. Thus, Old Point Comfort marks both the beginning and end of slavery in our Nation. The Fort played critical roles as the springboard for General George B. McClellan's Peninsula Campaign in 1862 and as a crucial supply base for the siege of Petersburg by Union forces under

[181] John D. McDermott, "Fort Warren" National Historic Landmark Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, March 1970).

General Ulysses S. Grant in 1864 and 1865. After the surrender of the Confederacy, Confederate President Jefferson Davis was transferred to Fort Monroe and remained imprisoned there for 2 years.

Fort Monroe is the third oldest United States Army post in continuous active service (…) It provides an excellent opportunity for the public to observe and understand Chesapeake Bay and Civil War history. At the northern end of the North Beach area lies the only undeveloped shoreline remaining on Old Point Comfort, providing modern-day visitors a sense of what earlier people saw when they arrived in the New World. The North Beach area also includes coastal defensive batteries, including Batteries DeRussy and Church, which were used from the 19th Century to World War II.[182]

[182] President Barack Obama, "Presidential Proclamation Establishing Fort Monroe National Monument" (November 1, 2011), https://www.nps.gov/fomr/learn/management/presidential-proclamation.htm (accessed November 8, 2022).

6. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

Number of Resources within Boundary of Property: 241

Contributing		Noncontributing	
Buildings:	166	Buildings:	76
Sites:	1	Sites:	0
Structures:	3	Structures:	1
Objects:	1	Objects:	0
Total:	171	Total:	77

PROVIDE PRESENT AND PAST PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY

(Please see specific guidance for type of resource[s] being nominated)

DEVELOPMENT OF FORT MONROE: SETTING

Fort Monroe is located on Old Point Comfort, a small strip of land at the head of Hampton Roads Harbor, positioned at the southernmost tip of the Virginia Peninsula between the James and York rivers. Located in the Tidewater Region, approximately 2.8 miles east of downtown Hampton, Old Point Comfort has maintained a separate jurisdiction from the City of Hampton. As shown in the included maps, the site is almost surrounded by water with the Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads Harbor, and Mill Creek.

The military campus has expanded in size over time to accommodate the Army's needs. During the early nineteenth century, Old Point Comfort was roughly half the size it is today, with the stone fort being constructed on 63 acres at the southern end of the peninsula. Maps dating between 1836 and 1869 show shoreline changes to Old Point Comfort at the end of the peninsula southwest of the stone fort. During the 1840s the land mass west of the northwest bastion was increased by the addition of fill. During the 1850s and 1860s, the land that now contains the Chamberlin Hotel and portions of the wharf area were also infilled.

Notable landfill activity further occurred during the first half of the twentieth century.[183] Between 1900 and 1919, landfill occurred in the Mill Creek area near the main entrance to Old Point Comfort. The site plan from 1919 shows cantonments at this location, suggesting land was filled in to create space needed to train troops for World War I. Old Point Comfort along the Mill Creek waterfront grew again shortly after the onset of World War II. As previously, there was need to construct temporary cantonment areas for troop training.

Approximately ninety acres of Mill Creek were dredged and deposited near the entrance gate along the Mill Creek shoreline to just west of the intersection of Fenwick Road and Fuller Lane. Also during the 1930s and 1940s, the land mass was expanded along the Chesapeake Bay shoreline just northwest of Engineering Wharf and areas west of Fenwick Road just north of the fortification. Much of the area in the northern neck along Mill Creek was added sometime after the 1930s.

The designed defensive landscape at Fort Monroe is dominated by the Third System star fort with its internal

[183] Regarding the extent of fill areas, see US Army Topographic Engineering Center, Operations Division, Hydrologic & Environmental Analysis Branch, *Fort Monroe, Virginia: Examination of Historical Photography Selected Sites*, Prepared for the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, Department of the Army (Alexandria: US Army Topographic Engineering Center, 2008).

Parade Grounds and later Endicott batteries, although this complex also includes expansions befitting additional residential and administrative functions. The evolving military mission has influenced land use visible at Old Point Comfort today since 1819. Like with the long history at the United States Military Academy National Historic Landmark at West Point, Fort Monroe comprises a collection of buildings and structures reflecting the evolution of the built environment at a long-serving Army installation over a period of almost two centuries. As a result, the district includes standardized construction plans largely issued from the Washington, DC, Office of the Quartermaster General, as adapted locally during major periods of Army construction, 1866-1890, 1890-1917, and 1917-1940, along with examples of common styles and types from several distinct periods. After 1941, the Corps of Engineers assumed primary responsibility for Army construction and thus for World War II-era mobilization. The synopsis below discusses the evolution of Fort Monroe's defensive, administrative, and residential buildings.

Strategic Coastal Location

Not to be confused with New Point Comfort Lighthouse, Old Point Comfort Lighthouse was completed in 1802 and is the oldest extant structure at Fort Monroe and second oldest lighthouse on the Chesapeake.[184] Under contract with the Federal government, Mathews County stonemason Elzy Burroughs constructed the 58'-tall light from hand-cut stone for the sum of $5,000.[185] When originally constructed its eleven oil lanterns with red and green reflectors were visible for fourteen miles.[186] During the War of 1812, British forces seized the light and used it as an observation post prior to burning the city of Hampton on June 15, 1813.[187] A woman lightkeeper, Amelia Deweese, was in residence from 1857 to 1861.[188] In 1870, William Roscoe Davis, who first arrived at Fort Monroe in 1861 to self-emancipate from slavery, returned to operate the lighthouse through 1878. Following his tenure, the formerly enslaved John Jones assumed the post for thirty years.[189]

Old Point Comfort Lighthouse is an octagonal pyramidal sandstone tower with four large windows lighting a core spiral stone staircase leading to a lens chamber. In 1857, the lanterns were replaced with a Fresnel lens. Around 1909 light service switched from oil to electricity. The light was automated in 1972.[190] In 1823, a Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters was built adjacent, replaced in 1890 with the current Building 60. The fog bell at Fort Calhoun (as Rip-Raps was later renamed) was synchronized with the light to sound in inclement weather in 1936.[191] In 1981, responsibility for Building 60 passed from the US Coast Guard to the Army.[192] Today the functioning light remains under the ownership and responsibility of the US Coast Guard.

The Third System of Coastal Defenses represented an important shift in defensive fortification strategy; it was a

[184] Robert De Gast, *The Lighthouses of the Chesapeake* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973), 27.
[185] United States Coast Guard, "Old Point Comfort Light," https://www.history.uscg.mil/Browse-by-Topic/Assets/Land/All/Article/1969271/old-point-comfort-lighthouse/ (accessed November 8, 2022).
[186] Edward Wandelt, United States Coast Guard, Federal Preservation Officer, e-mail correspondence to Rebecca Peeling, April 8, 2014.
[187] Benjamin Trask, "A Chesapeake Bay Anomaly: Old Point Comfort Lighthouse," *The Mariners' Museum Journal* 16.4/17.1 (Winter 1989/Spring 1990), 18.
[188] Wandelt, e-mail correspondence to Peeling, April 8, 2014.
[189] National Park Service, "Old Point Comfort Lighthouse," Fort Monroe National Monument, https://www.nps.gov/places/old-point-comfort-lighthouse.htm (accessed November 8, 2022).
[190] United States Coast Guard.
[191] De Gast, 20.
[192] John Paul Graham, Mary Beth Gatza, and E. Kipling Wright, "Building 60 Inventory," *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Inventory and Documentation of Historic Structures undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey*, Volume II (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1987).

coordinated preventative system designed to protect eastern seaboard port cities, navigable waterways, and the US capital from invasion.[193] The system is characterized by massive stone fortifications designed to maximize overall firepower through concentrated fire, tiered defensive walls, and the flexibility and solidity of casemate construction.[194] Bernard's designs for Fort Monroe and other forts in the Third System closely followed principles developed at forts used in Europe over decades.

Fort Monroe is a brick, granite, and earth casemated fortification constructed as a bastion with seven fronts. Bernard incorporated casemates, vaulted brick units inside the fort walls formed by connecting networks of brick arches, into the design of all the forts he designed during the Third System period. Casemates served many functions, but their primary purpose was to house cannons (exterior mounted cannons atop the casemates are referred to as *en barbette*), conceal firepower, and provide cover for artillery crew during battle. Casemates were generally able to withstand artillery fire. Many of the interior spaces were also used as quarters or to serve administrative functions.

Built ca. 1807-1811, Castle Williams (NRIS 72000864) at Governors Island National Monument in New York served as a precursor to Third System defenses in its earlier use of casemates. Experimentation with these features, however, date as far back as 1540. A principal advantage of casemate construction was that firepower originated inside rather than atop the fort, thus providing cover for both gun and crew. Casemates could be tiered, increasing the amount of possible firepower. The top of the casemates were generally earth-covered, creating an area known as the terreplein (as at Fort Monroe), which in turn contained the fort's ramparts.[195]

A Water Battery designed to contain forty casemated guns was constructed as part of Fort Monroe's outer works. Able to accommodate three-hundred-and-eighty gun mounts and over twenty-six hundred men in time of war, the main part of Fort Monroe was deemed in turn close to impregnable from land or sea. Initial construction was not limited to the building of the fort itself, however. Living quarters, workshops, stables, and storage facilities were constructed both inside and outside of the fort walls. The bulk of these original buildings were unpainted with slate roofs.

Early National Period (1819-1830)

For the purposes of National Register and National Historic Landmark district documentation, the stone fort is treated as a single contributing building. Contributing elements include the five casemates (Buildings 2, 20, 21, 22, and 23), Flagstaff Bastion, Sally Port (Building 48), North Gate, East Gate, Postern Gate, Boat Launch, Moat, and extant remains of the Water Battery. Building numbers associated with the casemates and Sally Port were assigned by the Army and have been used for decades, so those building numbers will be used throughout this document.

Many of Fort Monroe's key early buildings date to between 1819 and 1830. The dominant antebellum architecture at Fort Monroe is the stone fortification itself, but extant buildings inside the stone walls from this period also include Quarters 1 and Buildings 17 and 18.

Built in 1819, Quarters 1 was the first permanent quarters at Fort Monroe, completed before the stone fort.

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[193] Weinert and Arthur, 23.
[194] *Condition Assessment Project Report: Southwest Flagstaff Bastion and Casemate Rehabilitation Project* (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, July 1999), 11-12.
[195] Weaver, *A Legacy in Brick and Stone*, pp. 23.

Early period construction at Fort Monroe occurred during the waning years of the Federal style, with Quarters 1 being perhaps the best extant example of the application of these stylistic characteristics on post. Additional quarters inside the stone fort were Carroll Hall (demolished 1900), Buildings 17 and 18 (built 1823), and temporary enlisted men's barracks (demolished 1850). Beginning in 1831, Quarters 1 first housed construction engineer and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Gratiot, who was charged with completing the outer walls. As the largest residence at Fort Monroe, Quarters 1 continued to host the highest-ranking officer on post until 1907, when it was sub-divided into apartments. In 1942, the building again housed General's quarters.

Buildings 17 and 18 are excellent examples of nineteenth-century permanent officers' quarters constructed prior to the rise of standardized housing plans. These Federal-style residences are characterized by strong classical influences. Informally referred to together as the Tuileries, the two buildings were designed to house eight bachelor officers and are among the earliest, intact examples of the type in the Army.[196] Thick walls, raised living floors (*piano nobiles*), and dormers are all regional Southern architectural traditions. These attributes characterized most of Fort Monroe's permanent buildings through 1860. Red brick and slate dominated Early National period construction with porches running the length of the main facade overhanging above-ground basements.[197]

With few exceptions the buildings predating the Civil War are located within the stone fort. An 1828 map shows these buildings to include Quarters 1 with a gun house to the rear, Buildings 17 and 18, several temporary quarters, engineers' stables, well house, smith's shop, hospital, officers' quarters, workshop, lumber shed, and laboratory for the ordnance department. This period of development at Fort Monroe also saw the establishment of the Artillery School of Practice in 1824, the Army's first service school. As early as 1826 family quarters were provided at Fort Monroe, which may have been the earliest formalized examples.[198]

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Construction increased considerably during the antebellum period. However, as with buildings from the Early National period, the majority have not survived, including stables, workshops, and storage. Extant resources include Building 50, built in 1834 as a duplex. Sometime after the Civil War, it was connected via a hallway to a separate single-family dwelling, creating the T-shaped building seen today. An 1869 map shows the buildings as separate, while an 1884 map shows them attached.

In June 1855, the armory was destroyed by an explosion which killed two men. The non-denominational Chapel of the Centurion (Building 166) was constructed on site in 1857 with funds primarily donated by Lieutenant Julian McAllister, sole survivor of the explosion. Constructed in the Carpenter Gothic style, the chapel adapts a contemporary pattern book design for a small mission church from *Upjohn's Rural Architecture: Designs, Working Drawings, and Specifications for a Wooden Church, and Other Rural Structures* (1852). Stained-glass windows are found throughout the chapel, credited to renowned artisan Louis Comfort Tiffany and the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company as well as J. & R. Lamb Studios, R. Geissler, and the John Bolton School. Designs memorialize both individuals and events in US military history while showcasing a century of stained-glass technique. Until its decommissioning on May 22, 2011, followed by the last official US Army religious service on August 21, 2011, the Chapel of the Centurion was the Army's oldest wood building in continuous use for religious services.

[196] The origin of this reference here warrants additional research.
[197] Ibid., 21.
[198] Grashof, Vol. 1., 4.

The original 1860 wood Saint Mary Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church was lost to fire and replaced by the present stone church in 1903. It is the ninth oldest parish in the Diocese of Richmond and the oldest parish on the Peninsula. Uniquely, it is the only diocesan church in the nation located on a military installation.[199]

In 1860, Building 27 replaced the armory destroyed in 1855. It is one of the last buildings constructed before the Civil War and the only extant building from this period outside the fort walls. Buildings 27 and 27A form what is known as the "Old Arsenal." Building 27 is a T-shaped vernacular brick construction with a later central frame searchlight tower and parapeted gable ends. The brick, rectangular plan building features a large rear ell and jack arch window detailing. By contrast to most contemporary buildings, it is only one story with large windows. Building 27A is its freestanding support building.

Civil War (1861-1865)

New construction at Fort Monroe during the Civil War was dictated by wartime needs. Several buildings constructed during this period served temporary purposes and were demolished during the war or shortly thereafter. None of these temporary buildings remain extant.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Following the Civil War, the Army instituted drastic cuts in military spending, and consequently there was minimal construction at Fort Monroe in the nine years following. Sixteen buildings at Fort Monroe dated to Reconstruction and were the result of a nationwide Army building program that began in 1874. The objective of the program was to improve living conditions at Army posts. It was during this period that the use of Quartermaster Corps standardized plans and the construction of duplexes as an Army housing type developed.[200] Standardized building plans were cost-efficient and helped address the need for less expensive, more hygienic housing.[201] The Army experimented with duplexes to make larger units for officers but retain levels of privacy that not possible in apartment units.[202]

The Quartermaster Corps no longer performed construction and design but contracted civilian architects and builders. The Quartermaster Corps oversaw all work and approved plans, often simplified variations of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and other popular styles of the day.[203] T-shaped duplexes were one of the most commonly constructed buildings. Architectural historian Bethanie Grashof, in her study on Army family housing, identified three distinct phases of US Army housing standardization: 1866-1890, 1890-1917, and 1917-1940.[204] It is unknown exactly how many buildings were constructed at Fort Monroe during Reconstruction and the growth period, but today there are more than one hundred extant, including the Endicott batteries and magazines, dating to this period.

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[199] Fort Monroe, "Saint Mary Star of the Sea," https://fortmonroe.org/place_to_visit/st-marys-star-of-the-sea/ (accessed November 23, 2022).
[200] Graham, et al., 24.
[201] Bethanie C. Grashof, *A Study of United States Army Family Housing Standardized Plans*: *Volume 1* (Atlanta: Center for Architectural Conservation, College of Architecture, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1986), 9-10.
[202] "Architectural Context: Standardized Plans," Fort Belvoir, http://www.belvoirhousinghistory .com/context.html (accessed August 2011). Architectural historian Bethanie Grashof identified use of Quartermaster plan OQ-21 (Officer's Quarters, single set) in 1884 at Fort Monroe, see *A Study of United States Army Family Housing Standardized Plans*: *Volume 2*, 45.
[203] R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, *National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940*, Vol. 1 (Baltimore: Baltimore District, US Army Corps of Engineers, 1995), 175.
[204] Grashof, *United States Army Family Housing Standardized Plans: Vol. 1*, 1-61.

In 1875 the Sub-Tuileries (as Building 16 is sometimes referred to) were built inside the stone fort as two-story, multi-family quarters similar in design to Buildings 17 and 18 (Tuileries). Today, these four buildings all feature Colonial Revival-styled porches added in 1908 and 1910.[205] Building 15, a Victorian duplex similar to Buildings 62 and 63, dates to 1878. It overlooks the Parade Ground and is based on a Quartermaster Corps standardized design published in 1872 by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs.[206] In 1879, Old Main Barracks (Building 5) rose inside the stone fort.

The wood-frame Building 19, featuring Queen Anne details, was constructed inside the southwest bastion in 1880 and is one of a few extant single-family dwellings from this period. Its design has been identified as an experimental Quartermaster standardized plan, similar to that of Building 55 (built outside of the stone fort in 1886).[207] Building 14, a single-family dwelling built in 1880, also employs this plan. Building 93, constructed in 1884 as the arsenal commander's quarters, is brick with a two-story porch. Buildings 62 and 63 are Victorian wood-frame officer duplexes built in 1889. A third wood-frame duplex rose adjacent to Buildings 62 and 63 in 1889 but burned in 1945.

Housing units were not the only new construction on post during Reconstruction. A brick firehouse (Building 24) and the post headquarters (Building 77) were built near Main Gate in 1881 and 1894 respectively. Building 80 (known as Old Bachelors' Quarters) was constructed in 1897. In 1898, the hospital (Building 82) and Post Office (Building 83) were constructed along Ingalls Road. The latter is the only example of Romanesque Revival architecture at Fort Monroe.

Improvements to defenses occurred throughout what is known as the Endicott Period. Under Secretary of War William Crowninshield Endicott, focus returned to renewing the primary system for coastal defenses between 1886 and 1917. Endicott headed a joint Army and Navy commission known as the Board of Fortifications, charged with the task of improving and modernizing coastal defenses for the first time since the previous board. This resulted in the construction of the Endicott batteries. These dispersed, open-top, reinforced concrete emplacements protected by sloped earthworks represent the continued evolution of technology and engineering at Fort Monroe, focused on coastal protection at the turn of the twentieth century. In 1891, construction started on approximately fourteen such batteries, seven of which are extant (portions of others).

In 1903, the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) built Building 171 with private funds.[208] The Army acquired the YMCA building in 1991 for use as a fitness center.

Another major building campaign at Fort Monroe took place between 1906 and 1912 and included the Coast Artillery School Complex and several housing units to accommodate the associated increase in trainees. The school complex consists of classrooms, barracks, and a library--Building 161, Building 133 (Murray Hall), Building 138 (Wisser Hall), and Building 134 (Lewis Hall)--located at Ingalls and Fenwick roads. Buildings 133, 134, and 138 were constructed in 1909 and Building 161 in 1912.

Several residential buildings outside the stone fort were constructed to accommodate an increase in personnel.

[205] Graham, et al., "Building 3 Inventory," *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Volume II*.
[206] Graham, et al., *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Volume I*, 25.
[207] Ibid., 26.
[208] Ibid., 30. 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."

Building 100, designed by architect Paul Johann Pelz, is a three-story bachelor officer quarters known as "The Old Hundred." Pelz designed three other brick duplexes grouped together along Ingalls Road, Buildings 101, 102 and 103. All were constructed in 1906. Born in Silesia (Germany), Pelz (1841-1918) emigrated to New Jersey in 1858, apprenticing to the architect Detlef Lienau. Within a few years, Pelz became chief draftsman of the US Lighthouse Board before winning the competition for the design of the Library of Congress in 1873 (completed 1898) with fellow architect John L. Smithmeyer.[209]

In 1906, 1909, and 1911, several brick duplexes constructed on Tidball Road and Harrison Street became known as the "Horse Shoe." Similar groupings of duplexes are found along Bernard Road, Moat Walk, and Patch Road.[210] All were constructed according to Quartermaster General Office Plan 85 or variations thereof.

Officers' quarters built along Fenwick Road between 1907 and 1910 are commonly referred to as "General's Row." Buildings 118, 119, 120, 121, 141, and 142 enjoy unobstructed views of the Chesapeake Bay. Building 119 was designed by Brigadier General Arthur Murray and served as residence for the Commanding General beginning in 1918.[211] Buildings 141 and 142 were built from Quartermaster General's Office Plan 241.[212] Constructed in 1910 from plans designed by W. F. Clark, Buildings 146 and 147 were built along Engineer Lane, close to the Fenwick Road officer housing.[213]

Numerous officer housing units were built along or near Ingalls Road between 1909 and 1911. These included Building 123, 124, 125, 129, 143, 144, and 158. With the exception of Buildings 123 and 125, records show all were built using Quartermaster General plans.[214] Two duplexes, Buildings 136 and 137, were built in 1908 and 1909 off of Hatch Lane as firemen's quarters (Quartermaster General Office Plan 230-A).[215]

Inside the stone fort, quarters and support buildings were constructed where there had been open space or earlier buildings. Contemporary buildings include: Building 105, a post exchange built in 1905; Building 117, a store house built in 1906; barracks Buildings 10, 139, and 159, built in 1902, 1909, and 1911, respectively; and six housing units, Buildings, 126, 127, 128, 155, 156, and 157, all built between 1909 and 1911. Most were constructed from Quartermaster General standardized plans.[216]

Standardized plans frequently were coupled with regional popular architectural styles. The style dominantly represented at Fort Monroe is Colonial Revival, popular in Virginia between 1890 and 1950.[217] According to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, defining characteristics often include some combination of

[209] *Massachusetts Avenue Architecture, Vol. 1: Northwest Washington, District of Columbia* (Washington, DC: The Commission of Fine Arts, 1973), 265.
[210] Ibid., 29.
[211] Graham, "Building 119 Inventory," *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Volume II*.
[212] Graham, "Building 141 Inventory" and "Building 142 Inventory," *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Volume II.*
[213] Graham, "Building 146 Inventory" and "Building 147 Inventory," *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Volume II.*
[214] Graham, et al., *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Volume II.*
[215] Graham, et al., "Building 136 Inventory," *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Volume II.*
[216] For the standardized period of residential construction dating from 1917 to 1940, plan types built at Fort Monroe included Plan OQ-68 (Officers' Quarters, double set, brick), OQ-69 (4 Family Apartment), and NCO-9 (Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters, double set), see Grashof, Vol. 5.
[217] Chris Novelli, Melina Bezirdjian, Calder Loth, and Lena Sweeten McDonald, *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940* (Richmond: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2015), 90. The guide reads: "Connoting age and tradition, the Colonial Revival can be seen as a nostalgic response to a changing world as well as a way to 'Americanize' new waves of immigrants (…) The Colonial Revival was used ubiquitously in Virginia for virtually every building type, but especially for houses (…) Noted architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson has described the Colonial Revival as 'perhaps the most American creation of all the various revival styles that architects have utilized for the past century and a half.'"

Flemish or English bond brickwork, white trim, balance and symmetry, columned entrance porticos, fanlight transoms, sidelights, pediments above entrances, multi-pane double-hung sash windows, hipped or side-gabled slate roofs, and interiors with Federal style detailing.

World War I to World War II (1917-1946)

All the buildings constructed during this period are stylistically coherent. Deriving from Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival styles, the buildings are constructed of red brick with white masonry trim, gabled or hipped slate roofs, with many having dormers. Also visible from this period are several areas on post where evidence of localized planning can be seen, such as the Coast Artillery School complex.

Approximately 250 temporary buildings were constructed during World War I to accommodate the influx of officer candidates who arrived at the fort for training.[218] Immediately following the War there was another period of fiscal cuts which resulted in no permanent construction until 1927. In 1927, a nationwide Army building program was initiated to upgrade living conditions for officers, enlisted men, and non-commissioned officers (NCOs). As part of this program, twenty-two buildings with Colonial Revival attributes were constructed along Ingalls Road, Tidball Road, Reeder Circle, McNair Drive, Pratt Street, and Murray Street. Completed between 1930 and 1934, these units were built in perpendicular clusters with driveways and garages at the rear. Building 33 was built contemporaneously near the lighthouse on Fenwick Road.

The first Chamberlin Hotel, completed at Old Point Comfort in 1896, became a popular resort destination, building on the earlier success of Hygeia Hotel.[219] In 1920, the wood frame Chamberlin Hotel burned. A new building, designed by Richmond architect Marcellus Wright was built on site in 1928. It is a nine-story U-shaped building fronting Hampton Roads Harbor at the southwest edge of Fort Monroe. Finished with in red brick laid in Flemish bond over a concrete structure, the Georgian Revival-style building features a raised basement supporting the main floor, with a six-story block of hotel rooms topped by a smaller attic story that includes the former ballroom and a half-round solarium opening onto a roof garden.[220] Aside from the stone fort, this is the largest building on post. Positioned prominently at the end of Ingalls Road, it is highly visible to those entering through the main gates as well as from Hampton Roads. The Chamberlin was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007 (NRIS 07000190). It served as military housing during World War II and its towers gained anti-aircraft batteries in 1942 to aid in the defense of Fort Monroe.

During the Great Depression in the 1930s, additional development was undertaken with funding from the Public Works Administration (PWA) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) through the National Industrial Recovery Act. Following hurricane damage in August and September 1933, a major building campaign ensued over the course of the next decade, forty-three buildings from which remained extant in 1987. Many of these were duplex and quadruplex residences built with Colonial Revival features. Damage from hurricanes included to buildings, artillery, equipment, and the railroad trestle. Other construction therefore included new seawall and additional NCO housing.

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[218] Graham, et al., *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Volume 1,* 30.

[219] The first Hygeia Hotel, built in the Greek Revival style, opened in 1822, housing civilian workers constructing the stone fort, and soon expanded in response to its popularity as a resort. Following its demolition on military orders (due in part to its popularity) in 1862, a second French Empire style Hygeia Hotel was built following the war closer to the public dock (1863, expanded 1868), in turn demolished in 1902.

[220] Mary Harding Sadler and Llewellyn J. Hensley, "Chamberlin Hotel" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006).

A set of nine NCO quarters were built behind newly constructed NCO apartments along Pratt and Murray Streets. The new seawall extended from north of the mortar batteries to the existing seawall along Hampton Roads. Other projects completed using WPA and PWA funds were the rebuilding of Engineer, Quartermaster, and Fort Wool wharves, construction of a new NCO Club, replacement of the Beach Club and pool addition, and completion of Randolph Hall (Building 87).

During World War II, the area to the north of the stone fort was developed. The US Corps of Engineers constructed temporary barracks, mess halls, classrooms, and supply buildings. Building 209, the Military Affiliated Radio Station (MARS) was built in 1943. This signal station located atop the southeast bastion face of the stone fort was designed by the firm of Beddow, Gerber, and Wharples and is one of the few Modernist buildings on post.[221] Mercury Boulevard was also constructed as a military highway between Fort Eustis in Newport News (approximately 13 miles to the northwest) and Fort Monroe.[222]

Fort Monroe's period of national significance ends in 1946, although the fort remained garrisoned for another sixty-five years. The following briefly touches on this later period to the present.

THE NEW DOMINION (AFTER 1946)

By the mid twentieth century, Fort Monroe had assumed much of the appearance it retains today. In 1951, the Casemate Museum, located in Casemate 20, opened its doors to showcase the cell that held Confederate President Jefferson Davis after the Civil War. A large portion of the museum was restored to exemplify the typical living quarters for both prisoners and soldiers housed within the casemates. Former inhabitants described the quarters as unbearably damp with lingering stenches.[223] The Casemate Museum preserves the quarters as they were; two bare rooms, without facilities for cooking, washing, storage, or sanitary needs.

In March 1949, a bill was introduced by Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska that would provide for military family housing by allowing developers to lease land from the Army (either on or near installations) to build housing units. The Wherry Act allowed developers to obtain low-interest loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration; developers would construct and maintain the housing units as well as give rental priority to military families. The Wherry Act did not identify specific designs for the housing, but typically, the Wherry housing was built off standardized plans. The 264 Wherry projects initiated nationally produced 83,742 housing units. A number of problems developed with housing under this plan. Complaints ranged from the units being too small for families to shoddy construction. Even with the amount of Wherry housing constructed, housing needs persisted in 1957. Through the Capehart Act of 1955, the Capehart program revitalized the mechanism to meet the military's housing needs.[224]

In 1953, the Wherry housing complex at Fort Monroe was constructed, comprised of fifty-three buildings with 206 units. This area was located between Fenwick Road and the shoreline with a semicircular section west of Fenwick, at the sites of Endicott era batteries. The brick reflected the stylistic characteristics that shape Fort Monroe's larger architectural character. The housing was generally two-story, rectangular duplex or quadruplex block residences, with brick walls and gabled or hipped roofs. Damaged by weather in 2011, these buildings

[221] Graham, et al., "Building 209 Inventory," *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Volume II*.
[222] National Park Service, *Reconnaissance Study of Fort Monroe in Hampton Virginia,* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 2008), 26.
[223] Phyllis Sprock, *Building 20: Department of the Army Inventory of Historic Property Form* (1979).
[224] Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Capehart Wherry Era Military Housing Program," (May 26, 2010) http://www.achp.gov/army-capehartwherry.html (accessed December 2016).

were demolished ca. 2012.

In 1959, the Officers' Club was moved from the fort's Flagstaff Bastion to the new Officers' Beach Club (Building 185). Casemate 21 was renovated that year as the Chapel Center. Modern construction occurred north of the stone fort on fill land, including: Building 201 in 1969; the Post Exchange (Building 210) in 1985; Old Point National Bank in 1986; and Building 221 in 1998. Prefabricated commercial buildings (known as the Butler buildings), Buildings 259 through 270, were constructed in 2005. The massing, material, and scale of these buildings are consistent with that of their historic neighbors. This consistency ensures that this new construction detracts less from the historic district.

Many historic buildings were reused to support the Army's mission of training and education. For example, the original Post Office (Building 83), Coast Artillery School classrooms (Buildings 133, 134, 138 and 161), and Coast Artillery Board Building (Building 37) were used as administrative offices by the US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) through post closure. Former barracks such as Buildings 5 and 10 were converted to office use.

Demolitions subsequent to the HABS 1987 inventory include: the 1938 enlisted swimming pool (Building 41), a series of World War II-era NCO family quarters; ca. 1940-1941 facilities built for the Citizens Military Training Camps (CMTC) and Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) at Fort Monroe (Buildings 95, 97, 98, 99, 173, 174, 176, 178); Buildings 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 79, built ca. 1892-1894 Queen Anne style prototype duplex residences attributed to Quartermaster Captain George E. Pond; a 1949 fuel storage pumphouse (Building 169); a 1941 oil and grease station (Building 75); a 1941 gas station (Building 74); a 1941 water tank (Building 189); the 1939 motor repair shop (Building 165, relocated in 1972); the 1934 NCO Continental Club (Building 36); a 1912 isolation hospital (Building 162); and the 1910 guard house (Building 145).

Old Point Comfort's sandy beaches were once a highly sought-after destination for vacationers and remain popular with local residents. Private hotels on post were well known during the nineteenth century. While storm erosion has resulted in the disappearance of most of Fort Monroe's original beaches, these were replaced after the end of the nineteenth century by construction of sections of a seawall and groins, beginning in 1895 and continuing during much of the twentieth century.

Since 2016, new construction or development in the NHL historic district is subject to standards outlined in the Fort Monroe Historic Preservation Manual and Design Standards, per agreement between the US Army, Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Commonwealth of Virginia, Fort Monroe Authority, and National Park Service. These standards are included in Commonwealth legislation, NPS documents, and Fort Monroe Authority leases. Detailed resource descriptions are included in the historic preservation manual and can be used to compliment the documentation provided here.[225]

RESOURCE INVENTORY

The following section lists all the resources found within the National Historic Landmark district. Numbered

[225] *Fort Monroe Historic Preservation Manual and Design Standards*, Vols. 1 and 2 (Hampton, VA: 2016), https://fortmonroe.org/preservation/design-standards/#:~:text=The%20Fort%20Monroe%20Historic%20Preservation%20Manual%20and%20Design,or%20structures%20within%20each%20Management%20Zone%20More%20items (accessed December 8, 2023).

resources (listed generally in numerical order) reflect the Army's building numbering system. Each entry identifies the building number (or name), address, construction date, contributing or noncontributing status, and map reference. Similar resources are grouped to avoid repetition of like descriptions, as summarized here:

Buildings 13, 40, 41, 71, 76, 78, 89, 94, 107, 108, 122, 170, 177, 202, 220, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 238, 240, 478, 479
Buildings 17 and 18
Buildings 25, 26, 30, 31
The Stone Fort encompasses several contributing components (Buildings 2, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 48, North Gate, Boat Launch, Flagstaff Bastion, Postern Gate, associated features) as a single contributing building.
Buildings 33, 34, 35, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 54
Buildings 62, 63
Buildings 74, 75, 162, 206, 246, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270
Buildings T-100, T-101, T-104
Buildings 101, 102, 103
Buildings 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 130, 131, 132, 140, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156
Buildings 118, 120, 125
Buildings 121, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128
Buildings 136, 137
Buildings 141, 142
Buildings 143, 144
Buildings 157, 158
Buildings 186, 187, 188, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, and 196

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Building descriptions presented draw heavily (as do later compendiums) on the original 1987 report, *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Inventory and Documentation of Historic Structures Undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey* (Volume II).

Stone Fort, Bernard Road, built 1819-1836, contributing building (multiple components and associated features) (Maps 1, 2, 4 and 5)

The stone fortification at Fort Monroe is the largest and most elaborate of the Third System fortifications. Construction of its permanent features was largely complete by 1836, with installation of gun emplacements, repairs, and modifications continuing into the 1840s. The solid masonry stone fort is typical of the Third System, characterized by its impressive size, irregular seven-pointed star plan, tiered casemates, strategic placement of firepower, and large bastions. It is constructed of brick and stone with fronts ranging in thickness from 60' to 120' (as measured from outer exterior wall to inner exterior wall). Its perimeter is approximately 7,200 linear feet enclosing 63 acres and standing 20' high. The stone fort is surrounded by a wet moat of varying depth.

The fortification houses three main ranges of casemates and three smaller sections which are built into the ramparts. Casemates typically measure 16'-wide and are built inside the scarp wall with an embrasure opening for cannon fire centered in each room. Divided by stone interior partitions, brick barrel vaults enclose the casemates, together forming an earth terreplein above. In addition to the moat, the stone fort has eleven named

or numbered segments that make up its primary sections. The numbers for the segments are remnants of the military numbering system, used in this document as well for consistency. Descriptions of segments are listed below starting with Building 2 and continuing clockwise.

Building 2 was built ca. 1821 as a powder magazine. It measures 144' x 52'. The foundation is brick and stone, reversed arch construction on rock rubble infill to help combat the negative effects of a soft sand foundation and quicksand. Three-course English bond brick and dressed stone comprise the walls. The casemate roof is constructed of brick arches covered with earth to form a terreplein and earth ramparts. Concrete coping and original gun emplacements remain on the roof. Access is gained from the first floor from the fort interior through a granite rusticated stone arch. There are seven upper-level vents with granite sills and lintels. The casemate interiors showcase skilled masonry in the form of interlocking vaults. These vaulted rooms are virtually unchanged from their original construction. After the Civil War, Building 2 was used as a storage facility and later in the twentieth century as a package beverage store. From sometime between 1979 and 1987 through post closure in 2011, the Boy Scouts used the building.

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

Building 23 (Old Bakery Casemate) is a rectangular block comprising seven casemates and measuring 150' x 52'. The building has stone foundation and walls with Flemish bond brick infill and a brick and earth roof. There is a central entry into each of the seven vaulted casemates through a metal door with a concrete stoop and brick jack arch. Gun emplacements remain on the roof. Originally built in 1823 to house gun emplacements and storage, Building 23 was rebuilt twice during the 1830s to repair damage incurred from settlement. The name "Old Bakery Casemate" derives from its proximity to the former bakery in the northeast bastion. Building 23 has historically been used mainly for storage, and apart from one bay housing a Dominion Virginia Power transformer, it has never been wired for electricity or fitted with plumbing. Building 23 remains largely unchanged from its 1830s appearance.

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

The **Moat** is fed from Mill Creek and covers 18 acres over a varying depth of 2' to 8'.

The **East Gate** presents a simple jack-arched opening and parapet on the scarp wall side, and a segmental arched opening defined by brick soldier courses and a narrow brick parapet on the parade wall. The interior is vaulted and rendered with stucco. On the parade face, curved granite retaining walls announce the opening. Today it is used as a means of vehicular traffic into the fort.

Building 22 (Third Front) is a rectangular block comprised of fourteen casemates flanked by two magazines. The building sits on a stone foundation with a brick and earth roof. Its walls are brick and stone with Flemish bond veneer. There is a central entry into each of the fourteen casemates through a glazed, paneled wood door with a concrete stoop and six-light fanlight under a sandstone arch. Building 22 has nine-over-nine double-hung

sash windows with sandstone sills and lintels. Like Buildings 20, 21, and 23, each casemate is expressed on the exterior façade by a large, brick segmental arch on granite supports. Constructed in 1829, the Third Front was designed to support artillery. Around 1880 the casemates became NCO quarters. Maps from 1887 show the addition of porches to the casemate façades. Renovation and conversion to office space began after World War II and was completed by 1958, when the education center used the building and porches were removed. In 1978 Building 22 was vacated because of damp rot and its electrical wiring stripped. Since that time the building has been used as storage.

Building 21 is the fort's Second Front, a sixteen-bay block comprised of fourteen interior casemates and two magazines. Its walls are constructed of stone with Flemish bond brick, topped by a brick and earth roof. There is central entry into some of the casemates through glazed, paneled wood doors with a concrete stoop and four-light fanlights. Windows are nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows with sandstone sills and lintels. Individual casemates are further expressed on the façade by large, brick segmental arches on granite supports. From the interior, each casemate is connected to the next by a segmental-arched passage. There are sixteen centrally placed chimneys corresponding to each unit. Concrete and wall-to-wall carpet covers original brick floor and wood paneling covers most of the original granite walls. Plaster covers most of the arched brick ceilings. Constructed in 1827, Building 21 was originally designed to house artillery. Converted into NCO housing in the 1880s, maps show colonnaded porches stretching the entire width of the façade. Conversion into office space began after World War II and completed ca. 1958, when porches were removed. In the 1970s the Chapel Center moved here, where it continues to operate. The Pet Cemetery is located on the roof of Building 21.

The **Flagstaff Bastion** includes vaulted casemates and a number of gun emplacements. Each three-bay casemate is defined by a deep brick segmental arch supported by flush granite piers. Within the bays a modern wood and glass infill system was installed in recent decades. The surrounding brick is laid in Flemish bond. The interior is defined by granite walls and brick vaults. The masonry walls within this building are typical 5'-thick walls of solid stone masonry, with embrasure openings measuring 3'-5" x 5' with an 18" arched brick lintel. Openings between interior casemates are typically 9'-wide and 6'-6" tall with arched brick lintels. The ceilings have been whitewashed and in some cases plastered. From 1871 until 1960, the bastion under the flagstaff served as the Officers' Club, which featured a porch overlooking the moat. In 1907 the porch at the Officers' Club was extended before being removed in 1958. Another feature of this casemate is the long arcade of arched openings extending from room to room along the southwest bastion. The original brick floor is mostly missing. The Fort Monroe flagpole (designated as Building 29) is located atop the roof of this casemate. The original 1938 flagpole was wood, where today a metal pole set in a concrete base rises 101'.

Building 20 (Casemate Museum) was constructed in 1826 as the fort's First Front. Building 20 is comprised of sixteen casemated bays constructed of regular stone masonry and Flemish bond brick. The building is one story and runs 356' x 50'. Building 20 sits on a stone foundation with a brick and earth roof. Brick is used for arches and inner parapets, while the outer parapets are constructed with granite, olivine, sandstone, and schist. There are fourteen interior chimneys. Each interior casemate is two rooms deep with a central fireplace, herringbone brick floors, granite walls, and brick segmentally vaulted ceilings. There is a central entry into each casemate through a paneled wood door with a concrete stoop and six-light fan window under a sandstone arch. Other fenestration includes nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash windows with sandstone sills and lintels. The division of each of the sixteen bays comprising the casemate is expressed on the facade by large, brick, segmental arches on granite supports. There is a three-course English bond brick parapet wall with concrete coping.

Building 20 housed artillery, both inside and on its roof until 1880, when the casemates were converted to quarters. Artillery was removed at that time (gun emplacements remain). At some point porches were added. HABS records state this occurred after 1880, while some Army records indicate this occurred while the fort was under construction. All porches had been removed by 1938. In turn, the casemates were converted ca. 1950 into the chapel center and historian offices. In 1951, Casemate 2 opened to commemorate Jefferson Davis's imprisonment there at the end of the Civil War. In 1955, ca. 1880 walls were removed to support conversion of the building into a museum. In 1970 the chapel center and historian's offices were relocated and by 1983 the Casemate Museum took over the entire block. Although some floors have been cemented over to protect original building fabric and climate control has been introduced to preserve the artifacts displayed there, Building 20 has been meticulously restored.

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

Building 48 (Old Guardhouse Casemate) was constructed in 1823 and served as the main gate, guardhouse, and stockade. Today Building 48 is used for storage and serves as a bridge access for vehicle and pedestrian traffic. This section of the fort is comprised of four casemates and a sally port (tunnel); it is two stories and measures 72' x 38'. It has a stone and concrete foundation with masonry walls and Flemish bond brick infill. The roof is brick, earth, and concrete. Central entry into each casemate is gained through a glazed paneled wood door with a sandstone stoop and painted masonry lintel. Fenestration is four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows with painted masonry sills and lintels. Above each casemate are three bricked-in window openings. Painted masonry piers with a granite parapet wall with concrete coping separates each casemate. The sally port occupies the entire central bay. One casemate was altered to accommodate pedestrian passage in 1937.

Porches that once adorned the exterior of the casemates were removed between 1945 and 1948. The heavily rusticated moat façade of Building 48 at Main Gate has been the symbol of Fort Monroe since its construction in 1823. The **Main Gate** is one of the most identifiable features of the fort. The gate stands as a triumphal arch with incised voussoirs and a paneled parapet that echoes the three-bay plastered façade. A bronze shield marks the keystone. The gate's vaulted interior was once rendered in stucco with arched recesses. Historically these recesses served as sentry posts. The small pedestrian passage, a modern alteration to the historic configuration, penetrates the fort wall immediately north of the Main Gate. A secondary vaulted entry into the adjacent casemate opens from the pedestrian passage, with a steel entry door surrounded by quoined rustications. The windows in this building have been infilled with brick or boarded with plywood.

Experimental Battery (no building number), Bernard Road/Northeast Bastion, built 1898, contributing building (Map 5)

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

Old Point Comfort Lighthouse (no building number), 67A Fenwick Road, ca. 1802, contributing building (Map 5)

Standing 58'-tall and octagonal in plan, the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse's sandstone block is painted white

and topped by a dull red, domed copper roof with a lightning rod. The lighthouse has six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows in its tower and red plate glass for its lens to shine through. It is owned and operated by the US Coast Guard and is representative of functions on post outside Army responsibility. In 1973 Old Point Comfort Lighthouse was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS 73002212).

St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic Church (no building number), 7 Frank Lane, built 1903, contributing building (Map 2)

This granite block Catholic church is the second constructed at this location. The original frame church built in 1860 was demolished ca. 1900. The current Gothic Revival-style church was completed by 1903 and measures approximately 81' x 42'. The church sits on a large lot bounded at the intersection by Ingalls Road, Frank Lane, and Main Gate Road. The building's solid gray stone walls echo the main fort's walls and counterscarp. The church features two asymmetrical square towers of different heights on either side of a grand lancet arch, stained glass window. Each tower holds at its base a pointed arch entrance and windows. An original copper Celtic cross rests above the front façade gable. Around the building there are cast stone voussoir arches set over rectangular stained-glass windows and between cast stone buttresses. A slate-covered gable roof covers the apse and choir loft, while the altar area has its own, lower, slate-covered gable roof. The church is flanked by slate-covered partial hip roofs that cover the confessional on the north, and the priest's changing room on the south. Each tower is capped with a low-hipped copper roof as the original slate-covered wood spires and stone corner turrets were removed in 1965. Copper flashing, gutters, and downspouts meet at the junctures of building sections. A cast stone water table separates the granite blocks of the crawl space and foundations from the rest of the building. At some point painted bronze doors replaced the original oak exterior doors. All stained-glass windows on the church were fitted with Lexan in the 1980s for protection from the elements. The church is owned by the Diocese of Richmond.

St. Mary's Star of the Sea Rectory (no building number), 7 Frank Lane, built 1878 (addition 1903), contributing building (Map 2)

The St. Mary's Star of the Sea church rectory is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay wood frame house that is T-shaped in plan. Built in 1878 in the Colonial Revival style, it measures approximately 64' x 68' on a stone foundation. The house has a hipped roof with side gable. A side wing was added in 1903. The rectory sits just west of the church, across Frank Lane, on the northeast corner of the block which once included the Sherwood Inn. Fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung sash windows, wood panel doors with four lights, and a pair of pedimented dormers facing Frank Lane. A single-story metal roof porch fronts the east façade and is decorated with fluted Doric pilasters, two pedimented dormers with dentils, and a turned balustrade. Original wrought iron porch support columns were replaced with aluminum in 1985, with vinyl siding added that same year. The rectory is owned by the Diocese of Richmond.

Building 1/Quarters 1 (DeRussy House), 151 Bernard Road, built 1819, contributing building (Map 5)

Built with Federal stylistic characteristics and sited on axis with Fort Monroe's East Gate, Building 1, also known as Quarters 1 or the DeRussy House, was the first permanent Officers' Quarters at Fort Monroe. A two-story, double-pile central block on a raised basement with flanking wings and a kitchen annex, Quarters 1 features a concrete and brick foundation, Flemish-bond brick walls, and an asphalt-shingle gable roof.[226] Basement windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sashes. First-story windows are two-over-two-light

[226] "Quarters 1 (DeRussy House) (Building No.1)," Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS VA-595-A (Washington, DC: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 1987), on file with the Library of Congress; Katherine D. Klepper, "Quarters 1" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2009).

double-hung sashes. Second-story windows are six-light casements, four-light fixed windows, and two-over-two double-hung sashes. The original building plans do not include porches, but a nineteenth-century engraving shows a one-story entry porch. Today the wood porch is two stories across the entire façade. This porch features a pressed metal roof supported by wood columns on square brick piers with rusticated quoins. An elegant interior staircase rises from the piano nobile entry hall in an elliptical curve. An oval dome painted blue and ornamented with twenty-seven gold stars in the ceiling echoes the curvature of the stair.

A two-story kitchen atop a cistern (north wing) was constructed as a separate building in 1823 and connected via elevated walkway in 1829. Early maps show formal parterre landscaping existed. In 1871 a solarium with a pentagonal bay was added to the west side. Between 1871 and 1890, porches with jigsawn railings were added. Electricity and radiators were added to Quarters 1 in 1905 and 1909, respectively. An original slate roof was replaced in 1958. Early maps show a formal garden with parterres and outbuildings.

Quarters 1 was first occupied by construction engineer Lieutenant Colonel Gratiot. From 1831 until 1907, Quarters 1 served as the commanding officer's quarters. At the turn of the twentieth century the building was divided into quarters for bachelor and junior officers. In 1942 it reverted to single-family quarters. On the second floor is the Lincoln Room, named in honor of the President. Other dignitaries who have visited this building include Presidents Garfield, Hayes, and Arthur, the Marquis de Lafayette, and King David Kalākaua of Hawai'i. Quarters 1 ceased use as single-family residence circa 2005. The Fort Monroe Authority was using Quarters 1 as an office at the time of post closure. In March 2011, Quarters 1 was individually listed in the National Register (NRIS 10000583).

Building 2 (Powder Magazine Casemate), Bernard Road, built ca. 1821, contributing building (Map 2)
Building 2 is constructed similarly to Building 23, consisting here of a rectangular, one-story block of six casemates. Measuring 144' x 52', the Powder Magazine Casemate features a stone foundation, brick and earth roof, and brick and stone walls with three-course English bond brick veneer. Character-defining features include upper-level vents with granite sills and lintels, concrete coping, original rooftop gun emplacements, and plate-glass doors with transoms. Building 2 is one of the original powder magazines and highly representative of the original defensive role and engineering of the fort. In 1999 the National Park Service Historic Preservation Training Center conducted exterior preservation work, including selective repointing of deteriorated masonry, re-laying loose brick, replacing missing and damaged brick to match the existing, and reconstructing the northwest end of the stone-capped parapet wall that had become detached.

Building 3 (Family Housing), 167 Bernard Road, built 1875, contributing building (Map 5)
Built as Officers' Quarters overlooking the Parade Ground, Building 3 is a symmetrical brick duplex with a front-facing T-plan and a full-façade, one-story porch originally featuring spindle work and brackets. It is two-and-a-half stories and measures 51' x 35'. The building has a concrete foundation and painted brick walls. First-floor openings include two side-by-side central entries with twelve-light paneled wood doors and three-light transoms. There are four-over-four-light, full-length double-hung sash windows with masonry lintels and sills. The second story has two additional central entries, each with three-light French doors, flanked by four-over-four-light, double-hung sash windows with masonry lintels and sills. The original single-story porch was remodeled in 1910, with a second tier added and ornament altered to add Colonial Revival stylistic features. The porch featured balustrades, Tuscan columns and pilasters, dentils, and a full entablature, with the columns and balustrade above the porch since removed. The main roof is cross-gabled and covered with asphalt shingle (originally slate), while the porch roof is metal. A total of seven chimneys, including four with corbelled caps, decorate the roof.

Notable interior features include the original stairs, window and door casings, and wood flooring. In 1910 the building was remodeled, with the new two-story front porch modeled on those seen on Buildings 16, 17, and 18. Damaged by fire, the building was remodeled again in 1934. A rear brick addition with bathrooms was added in 1937. The kitchen was remodeled again in 1943. Built as part of the 1874 building campaign, Building 3 is an early example of a new building type the Army was experimenting with, the duplex.

Building 4 (Bandstand), located in Continental Park, 1934, contributing structure[227] (Map 2)

The 1934 bandstand at the center of Continental Park is drawn from Quartermaster Plan 6197-274 for the Army Medical Center Bandstand in Washington, DC, and was constructed as part of the building program initiated in 1933. Captain Harrington Cochran, post adjutant and designer of the Hampton Roads Tunnel, oversaw its construction and made some adjustments to the original plans. The structure is an octagonal gazebo with a partially raised basement. It is one story in height, measures 31' in diameter, and rests on a concrete foundation with concrete and wood walls under an asphalt-shingle conical roof. The octagonal roof is supported by Doric columns and constructed of I-beams with wood cladding. Ornamentation includes a wrought-iron railing with lyre motif, wood paneled door to a basement storage area, and full entablature. The basement provided storage, restrooms, and a changing area for the band. In 1967 new risers were constructed and the podium removed. The bandstand's function has remained unchanged since the first concert was held April 7, 1934. Concrete sidewalks radiate in all directions from the bandstand.

Building 5 (Old Main Barracks), 5 North Gate Road (north end of Parade Ground), built 1879, contributing building (Map 5)

This original permanent barracks is a rectangular plan, three-story building with a symmetrical 45-bay façade. The building measures 446' x 60'. Rising from a concrete and brick foundation, walls are seven-course common bond brick. The asphalt shingle roof is constructed as a mansard at center with hipped wings. The first-story on the main portion of the building includes a vaulted passage embellished with a stone segmental arch flanked by four-light paneled doors with three-light transoms. Side wings have double paneled doors with transoms set in segmental arches and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and masonry sills. Second- and third-story fenestration include double paneled doors with transoms set in segmental arches and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and masonry sills. There is a flat three-story porch roof that covers brick stairwells.

Other details include a clock below the pediment of the wall dormer on the main building and drip molding. Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, Connecticut, designed the clock ca. 1880. The clock tower passage allowed access from the North Gate to the Parade Ground. One side has a staircase, while the other served various functions, including barber shop and snack bar (the latter in operation until 2011). The clock tower also housed a courtroom, while the third floor was used for dances and performances (until declared unsafe for dancing in 1885).

Building 5 was built during the nationwide Army building campaign that began in 1874. Seven temporary barracks (built ca. 1867) previously occupied the site. Old Main Barracks was originally two stories (three story at center) and six bays, each of which housed a company of forty-eight soldiers. Offices, storage, washrooms, kitchens, and mess were on the first floor. A two-story iron front porch ran the full length of the building. In 1900 the roof was raised to accommodate a third story. The original tower gable roof was converted to a

[227] Note that, although structures, under the Army classification system these were assigned building numbers, which have been included here for consistency.

mansard. In 1938 a rear addition was constructed. In 1955 the building was converted into offices, with wood porches removed and replaced by brick stairwells. The slate roof was replaced with asphalt shingle and copper gutters and downspouts painted black. Installation Management Command (IMCOM) and Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) offices occupied the building at post closure.

Building 6 (Boiler House), 6 North Gate Road, ca. 1900, contributing building (Map 5)

Building 6 was constructed as the boiler house for Buildings 5, 10, 46, 47, 85, and 86 (a function it continues to serve). A chiller was later installed in this rectangular plan, one-story building, measuring approximately 52' x 36'. Walls are five-course common bond brick. The flat built-up roof is not visible from below. First-story fenestration includes a raised panel door surmounted by a segmental arch and two-light transom, with six-over-six-light double-hung sashes also under segmental arches with limestone sills and eight-light casements. Several windows have been infilled with louvers. Other character-defining features include two courses of projecting brick near the bottom of the exterior wall. In 1939 the roof was changed from hipped to flat. Possibly at the same time the two garage doors were bricked in. Brick of a different vintages can be seen at the top of the building. Building 6 is one of the few non-residential buildings at Fort Monroe still in use for its original purpose. Records conflict on exact date of construction, and it may have been constructed as late as 1915.

Building 7 (Main Library), 7 Bernard Road (near Northwest Bastion), built 1880, contributing building (Map 2)

Constructed as the Enlisted Men's Library and part of the post-Civil War Army construction campaign, Building 7 is a symmetrical, eight-bay, two-story building measuring 80' x 30'. Atop a concrete foundation, seven-course common bond brick makes up the first-story exterior walls with five-course common bond brick on the second level. The slate roof is hipped. There is a central entry with two paneled glazed doors, a four-light transom, and a stone step. Fenestration is six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and stone sills. The first story also has a partially bricked window with a three-over-three-light, fixed sash with a segmental arch and stone sill. The second floor has a wood door in a segmental archway with a transom and concrete step. Other details include three brick chimneys.

A second story was added ca. 1900, replacing an original veranda with a pedimented, two-story porch and exterior stairs. The porch was removed ca. 1958. The interior was remodeled in 1960 and some windows infilled in 1950 and 1960. A fire escape was added in 1968 and the front doors replaced in 1978. A wood ADA entrance ramp was added in the late 1980s, in turn replaced in 2004 after being damaged by Hurricane Isabel. Character-defining interior features include original wood stairs, a hall lined with beaded tongue-and-groove wainscoting, exposed cast iron columns, and pressed tin ceilings (hidden by acoustical tile). The library served as the Post Exchange from 1915 until 1932, when it reverted to its library function. It continued as the post library until 2011.

Building 8 (General Storehouse), 8 Bernard Road (near Northwest Bastion, behind Building 9), 1887 (1904 shed addition), contributing building (Map 1)

Building 8 was constructed as a laundry for Building 9 (originally a guardhouse) as part of the post-1874 building campaign. It is a one-story, two-bay rectangular building measuring 26' x 15'. The building rests upon a concrete foundation with five-course common bond brick walls and a hipped roof. Fenestration includes two segmental arches with wood paneled doors and transoms. Other features include exposed rafters. The original metal roof was replaced with asphalt shingle. In 1904 a rear shed was constructed (demolished after post closure). In 2011 the building was used as band storage.

Building 8A, 12 Bernard Road, built 2002, noncontributing building (Map 2)

Built in no discernible style, the one-story Building 8A was constructed as a band equipment storage building. It features a rectangular plan with concrete walls and foundation measuring 26' x 77'. The standing seam metal roof is a side gable. The building has a concrete loading area and two concrete stairways. Windows are one-over-one fixed sashes, and doors are wood. Building 8A is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 9 (Main Guard House/Band Training Facility), Bernard Road (adjacent Main Gate), built 1900, contributing building (Map 2)

Originally constructed as a guardhouse and prison, the rectangular Band building includes a rectangular rear wing, hyphen, and rear ell. The two-and-a-half-story, five-bay building measures approximately 45' x 60' on a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls and a slate hipped roof. First-story fenestration includes a double steel door with a six-light transom and segmental arch. Two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows feature segmental arches and limestone sills. Second-story fenestration includes another double door with transom and two-over-two double-hung sashes with segmental arches and limestone sills. The central hipped dormer has two twelve-light fixed sash windows. Slate-covered side walls curve around to meet the window jambs. There is a two-story front porch with brick piers, concrete floors, metal stairs, and iron pipe railing. Other character-defining features include two chimneys, low brick water table, and roof ornaments at slope junctions.

When originally built, prison cells were in the rear wing. In 1902, the rear ell was constructed as a kitchen. In 1959, the cast-iron porch was removed and cast-iron columns bricked in. The construction date of the current porch is unknown. The double front doors were replaced in 1960. Notable interior features include cast iron columns and a section of pressed metal ceiling. In the 1970s the Continental Army band moved into the building. To accommodate this function the interior has been considerably renovated. Building 9 continued to serve as the band until post closure.

Building 10 (Two-Company Barracks), 10 Bernard Road, built 1902, contributing building (Map 2)

Building 10 was built as barracks overlooking the Parade Grounds to house the 242 soldiers from artillery batteries assigned to Fort Monroe after the Spanish-American War. It is a U-plan building with a three-part façade and a recessed central block. The building is three-and a-half stories, measuring 154' (18-bay front) x 42' on a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls and a slate hipped roof. First-story fenestration includes two double raised panel, glazed doors with brick jack arches and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and masonry sills. The second story also features two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The third floor has two single raised panel, glazed doors with brick jack arches and two-over-two double-hung sash windows with brick jack arches and masonry sills. There are four hipped dormers on the main façade, with two six-light fixed-sash windows in each and slate covers the dormer curves. Five stair towers provide access to all floors. Character-defining features include a low brick water table, fire wall at center with corbelling at the eaves, six chimneys, wood and metal roof ornaments, projecting brick course below the eaves, and dentiled cornice.

Building 10 was incrementally converted into office space following the Korean War. In 1985 the interior was entirely renovated and steel I-beams installed, sometimes piercing jack arches through the original brickwork. Original pressed tin ceilings and cast-iron porches were removed. Porches were remodeled in 1939 and again in 1986. Fire damaged the third floor and roof in 1942. Several openings have been altered or infilled, in particular on the two rear wings. At post closure TRADOC offices occupied the building.

Building 11 (Administration), 3 Fenwick Road (near intersection McNair Drive), built 1934, contributing

building (Map 2)
Building 11 was originally constructed as a garage. It is a front-facing L-plan building with an addition. The building is one-story, measuring 200' (16-bay) x 31', on a concrete foundation with five-course Flemish-bond brick walls and an asphalt shingle cross hipped roof. The date of the shed-roofed addition is not known. Fenestration includes two paneled glazed doors, one wood door, and six-light and twelve-light jalousie windows with concrete sills. Details include one end chimney. Eyebrow dormers with louvers were removed since 1987. Built as part of a massive building campaign on post starting in 1933 through the National Industrial Recovery Act and Public Works Administration, Building 11 was converted into office space with interior remodeling in 1946. TRADOC offices occupied the building in 2011.

Building 12 (Sewage Disposal Plant), 81 Patch Road, 1915 (1937 addition), noncontributing building (Map 4)
Built as sewage disposal plant and filter bed, Building 12 is a rectangular building with a projecting front vestibule, side addition, and small rear addition. The two-story, three-bay building measures 98' x 109' on a poured concrete foundation. The main roof is gabled with a shed roof on the side addition. First-story fenestration includes an entry in the projecting cinder block vestibule with an automatic sliding glass and aluminum door. There are two six-light fixed-sash windows in the front-facing gable, double windows on the south side, and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The cinder block addition is eight-bays in length, with cinder block buttresses between bays and two garage-sized openings on the front (now infilled). This addition also has eight openings (seven of which have been infilled). Other details include concrete coping and overhanging eaves on the west side with projecting evenly spaced pairs of boards which resemble rafter ends. There is a detached brick chimney connected to the building at the height of approximately 2' above ground level.

The addition dates to 1937, when the building was converted to a machine shop with WPA and PWA funding. The building became a post exchange and fitness center at unknown dates. In 2011 half of Building 12 operated as a thrift shop and the other half as the Army/Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES). The building currently operates as a brewery. This building was identified in the 2015 amended National Register documentation as noncontributing; in order to avoid inconsistency between the National Register and NHL documentation and to honor prior consultation, that determination is retained here. However, infrastructure support buildings such as these are often overlooked due to their utilitarian design, although they would have been integral to the function of the installation during the period of significance. While simple in form, the building overall maintains relatively good historic integrity. Additional research may yet reveal useful information relative to this building's contribution to the historic district, at which point its status should be thoughtfully reconsidered.

Water Tower, off Pratt Street, built ca. 1988, noncontributing structure
The original 1924 water tank at this location, known as "Building" 13, comprised six metal piers supported on 4' x 4' concrete bases, the whole surmounted by a conical roof. It was proposed for replacement through consultation between the Army and Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 1986. A 1988 as-built plan documented a new tank just south and west of the original in 1988. An undated photograph shows both the old and new towers co-existing for some period, and, while exact dates are not known, demolition of the old as replaced by the new was complete by the late 1990s (after 1997).[228] The current ca. 1988 water tower includes a round drum steel tank with a balcony and top vent standing on six legs (one serving as a thicker central column)

[228] Letter, David Stroud, Director of Heritage Assets & HPO, Fort Monroe Authority, to Julie Langan, State Historic Presrevation Officer, dated April 6, 2023, Water Tower Demolition Project (Virginia DHR File No. 2023-3657). Documentation provided by David Stroud via email to Astrid Liverman, January 19, 2024.

with guy wires and a concrete pad. The water tower is approximately 131' tall. The structure is painted with a Go Army star logo. As of April 2023, the Fort Monroe Authority proposes this structure and its associated pump station for demolition.

Buildings 13, 40, 41, 71, 76, 78, 89, 94, 107, 108, 122, 170, 177, 202, 220, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 238, 240, 478 and 479 (Garages)

3, 74, 93, 97, and 114 Pratt Street
31, 47, 75, and 77 Fenwick Road
15, 100, 160, and 162 Bernard Road
32, 40, 44, and 102 Ingalls Road
100 Block of Eustis Lane
3 Reeder Circle
1 Darby Road
13, 17, 21, 23, 31, 33, and 65 Frank Lane
1 Matthews Lane

Built 1987 and 1988, 28 noncontributing buildings (Maps 1, 2, and 5)

These are rectangular one-story garages with metal overhung doors. Foundations are concrete with frame construction, wood siding, and gable roofs with asphalt shingle. Buildings 223, 228, 230, 231, and 240 have corrugated metal doors. Buildings 89, 238, 478, and 479 have corrugated metal siding. These garages are noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 14, built 1880, Ruckman Road, contributing building (Map 2)

Overlooking the Parade Ground, Building 14 was originally constructed as a two-story single-family officers' quarters. It features a front-facing T-plan with a full-façade, three-bay porch. Built on a concrete and brick foundation, exterior walls were in the twentieth century sided with asbestos shingle under an asphalt shingle cross-gable roof with a center gable. The central entry comprises paired, glazed wood-panel doors flanked by pairs of two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows. The second story holds four-over-four-light, double-hung sash windows and a six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window paired with pedimented casing under the central gable. The porch is one-story, wood-framed with chamfered roof supports, a slightly pitched metal roof, and a concrete foundation. The roof has three chimneys and decorative cornice brackets.

Building 14 was a type common to the Army building campaign that began in 1874. It has a similar floor plan to Buildings 19 and 55. The exterior balustrade, brackets, and pickets have been removed, as have shutters and scrollwork. The slate roof and wood siding were replaced with asphalt and asbestos shingle. In 1975, the interior was renovated after a fire for conversion into a library and storage for the Casemate Museum. In 1995, wood siding was restored. Major General Ivan L. Bennett, who later became chief of Army chaplains, resided in this house while serving as Post Chaplain.

Building 15, 34-36 Ruckman Road, built 1878, contributing building (Map 5)

Built with Victorian Folk characteristics and bordering the Parade Grounds, Building 15 is a symmetrical duplex with a front-facing T-plan and a full-façade porch inspired by plans developed in 1872 by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs.[229] The six-bay residence is two story and measures 39' x 49'. First story

[229] Paul Chattey, Horace Foxall, Flossie McQueen, et al., *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans 1866-1942*, Prepared for US Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland (Seattle: US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District, Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Structures and Buildings, 1997), 34, 294, accessed at https://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/denix-files/sites/19/2016/03/04_Context-Study-of-Quartermaster-General-Standardized-Plans-.pdf.

fenestration comprises two central entries, glazed wood paneled doors, and two-over-four-light, full-length, double-hung sash windows. The second story has two-over-two double-hung sash windows. Original exterior shutters have been removed. Four interior brick chimneys are missing original chimney pots and there are two additional exterior chimneys. The main roof is asphalt shingle (replacing slate) while the porch roof is metal. Paired cornice brackets and vergeboards adorn the side gables. The porch roof is supported by chamfered posts with jigsaw-cut brackets and pilasters on porch ends.

Built during the nationwide Army building campaign that began in 1874, Building 15 was built as officers' quarters and is similar in appearance to Buildings 62 and 63. Due to its proximity to the Chapel of the Centurion, the post chaplain was often quartered in this building. In 1908 electricity, servant quarters, and two bathrooms were installed. In 1939 the kitchen was connected to the main part of the house. The kitchen and bathrooms were remodeled in 1940. Asbestos siding was added in 1954, but removed when the wood siding was restored in 1992.

Building 16 (Sub-Tuileries), 51 Bernard Road, 1875, contributing building (Map 2)

Built in 1875 and remodeled in 1908 in the Colonial Revival style, Building 16 is a symmetrical duplex with a front-facing T-plan and a full-façade porch. The six-bay residence is two-and-a-half stories and measures 51' x 36'. Resting on a concrete foundation, the painted brick walls are a five-course common bond. The cross-gabled roof is asphalt shingle (replacing original slate). On the first floor there are two central entries, each with glazed wood paneled doors with transoms. There are four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows with masonry lintels and sills on the first floor. The second floor has two glazed French doors as well as two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with masonry lintels and sills. The porch was originally one-story with turned columns and jigsaw-cut brackets and balustrade. Added in 1908, the current two-story, full façade, wood frame porch features picketed balustrades, Tuscan columns with cast iron bases, and pilasters. The porch roof is metal with slight pitch. There are six interior chimneys with corbelled caps. Notable interior features include original stairs, window and door casings, and flooring.

Constructed as part of the post-Civil War Army building campaign, Building 16 is an early example of Army experimentation with duplex forms, similar in appearance to Buildings 3, 17, and 18. Known as the Sub-Tuileries, it served as officers' quarters, similar in appearance to Buildings 3, 17, and 18. In 1906 servant bathrooms were added, and in 1943 the kitchen was remodeled. The roof was replaced in 1971. Sometime after 1940 brick walls were painted, porches screened, and balustrades atop the porches removed. Paint has since been removed from the brick.

Buildings 17 and 18 (Tuileries), 41 and 29 Bernard Road, 1823, two contributing buildings (Map 2)

Built in the Federal style, Buildings 17 and 18 are two-story multi-family residences on raised basements. They are eight-bay rectangular blocks (65' x 38') with rear ells (18' x 23'). The twin buildings feature Flemish bond brick walls. The roofs were originally slate, but are now asphalt shingle. A large brick central chimney in each building serves all eight fireplaces. The full-façade porches are three stories, supported by square brick piers rising from the ground to the second floor and topped with round Doric wood columns with marked entasis.

Access to each of four apartments (per story) is from the gable ends under side porches. Where the side porches now stand, covered cisterns originally stored rainwater from the roofs. The side porches are two-story at each gable end with square chamfered wood posts, post-and-rail balustrades, and accessed by straight concrete steps with metal railings. The original entrance front doors on the first-story southwest façade are twelve-light paneled wood doors with three-light transoms. Four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows are present on the main level with two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows on the ground level. All windows are fitted

with stone slip sills and topped with flat jack arches of brick voussoirs, as are the doors.

These quarters are some of the earliest buildings at Fort Monroe and were intended to house eight bachelor officers. The buildings originally had one-story porches on both southwest and northeast façades with curved iron staircases that led from the ground floors to the living floors (piano nobile). Original exterior shutters have been removed, and historic photographs show louvered blinds on most of the windows. Two "dog-house" dormers are present on the southwest and northeast roofs. Ca. 1907 the porches were renovated to their current appearance. Rear porches have been removed and replaced by bathroom wings. In the 1920s kitchens were added. During the 1930s rooms were renovated with some changes to the floor plan.

Building 17 appears on the earliest (1819) proposed maps of Fort Monroe. Its twin, Building 18, however, did not appear on the same map. Robert E. Lee resided at Building 17 between 1831 and 1834 and the building is sometimes known as "Lee's Quarters" (NRIS 10000584). Notable interior features of Building 17 are the original stairs and some original flooring. The closets on either side of the first-story fireplace are likely original, and some original fireplaces may remain. Notable interior features of Building 18 are original stairs and some original flooring. Building 17 and 18 are known collectively as "The Tuileries."

Building 19, 18 Bernard Road, 1880, contributing building (Map 5)

Exhibiting Queen Anne stylistic features and situated in the vicinity the Parade Ground, the two-story multi-family residence is a symmetrical duplex with a front-facing T-plan and a full-façade porch. It measures 41' x 25' with three bays on its main façade. Building 19 is wood frame on a concrete foundation. Asphalt shingle covers the side gable roof with center cross gable. There is a one-story bay to either side. The northeast bay is devoid of fenestration. The central entry is comprised of a pair of glazed wood-panel doors. Four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows are present, while two-over-two, double-hung sash windows are found in the bay window. The second story has a six-over-six double-hung sash window in the central gable. The porch is one-story with a single entry, flat metal roof, and brick pier foundation. Porch details include jigsaw-cut brackets and balusters. The central gable is also bracketed. There are two central chimneys with corbelled tops.

Built as officers' quarters as part of the nationwide Army building campaign that began in 1874, Building 19 has the same floor plan as Buildings 14 and 55, all modified from the experimental Quartermaster standardized plan for a single-family dwelling. In 1950, its kitchen was remodeled. Asbestos siding was added in 1954 and removed in 1992. Notable interior features include original slate fireplace mantels, hardware, moldings, quarter-sawn pine flooring, arched recesses in primary spaces, stair with turned balusters, acorn newel posts, and a hardwood handrail. Original shutters, slate roof, cornice brackets, and verge boards have been removed.

Building 24 (Fire Station), 1 Ruckman Road, 1881, contributing building (Map 2)

Built as part of the post-1874 construction campaign, Building 24 served as a fire house. The two-story, rectangular building with an asymmetrical façade, measures 47' x 40' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are seven-course common-bond brick. The slate roof is hipped. Fenestration includes a wood paneled door with bricked fanlight and a pair of glazed, wood-paneled overhung garage doors. The second story features two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and masonry sills. Other details include an end chimney, recessed wall, and brick corners suggestive of pilasters with corbelled capitals and cornice, and joist ends are visible over garage doors. Notable interior features include original painted cast iron columns with ornamental caps supporting chamfered wood beams in the garage area.

Building 24 originally stabled horses on the ground floor with the second story used as classrooms. In 1922, a brass pole was installed. During the 1960s, asphalt shingles replaced the slate roof and overhung doors replaced

arched doors. The interior was remodeled as offices. The coal chute was converted into bathrooms and the stairs on the east rear of the building removed. The second story housed a dormitory, weight room, lounge, dining area, kitchen, and bathroom.

Buildings 25, 26, 30, and 31 (Double NCO Quarters)
33 and 29 Tidball Road
34 and 38 Hampton Street
Built 1931, four contributing buildings (Map 2)
Built with Colonial Revival stylistic features from Quartermaster General Plan 625-2510/2519, these rectangular plan duplexes have brick side sleeping porches as well as rear porches. The two-story, four-bay buildings measure 42' x 30'. Built on concrete foundations, exterior walls are five course common bond brick. Buildings 26 and 31 feature hipped roofs, while Buildings 25 and 30 have gable roofs. The first-floor exteriors exhibit dual entries each with pilasters and fanlights with wood tracery. There are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The second story has six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible from the street. The sleeping porches have brick foundations, clapboard walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Notable interior features include original doors (including ten-light French doors), casings and moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring. These buildings were part of the 1927 Army building program to improve housing conditions. In 1995, plywood cellar doors were replaced with steel hatches.

Building 27 (Old Arsenal Building), 66 Ingalls Road, built 1860, contributing building (Map 1)
The Building 27 ordnance shop was constructed to replace the post arsenal after its accidental destruction by explosion in 1855. The one-story, twenty-three-bay, T-plan building measures 236' x 52' on a stone foundation. Walls are masonry with three-course English bond brick under an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. Fenestration includes three entries with glazed paneled double doors each with masonry stoops and masonry jack arches with keystones as well as twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash windows with masonry sills and lintels. The building has a brick splash course, full entablature, and parapet as well as two interior chimneys. The roof features an octagonal search light tower with wood clapboard and eight-light, single-hung sash windows. Notable interior features include some historic paneling at the north end, cast iron ornamental heat registers, and some historic doors and transoms.

Building 27 is located at the north end of what was the Ordnance Gun Yard. Around 1880, the building was converted into classrooms and laboratories for the Coast Artillery School. The searchlight tower was added in 1904. In 1909 the ventilating false gable was removed from the north side as were east and west porches. In 1911, Building 27 was remodeled as the Quartermaster warehouse. In 1946, the building became the Post Commissary. A concrete floor was poured in 1954 to replace the wood floor during use as the Quartermaster sales store. In 1956 Building 27 became the signal field maintenance shop. In 1972 a sprinkler system was installed. In 1973, the building was converted into offices with a heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system installed, along with new lighting and partitions. During the 1980s the building was the Directorate of Plans, Training, and Security. By post closure, this office had become Plans, Training, and Operations, shared with the audio-visual team.

Building 27A, 66 Ingalls Road, built 1860, contributing building (Map 1)
Building 27A is a rectangular block building that supports Building 27, although they are not connected. The building is one-story on a stone foundation, with five-course common bond brick walls and an asphalt shingle gable roof. Entrances feature masonry jack arches with keystones. Building 27A has twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash windows. At post closure, the Plans, Training, and Operations offices, as well as travel

services occupied the building.

Building 28, 318 Cornog Lane, built 1939, contributing building (Map 1)
Built with Moderne stylistic features, the U-plan Building 28 was constructed as the Submarine Mine Depot. The two-story, seven-bay building with a projecting entrance measures 33' x 263' on a concrete foundation. Walls are seven-course common bond brick under a flat built-up roof behind a low parapet. First-story fenestration includes a double aluminum glass door surrounded by five large plate glass windows in a projecting bay, four-light jalousie windows in intermediate projecting bays, and large multi-paned jalousies in the main block. Second-story fenestration also consists of jalousie windows. There is a brick water table with a concrete splash course, brick machicolations above second-story windows in the projecting central bay, and concrete steps. On the east and west sides there are regularly spaced buttresses with concrete coping.

Built by the Navy in 1939, the Submarine Mine Depot became Army offices during the late 1940s. The building retains Moderne light fixtures on the exterior. Alterations in the 1970s replaced concrete coping with aluminum, saw installation of industrial jalousie windows, and replaced the entry with an aluminum door. Spur rail tracks and hoist used to carry mines for testing remain. A large Mosler metal vault is located on the second floor. In 2003 an ADA accessibility ramp was added to the front entrance. At post closure, Safety and Housing offices occupied the first floor and the Department of Public Works the first and second floors.

Building 32, 501 Fenwick Road, built 1934, contributing building (Map 6)
Built from the Quartermaster General Plan 652-304, Building 32 originally served as the Propelling Charges Magazine. It is a three-bay, one-story building measuring 92' x 38' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are structural tile and the gabled roof is corrugated metal. Openings includes large metal doors and a single metal door flanked by two solid double metal doors. There is a concrete loading platform with metal pipe railings running along most of the façade where a rail spur ran. Building 32 is the twin of Building 38 with some alterations, including new doors and interior partitions added in 1969. During the 1980s the building housed the 72nd Tactical Control Flight, followed by the Moral, Welfare, and Recreational (MWR) Office outdoor equipment rental operation.

Buildings 33, 34, 35, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, and 54
57 Fenwick Road
94 Ingalls Road
1 and 2 Reeder Circle
102, 110, 118, 126, and 134 Ingalls Road
Built 1930-1931, nine contributing buildings (Maps 1 and 5)
Built with Colonial Revival stylistic features from Quartermaster General Plan 625-808, these multi-unit residences are two-and-a-half-story with twelve-bay façades. These rectangular plan quadplexes, originally serving NCO families, measure 100' x 29'. Each features two projecting two-bay porticos and end sleeping porches. These buildings have concrete foundations with cinder block walls with five-course common bond brick. Roofs are slate gable. First-story windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sashes with brick jack arches and concrete sills. The second story has the same window type as well as paired with four-over-four-light double-hung sashes with jack arches and concrete sills. There are six hipped dormers with six-over-six-light double-hung sashes. The porticos feature brick piers with concrete caps and bases, full entablature, and roof balustrades covered by standing seam metal roofs. Two-story brick sleeping porches feature multi-paned fixed windows with flanking casements, full entablatures, and standing seam metal roofs. There is a large central brick chimney.

These buildings were built as part of a 1927 nationwide Army building program to upgrade living conditions on installations. As originally constructed, porches were open, enclosed sometime after 1934. In 1951, casement windows were installed. Notable interior features include original doors, casings, moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring. In 1936, Building 52 suffered fire damage.

Building 37, Fenwick Road, built 1934, contributing building (Map 2)
Part of the 1934 building campaign, Building 37 originally served the Coast Artillery Board and then as offices for Army Ground Forces after World War II. It is a two-story rectangular plan building with a five-bay symmetrical façade and raised basement. It measures 39' x 36'. It features a concrete foundation with limestone masonry and Flemish-bond brick under a built-up flat roof. The central entry has paired glazed panel doors with single lights. Windows are three-over-three-light double-hung sashes with jack arches and limestone sills. Basement fenestration includes recessed three-over-three-light double-hung sash windows. A ca. 1962 canopy extends from the front entrance down to the sidewalk with stairs flanked by a solid masonry balustrade. Character-defining features include limestone entablatures, dentils, monumental brick pilasters, limestone pediment, limestone panels below first-floor windows, and a limestone water table. Limestone was supplied by J.M. Hoadley, Inc., of Bloomington, Indiana. Notable interior features include original stairs and some original doors, transoms, and casings.

This was the first building on post designed and constructed with air conditioning. According to Army records, Ernst Halberstadt painted a mural in the main conference room in 1937. The building was remodeled in 1946 and the mural is no longer visible. Building 37 was adapted for use by TRADOC and became TRADOC command headquarters until post closure.

Building 38, 505 Fenwick Road, built 1934, contributing building (Map 6)
Building 38 was originally constructed as a projectile storage magazine. It was built according to Quartermaster General Plan 652-304 for a standard magazine. It is the twin of Building 32. The magazine is a rectangular one-story building measuring 57' x 38'. It rests on a concrete foundation with structural tile walls, an asbestos shingle gable roof, and single large metal door. A concrete loading platform extends along most of the façade. This building served as the Fire Department storage warehouse until post closure.

Building 39, 77 Frank Lane, built ca. 1910s, contributing building (Map 1)
Built as a detached garage or carriage house for Building 93, this resource is a rectangular two-story building measuring 12' x 29' on a concrete foundation. The exterior is five-course common bond brick with a belt course and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Fenestration includes a wood swinging double garage door and two-over-two light windows with jack arches on the second floor. The building originally had a metal roof, replaced in 1971. At an unknown date the second floor was finished as living space. The stairs may have been reversed from their original orientation, based on built evidence.

Building 42 (Fort Monroe Theatre), 42 Tidball Road, built 1938, contributing building (Map 2)
Built with Colonial Revival details as part of the building campaign initiated in 1933, Building 42 was constructed as the post theater and financed in part by the Army Motion Picture Service. It exhibits a rectangular plan with a symmetrical, three-bay façade with a front extension. The building is two stories, measuring 114' x 73' resting on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are six-course common-bond brick under a slate hipped roof. Fenestration includes two central entries with paired glass doors located on either side of a ticket booth and two additional glazed panel doors on the flanking vestibules. The five-sided bay of the ticket booth has four-light fixed windows and decorative trim. The one-story extended full-façade entry porch is wood frame with a flat roof. The front extension features an entablature. A three-light oval window punctuates the

gable over three round blind brick arches in the center of the façade with keystones and brick pilasters. Quoining at the corners emphasize the gable returns. Paired wood piers support the porch roof. The whole has a concrete water table. Many original features remain on the interior, including light fixtures.

Building 42 was one of the earliest buildings on post to be designed with air conditioning. The theater sat 898 guests. The roof and marquee were replaced in 1983. Building 42 ceased to be used as a movie theater sometime between 1990 and 2000. When the post closed, this building served as a meeting venue and rain-out location for the band.

Building 46, 5F Bernard Road, built 1901, contributing building (Map 5)
Building 46 was constructed as a latrine for the Building 5 barracks. It is a three-bay, rectangular, one-story building measuring 53' x 16' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick under an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Fenestration includes a raised panel door with jack arch and transom and six-light sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills. Other details include a brick water table, small central chimney at rear, overhanging eaves, and one course of projecting brick at the cornice. The latrine was converted into a mechanic's shop ca. 1940. By 2011, the building was used for storage.

Building 47, 3B Bernard Road, built 1901, contributing building (Map 5)
Building 47 was also constructed as a latrine for Building 5 barracks. It is a three-bay, rectangular, one-story building measuring 16' x 68' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick under an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The main façade originally faced south, but the entrance is now on the west side. Fenestration includes a modern steel door with jack arch and fixed transom and six-light fixed windows with jack arches and limestone sills. Other details include two chimneys on the south side and a low brick water table. In 1938 Building 47 was converted into a mechanic's shop. When the post closed, the building was in use as office space.

Building 49 (Wireless Station), 184 Bernard Road, built 1909, contributing building (Map 4)
Building 49 was used as a wireless radio station for the Coast Artillery School. The rectangular building with a side ell is one story and measures 32' x 17' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick under a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The front entry is a raised panel, six-light door with a hood with sawn brackets. The building has six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. Other details include a square central brick chimney with corbelled brick cap and a wide soffit. Interior features include historic light fixtures and beaded tongue-and-groove trim in the ell.

Records from the 1930s indicate the roof was originally slate. A vent has been added at the roof peak. In 1944 the bathroom was remodeled and the ell on the west side added in 1959. An original brick stoop was removed at some point. Building 49 became overflow office space for Building 117.

Building 50 (Officers' Quarters), 121 Bernard Road, built 1834 (joined ca. 1887), contributing building (Map 5)
Built with Federal stylistic features bordering the Parade Grounds, Building 50 is an irregular T-shape comprised of three quarters, a duplex connected to single-family quarters. The duplex portion (Quarters A/B) is two story and measures 50' (eight-bays) x 48'. It is wood-frame construction with painted five-course English bond brick and an asphalt shingle gable roof. Fenestration includes glazed wood paneled doors and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with brick sills and jack arches. There is a two-story wood porch with Doric columns on the main facade supported by brick piers. The porch roof is standing seam metal. There are one central and two end chimneys.

The single-family portion of the building (Quarters C) is two stories and measures 24’ x 28’. This portion has a brick and concrete foundation with wood-frame construction and painted brick capped by a standing seam metal hipped roof. The first story features a glazed wood paneled door and nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash windows. On the second story there is a glazed wood paneled door and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. A two-story wood porch extends the width of Quarters C with square wood piers on the first floor and wood Doric columns on the second. The porch roof is a standing seam. An 1826 map indicates Quarters C may originally have served as an original “Engineer Office Building.”

After 1839 and by 1887, these quarters were joined together by a long hallway. Other outbuildings present on site were removed by 1869. In 1902 the entire building underwent alterations to the layout and the direction of the stairs in the smaller building was reversed. Plumbing and central heating were added. In 1909 bathrooms were installed. The porches were raised to two stories before the 1940s and screened in during the 1960s (screens have since been removed). Major Harrington Cochran, the Fort Monroe post adjunct from 1933 to 1935, once occupied these quarters.

Building 53 (Bakery), 188 Bernard Road, built 1904, contributing building (Map 4)
Originally built as a bakery, Building 53 has a three-bay façade with a rear ell and an off-center projecting central block. The one-story building measures 84’ x 38’ on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are stretcher bond brick under an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Fenestration includes a non-historic raised panel double door with fixed single-light transoms and nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash windows. Details include segmental arches over openings, limestone sills, a low brick water table, small central brick chimney with corbelled cap, and a single row of header bricks at the cornice.

Between 1932 and 1939, Building 53 was a Quartermaster Corps storehouse. Ovens, chimneys, and other equipment were removed and ventilators, boilers, and a smokestack added. After 1939 the building was converted into offices. In 1950 the slate roof was replaced with asphalt shingle. A two-bay addition on the west side was completed at an unknown date. During the 1980s the building housed the Deputy Chief of Staff for Training (DCST) Systems Section Field Mission Branch and the ROTC Systems Section Field Mission Branch. At the time of post closure, Building 53 housed the garrison Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) office.

Building 55 (Family Housing-Colonel), 42 Ingalls Road, built 1886, contributing building (Map 2)
Built in the Victorian Folk stylistic mode, Building 55 is a two-story, single-family dwelling with a front-facing L-plan and a full-façade, one-story porch. The three-bay residence measures 41’ x 26’ on a concrete and brick foundation. Exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding under an asphalt shingle cross-gable roof with center gable and three interior chimneys with corbelled tops. The central entry features paired, glazed panel doors with a transom. Windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sashes. The center windows on the upper level are paired with pedimented casing. The frame porch has a low-pitched metal roof and brick pier foundations. Two one-story side bays differ with the north bay being devoid of fenestration. The porch features jigsaw-cut brackets and balusters. Character-defining interior features include original reeded window and door casings, radiators, moldings, oak flooring, arched recesses in primary spaces, and original stair with turned balusters, chamfered newels with beveled caps, and a hardwood handrail.

Built during the building campaign that began in 1874 on Army installations nationwide, Building 55 served as officer’s quarters and was built according to the same experimental Quartermaster standardized plan as Buildings 14, 15, and 19. In 1906 bathrooms were added. The porch was screened in 1951 (removed in 1995). Aluminum siding was installed in 1962 (removed in 1992). A ramp added in 1984 has since been removed.

Balustrade, brackets, pickets, shutters, and slate roof have been removed at unknown dates. The post commander resided in this building through 1979.

Building 56, 55 Patch Road, built 1939, contributing building (Map 1)
Built with Colonial Revival characteristics from Quartermaster General Plan 621-480 as part of the 1934 building campaign, Building 56 was constructed as the Quartermaster Barracks. It is a two-story rectangular building with a symmetrical, seventeen-bay façade on a raised basement, measuring 78' x 36'. The exterior walls are five course common bond brick under a cross-gable slate roof. Fenestration includes one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows (replacing earlier three-over-three-light and six-over-six-light configurations) with limestone sills and a central entry with paired glazed doors. Character-defining features include gabled roof dormers, pediments and flanking pilasters at the entrances, round-arch louvers in front gables, and a limestone belt course. Notable interior features include an original stair with steel pipe railing.

The principal contractor for construction was the Virginia Engineering Company. Original windows were provided by Aetna Steel. The Virginia Steel Company of Richmond and Birmingham provided the structural steel. Barnum-Bruns Ironwork of Norfolk provided ornamental iron, with J.M. Hoadley, Inc., of Bloomington Indiana, for the decorative limestone. The first floor originally housed a kitchen and cold storage, cafeteria, supply offices, barber shop, and administrative offices. The second floor was used for squad rooms, latrines, and quarters for four cooks and NCOs.

Sometime after World War II but before 1959 the building became entirely administrative in function. In 1965 it housed Finance/Accounting, the Comptroller, and Special Services. In 1975 air conditioning and fire escapes were added and the kitchen, baths, and showers removed. During the 1980s windows were replaced. From the 1980s through the closure of the post in 2011, the building housed Cadet Command.

Building 57 (Motor Pool), 57 Patch Road, built 1934, contributing building (Map 1)
Part of the 1934 construction campaign, Building 57 was constructed as the motor pool. The eleven-bay rectangular building has a two-story façade with a one-story garage at rear. It measures 154' x 283' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick under an asphalt shingle roof. Fenestration on the Patch Road façade includes a central metal entry door, glazed non-historic door with brick infill, an overhung garage door, and non-historic metal windows with concrete sills and brick lintels. Other details include one end chimney, front-center pylon extension, corner pylons, and decorative concrete tile set in the walls. At the time of base closure, the east bay served the motor pool and the west Roads and Grounds. Offices were occupied by Cadet Command Emergency Operations Center.

Building 58 (Ejector Station), Murray Street, built 1939, contributing building (Map 1)
Part of the 1934 construction campaign, Building 58 served as a sewage ejector station and is representative of a Fort Monroe support facility. It is a square building, measuring 14' x 14'. It features a concrete foundation, five-course common bond brick walls, built-up flat roof, and single-entry metal door. Details include a corbelled brick cornice, brick stringcourse, and concrete water table.

Building 59 (Machine Shop), 59 Patch Road, built 1934 (expanded 1941), contributing building (Map 4)
Part of the 1934 construction campaign, Building 59 was constructed as an ordnance machine shop by the Virginia Engineering Company. The building is two and three stories measuring 35' x 85' on a concrete foundation. Walls are five-course common bond brick walls under a built-up flat roof. Fenestration includes a glazed metal door and metal-framed jalousie windows. Details include brick stringcourses and buttresses, concrete decorative panels, and a concrete water table.

Equipped with a Shaw-Box Crane & Hoist Company ten-ton traveling crane, the building was situated along a rail spur, with tracks entering through double doors at the east end of the building. In 1941 the building was expanded, doubling in size. The shop was extended to the west and a second floor added to the addition. The north office wing was extended west and two stories added. Rolling doors replaced steel doors at either end of the building. In 1966 the building was converted into the Automated Data Processing Center, with a full second story added. Most lower levels windows were infilled, a plenum floor installed for a computer room, and a fire escape added. The building was re-roofed in 1968, with windows replaced in 1971. At post closure, Building 59 housed the computer servers for the entire post.

Building 60 (Lighthouse Keeper Quarters), 67 Fenwick Road, built 1890, contributing building (Map 5)
Built as the residence for the lighthouse keeper with Queen Anne detailing, Building 60 is a single-family residence with an asymmetrical façade and side porch. The two-story building measures 29' x 29'. Built on a concrete and brick foundation, walls are wood clapboard with wood shingle and a clapboard gable above. The cross-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingle. The main entrance on the east façade features a glazed wood-panel door with paired twelve-over-two-light double-hung sash windows and small six-over-one-light double–hung sashes. There are paired twelve-over-two-light double-hung sash windows and nine-over-two double-hung sashes on the upper story. The second story is stepped out and bracketed, with the gables also extending with brackets featuring sunbursts and half timbering. The one-story wood-frame porch has an asphalt shingle hipped roof. There are three chimneys. Notable interior features include an original fireplace with surround, wood fireplace mantel shelf with brackets, raised panel doors with period hardware, and pine flooring.

Building 60 is one of the few buildings at Fort Monroe not built or initially occupied by Army personnel. Each floor was a separate quarter, with the second story reserved for the lightkeeper's assistant. In 1973 the light was automated and the Army leased the building. An interior staircase was added at this time. In 1981, the Army acquired the property.

Building 61 (Perry House), 43 Ingalls Road, built 1889, contributing building (Map 2)
Building 61 is a rectangular-plan duplex with a symmetrical, six-bay façade with a partial porch. The residence is one-and-a-half-stories measuring 43' x 16'. Built on a concrete foundation, walls are seven-course common bond brick under an asphalt-shingle cross-gable roof. There are two central entries with jack arches and glazed panel doors and four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. The two windows in the central dormer feature pointed arches. There is a diamond-shaped louver below the cornice of the wall dormer. The porch is a one-story, wood frame with parallel gables, quatrefoil cut-outs, chamfered columns and pilasters, and pointed-arch entryways. There are three brick interior chimneys with corbelled caps and corbelled brick work under the eaves. Notable interior features include original stairs, flooring, window and door casings, and a built-in china cabinet.

Built during the nationwide Army building campaign following the Civil War, Building 61 served as civilian employee quarters. Also known as the Perry House, Building 61 was so named in honor of Edgar Allen Poe, who served at Fort Monroe from December 1828 until April 1829 under the alias E.A. Perry. Poe never lived at Quarters 61. In 1946 the heating system was modernized. In 1974 bathrooms were upgraded to serve as visitors' quarters. The building was re-roofed and chimneys rebuilt in 1976. A sleeping porch was added on the north side in 1980. In 1986 the front porch was rebuilt according to the original design. When the post closed in 2011, the building was in use by the Spouses' Club and Girl Scouts.

Buildings 62 and 63 (Family Housing-Colonel), 28 and 24 Ruckman Road, built 1889, two contributing

buildings (Map 2)
Built with Victorian Folk characteristics, Buildings 62 and 63 are duplexes with front-facing T-plans, wrap-around porches, and asbestos shingle siding. They are two story and measure 39' x 49'. Fenestration includes central entries, glazed paneled doors, and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The main roofs are asphalt-shingle cross gable with metal hipped porch roofs. Paired cornice brackets and verge boards in the side gables adorn both buildings. The porches are supported by spindle posts with jigsaw-cut brackets and paired cornice brackets with pendants. There are six chimneys located at the rear and one at the front side gable of each building.

Built as officer housing during the post-1874 nationwide Army building campaign, these buildings are examples of the Army experimentation with duplex types derived from an 1872 design by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. In 1903 the kitchens were enlarged and in 1906 servants' bathrooms added. New floors were installed in 1931, and the houses rewired in 1943 and 1968. In 1943 the kitchens were remodeled. Notable interior features for Building 62 include original window and door casings, hardware, moldings, *trompe-l'œil* slate and wood fireplace mantels, built-in casework, wood flooring, double porcelain laundry tubs, as well as main stairs with ball newel caps, drop pendants, and reeded newel posts. In 1992, the siding was restored and in 2008 the porch repaired. Building 63 character-defining features include original reeded window and door casings, hardware, moldings, incised slate fireplace mantels, built-in casework, wood flooring, as well as main stairs with hardwood handrails and reeded newel posts. The main fireplace retains a cast-iron coal gate.

Building 64, 71 Fenwick Road, built 1934, contributing building (Map 5)
The US Public Health Service Commissioned Corps constructed Building 64 as quarters for its Fort Monroe-based officer who operated the quarantine station. Designed with Colonial Revival characteristics as part of the 1934 construction campaign, Building 64 is a four-bay, two-story, square-plan residence. Measuring 29' x 29', it rests on a brick and concrete foundation and frame construction. The hipped roof is asphalt shingle, while a shed roof covers a two-story sleeping porch addition. The first story has a central entrance portico and a glazed paneled door with twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sash windows. Tripartite bay windows with asphalt-shingle hipped roofs flank the central entry. The second story has twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sashes. One-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows light the sleeping porch. The wood-framed porch features a pedimented, one-story entrance portico with Doric piers. There is one central chimney and an exterior end chimney. Notable interior features include a brick fireplace with a wood mantel and brick hearth, five paneled doors with original hardware, wood flooring and trim, plain casings, and a straight run stair. Building 64 is one of few buildings at Fort Monroe not constructed by the Army and represents functions carried out on post outside of Army responsibility. When the quarantine station closed in 1959, Building 64 was transferred to the Army and converted to NCO housing, with kitchen and bathrooms remodeled. Aluminum siding was added in 1967 and a new roof in 1970. Siding was restored in 1992.

Building 73, 1 Fenwick Road, built 1893, contributing building (Map 2)
Built as part of the post-1874 building campaign, Building 73 is a rectangular, seven-bay, one-story building that measures 78' x 22.' Built on a concrete foundation, exterior walls are five-course common bond brick. The building is covered with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof. Fenestration includes glazed paneled doors paired in segmental arches, six-light transoms, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills. Several windows and one doorway are infilled. The roof features a single interior chimney. Originally built as the corral office for the cavalry, it later housed scales for the commissary. In 1912 it became a cafeteria before conversion to offices in 1932. During the 1980s it was used as commissary offices. The building was repointed in 2008. By 2011, Building 73 served as the TRADOC Command Chaplain's Office.

Buildings 74, 75, 162, 206, 246, 259-270
106 and 110 Pratt Street
84 Patch Road
96 Stilwell Drive
374, 351, 355, 363, 367, and 359 Fenwick Road
88 Patch Road
378 Fenwick Road
19 and 23 Tidball Road
102 Pratt Street
92 Patch Road
Built 2003 and 2005, sixteen noncontributing buildings (Maps 1, 2, 4, and 9)
These one-story, rectilinear plan buildings measure approximately 124' x 60'. They feature concrete foundations with brick exterior walls. Their side-gable roofs are standing seam metal with protruding central front-gable porticos. Blast-proof fenestration complies with post-September 11, 2001, Army construction requirements. These pre-engineered buildings are noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

At time of post closure, the buildings served diverse functions: Building 74 and 75, ROTC offices; Building 162, Chief Information Office; Building 206, Family Support Center; Building 246, annex for Building 245 (Child Care Center); Buildings 259 and 260, administrative; Buildings 261, 262 and 265, Joint Task Force - Civil Support; Buildings 266 and 267, garrison Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and Video Teleconference Center (VTC); Building 268, ROTC Cadet Command; and Building 270, administration.

Building 77 (Post Headquarters), 3 Ruckman Road, built 1894, contributing building (Map 2)
Part of the post-1874 construction campaign, Building 77 was constructed as post headquarters and served this function until post closure. The rectangular-plan building features an asymmetrical façade with a partial front porch. The nine-bay, two-story building measures 89' x 44' and rests upon a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick under an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. First-story fenestration includes paired, paneled glazed doors with a stone lintel and step and four-over-four-light, double-hung sash windows with concrete sills and segmental arches. Second-story windows are also four-over-four-light, double-hung sashes. The wood-frame porch features a metal railing, chamfered porch supports, metal hipped roof, and a concrete foundation. Other details include a metal roof ridge with end knobs, a hipped wall dormer extending frontally, louvered eyebrow dormers, and wide soffits. The main roof cornice features brick dentils. Notable interior features are the original stair with oak handrail, turned balusters, and molded newels, as well as an intact floor plan.

The building originally had four chimneys, two in front and two at rear, which were removed along with their original fireplaces. In 1914, central heating was added and the half-basement excavated. The original front doors were wood. Sliding doors that separated the commanding officer from the adjunct have been removed. The second-story space that was once a lecture hall has been divided into offices with a lowered ceiling. In 1960 a partition was added to the second floor. In 1966 the second story was tiled and hall wainscoting covered. Original wood gutters were replaced with aluminum in 1978. During a 1986 renovation notable interior features were retained, and, where possible, historic doors, frames, plinth blocks, and baseboards reinstalled. In 1991 an accessibility ramp and door were installed. In 2009 the porch was painted and repaired. In 2010 the roof was repaired and the building repointed.

Building 80 (Old Bachelors' Quarters), 80 Ingalls Road, built 1897, contributing building (Map 1)

Built as bachelor officers' quarters as part of the post-1874 construction campaign, Building 80 is a ten-bay building with a full-façade front porch. The building is two-and-a-half stories, measuring 87' x 33' on a concrete foundation and raised basement. Configured as a duplex, the building comprises comprises two, five-bay residences divided into apartments. Exterior walls are stretcher bond brick under an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. Fenestration includes paneled entry doors with single-light transoms and side lights and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches. Roof dormers feature paired three-over-three-light double-hung sashes. The two-story porch has cast iron roof supports, a hipped tin roof, and a brick foundation. Other character-defining features include two interior end chimneys and two central chimneys, two gabled dormers with rounded arch louvered vents in the tympanum, and dentils that are brick headers, with rosettes under the porch cornice. On the interior, the north end of the building features original stairs, fireplace mantels, doors, and trim which exhibit Colonial Revival characteristics. The south end features fireplace mantels with mottled brown and white ceramic tile, mantel shelves, and beveled mirrors which are all late Victorian in character. The south end stairs feature turned balusters and chamfered newel posts; the north end stairs feature square balusters.

Building 80 is known as the Old Bachelors' Quarters and is sometimes referred to as Armistead Hall in Army records. As built the plan had eight suites, but sometime before 1972 the building was remodeled to house six families. For administrative reasons the kitchen added in 1927 was given the building number 81, giving Building 80 two designations for a time. The heating system was replaced in 1957, and in 1970 a fire escape was installed. In 1962, the building was converted for visiting officers and in 1972 became VIP quarters. At an unknown date, metal brackets were removed from the column capitals, metal stairs replaced with concrete, and the porch brick piers infilled. An ADA ramp was added in 1994. In 1998 the building was rehabilitated with upgrades to plumbing, heating, and electrical systems.

Building 81, 100 Eustis Road, 1943, contributing building (Map 1)

Building 81 is a rectangular plan, one-story World War II-era warehouse on a concrete foundation. The frame building features vinyl siding and rolled roofing. By the time of post closure, Building 81 (formerly T-73) was in use by the Department of Public Works as a recycling center and entomology shop.

This building was identified in the 2015 amended National Register documentation as noncontributing; however, World War II-era infrastructure support buildings such as these are often overlooked due to their utilitarian design and temporary classification, although they would have been integral to the function of the installation during the period of significance. While simple in form, the building overall maintains relatively good historic integrity and is considered contributing to the National Historic Landmark district.

Building 82 (Post Hospital), 60 Ingalls Road, 1898 (1913 and 1941 additions), contributing building (Map 2)

Exhibiting Colonial Revival features, Building 82 served as the post hospital. It is a three-story, H-plan building on a raised basement with two-story wings. The building measures 176' x 31' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are stretcher bond brick with red mortar under an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof. Fenestration in the raised basement includes three-over-three-light casement windows. The first story holds paired doors set in limestone casing with a four-light transom and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and stone sills. The second and third stories have six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and stone sills as well as ornamental limestone casing around the window over the main entrance on the second floor. There is a one-bay addition on the south side with two-over-two-light casement windows. The gabled dormers have six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. Character-defining features include the octagonal louvered cupola with metal roof and four-window gable dormer on each wing flanked by

single-window dormers with asphalt shingle siding. The limestone entrance has pilasters and entablature and extends upwards to encompass the second-story window. The entrance retains its original vestibule on the interior.

The original part of the building is the north wing, which was a two-story brick building with three dormers of different sizes on each slope of a gabled roof. It originally featured a two-story front porch with columns extending across the façade. A small one-story porch was on the north end. The rear of the building was extended in 1904. In 1913 the hospital was further enlarged by adding a wing to the south, which was eventually connected by another building (Building 162) by means of a cupola and full-height portico. In 1941 the roof of the central portion of Building 82 was raised, creating a third floor, and the façade extended to make the building flush with the wing. The two-story porches were removed and the cupola moved to center. A main entrance was created and the other doors bricked in and converted to windows. At that time, the façade was remodeled in the Colonial Revival mode. A kitchen, patient rooms, and other functions were added to the rear that doubled the size of the building. As originally built, Building 162, constructed in 1912, was three stories with an ambulance bay and emergency services on the ground floor, with barracks occupying the other stories. Building 162 was connected to Building 82 sometime between the late 1930s and 1943. When Building 162 was demolished in 1997, it was in use as the morgue.

In 1972 the hospital was downgraded to a clinic and TRADOC offices were added. In 1997 the building was renovated and plumbing, heating, and electrical systems upgraded. Lead and asbestos were abated and a new stairway added. An exterior accessibility ramp was added on the west, as well as an ambulance shelter, vehicle ramp, and new entry for the urgent care facility. A rear door was expanded to become double doors. In 2008 the building was repointed. When the post closed in 2011, the clinic and dental offices occupied the front of the building, with the rear in use as garrison offices.

Building 83 (Post Office), 20 Ingalls Road, 1898, contributing building (Map 2)

Built in the Romanesque Revival mode as part of the post-1874 construction campaign, Building 83 served as the post office until 1993. It is a two-story rectangular building on a partially raised basement with an asymmetrical façade that includes an attached three-story clock tower. The building measures 45’ x 37’ on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are stretcher bond brick with red mortar and decorative terracotta trim under a slate cross-gabled roof. First-story fenestration includes a central entry with a telescoping archway and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and stone sills. Second-story fenestration includes compass head, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows with distinct round arch brickwork, brick hoodmolds, and stone sills. The raised basement has four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows. The porch includes an entry vestibule with doors on either side.

Character-defining features include three interior chimneys, the octagonal clock tower on the north side with clocks set in recessed round arches, and concrete and brick belt courses. The cornices of the tower and main building mass feature dentils. The south side extends frontally, with a parapeted gable, terracotta molding, and two louvered vents in the upper gable. Decorative terracotta roundels and trim extend around the entranceway. Notable interior features include the original oak trimmed post office vestibule with bronze boxes and grilles and a pressed tin ceiling. The upper stories feature original wood flooring and some original door casings and transoms.

The first floor originally served as office space for the postmaster, commissioner, and customs officers, while the second floor was quarters for the postmaster and his family. The post office occupied the main section with the other two offices at either end of the building. The apartment may have been used as office space as early as

1945. A 1953 renovation converted the second story to office space. A loading dock was added in 1959 and air conditioning installed in 1969. In 1970 the mailroom was enlarged and a fire escape added. The loading dock was removed in 1986. When the post office moved to Building 183 in 1993, the entire building was renovated for offices with notable historic features preserved. TRADOC offices occupied the building when the post closed in 2011.

Building 84, 1 Bernard Road, 1898 (1901 addition), contributing building (Map 5)

Building 84 was constructed as an enlisted men's bathhouse to support Building 5 as part of the post-1874 construction campaign. It is a one-story rectangular building with three rear wings, measuring 113' x 24'. Building 84 has a concrete foundation with five-course common bond brick walls under an asphalt single hipped roof. Fenestration includes paneled glazed doors with jack arches, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and two-over-two-light casement windows with jack arches and concrete sills. Other details include a center extension with a hipped roof, raised brick frieze, and brick water table. Rear wings were added in 1901, substantially enlarging the building. In 1942 the building was converted into a post exchange storeroom. Latrines, laundry tubs, urinals, and water heaters were removed. A new roof was added in 1958. In 1975 the building was remodeled to become the TRADOC Provost Marshall office. Bars that had been added to the windows were removed in 1996. The Federal Employees Union offices were in the building at post closure.

Building 85, 5E Bernard Road, 1898 (1901 addition), contributing building (Map 4)

Building 85 was constructed as a latrine for Building 5 as part of the post-1874 construction campaign. It is a one-story rectangular building measuring 56' x 16' on a concrete foundation, with five-course common bond brick exterior walls and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Fenestration includes paneled glazed doors with jack arches and infilled windows with concrete sills. Other details are a raised brick frieze and brick water table. In 1901, a north addition was constructed. The building was converted to a mechanic shop in 1940 and a conference room in 1977. In the late twentieth century, the building was again converted to a bathhouse. At the time of post closure, the building served as a locker room for Building 5 employees.

Building 86, 2 North Gate Road, 1898, contributing building (Map 5)

Originally constructed as a latrine for Building 5 as part of the post-1874 construction campaign, the one-story Building 86 measures 46' x 16' on a concrete foundation, with five-course common bond brick walls and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Fenestration includes paneled glazed doors with jack arches and three-over-three-light casement windows with jack arches and concrete sills. Other details include raised brick friezes and a brick water table. In 1945 Building 86 was converted into a machine shop. At the time of post closure, the building served as a locker room for Building 5 employees.

Building 87 (Randolph Hall), 150 Ingalls Road, built 1932, contributing building (Map 1)

Originally built as bachelor officers' quarters in the Colonial Revival mode, Building 87 was converted into the Military Police (MP) barracks circa 1969. The three-story, fifteen-bay building measures 104' x 42' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common brick under a cross-hipped asphalt shingle roof. First-story fenestration includes three central entryways with paired glazed doors, sidelights, and transoms, and nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash windows. The second story features single and paired nine-over-nine-light double-hung sashes. There are also pedimented dormers with asphalt shingle siding and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The one-story extended, partial-façade porch features a wood entablature, brick pilasters with concrete capitals and bases, and six-over-six-light sash windows. There is a concrete water table and two chimneys. Notable interior features include original stair with steel railing and terrazzo flooring.

The building was constructed with a kitchen and dining hall. It received air conditioning in 1968. The front

porch was enclosed in 1971. The slate roof was replaced with asphalt shingle in 1978. In 1988 windows and doors were replaced and a dropped ceiling installed in the central hallway. Electrical, plumbing, and mechanical systems were upgraded at the same time. In an effort to improve refrigeration for the dining facilities, a window at the rear of the building that had been bricked was re-opened and enlarged in 1994 to allow access to a walk-in refrigerator/freezer. At the same time a wash rack was added at the rear stairs leading to the kitchen. An accessibility ramp was added to the rear of the building in 1999. In 2001 windows and exterior doors were replaced and a generator added to the northeast corner. Doorways were added at the first floor to increase security, an elevator enlarged to be ADA-compliant, and doors infilled on the second and third floors to conform with Army standards for barracks. In 2003 the building was repointed and lintels replaced. Building 87 is also known as Randolph Hall.

Building 88 (General Storehouse), 310 Fenwick Road, 1934, contributing building (Map 4)
Building 88 was constructed as storage for searchlights as part of the 1934 construction campaign. It is a rectangular one-story building that measures 181' x 57' on a concrete foundation. Its walls are corrugated asbestos shingle and metal siding over steel frame with a corrugated asbestos side-gabled roof. Fenestration includes a metal overhung garage door, six garage bays infilled with concrete and fourteen-light fixed windows. In the latter half of the twentieth century the building was used as storage by the naval weapons group stationed at Fort Monroe. At the time of post closure, the building was used as storage by both the Navy and Fort Monroe Department of Public Works.

Building 90 (Steward's Quarters), 21 Moat Walk, built 1900, contributing building (Map 1)
Built as the hospital steward's quarters, Building 90 is a two-story single-family residence with a one-story rear ell and front and rear porches. Measuring 20' x 28' on a concrete foundation, it features stretcher bond brick walls, a brick water table, and raised basement. A segmental arched entry consists of three rows of header bricks. The building is covered by a hipped, asphalt shingle roof with an exterior side chimney and a small, central chimney. Windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash with segmental arches. The two-bay porches are single story, decorated with four wood piers, trelliswork, and turned balusters, covered by a standing seam metal roof. Porch floors are concrete, with concrete steps and metal pipe railings, supported by brick piers. Notable interior features include original windows and doors, casings, moldings, stairs, and wood flooring.

In 1918, the back porch was extended and a kitchen added. The original kitchen was converted into the dining room. Kitchen and bathrooms were remodeled in 1964. At an unknown date the slate roof was replaced with asphalt shingle. Building 90 was built prior to its neighbors and is oriented differently. In the 1940s the building became non-commissioned officer housing. A porch railing was installed in 1987.

Building 91 (Ejector Station), 186 New Garden Street, built 1934, noncontributing building (Map 4)
Built as part of the 1934 construction campaign, Building 91 is a square-plan, one-story utility support building measuring 15' x 15' on a concrete foundation. Walls feature a concrete water table and stretcher bond brick under an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof. Fenestration includes a metal door with one light. The building has always served as a sewage ejector station.

This building was identified in the 2015 amended National Register documentation as noncontributing; in order to avoid inconsistency between the National Register and NHL documentation and to honor prior consultation, that determination is retained here. However, infrastructure support buildings such as these are often overlooked due to their utilitarian design, although they would have been integral to the function of the installation during the period of significance. While simple in form, the building overall maintains relatively good historic integrity. Additional research may yet reveal useful information relative to this building's contribution to the

historic district, at which point its status should be thoughtfully reconsidered.

Building 92 (Generator Station), 15 Whistler Lane, built 1897 (1940 addition), contributing building (Map 2)
A good example of a post support structure dating to the post-1874 construction campaign, Building 92 served as the generator for Building 180 (lift station) upon its construction in 1942. The six-bay one-story building measures 38' x 32' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick topped by a built-up flat roof. Fenestration includes paneled glazed doors and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and concrete sills. Details include a central chimney with a corbelled cap, corbelled cornice, and a brick stringcourse. A shed addition dates to ca. 1940 and an emergency generator was installed in 1945. Several windows have been infilled with louvers.

Building 93 (Family Housing-Colonel), 75 Ingalls Road, built 1884, contributing building (Map 1)
Built as part of the post-1874 construction campaign, Building 93 is a single-family residence with a side wing and two-story wraparound porch. The two-story building measures 35' x 44' on a concrete and brick foundation, with eight-course common bond brick walls and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with side-gabled wing. It features pedimented side dormers with asphalt shingle siding in addition to paired paneled glazed doors with segmental arches and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and stone sills. The second story holds a round window. The two-story frame porch sits on a brick foundation and wraps around the south side of the building with a hipped tin roof. Doric columns support the porch and picketed balustrade. Notable interior features include original pocket doors, fluted pilaster trim, corner blocks, staircase, and arched bay openings.

Building 93 originally housed the commanding officer of the Fort Monroe Arsenal through 1901. The entry was originally oriented to the south shoreline but reoriented to Ingalls Road in 1910. Bathrooms were added in 1900 and the kitchen remodeled circa 1950. In 2007 the HVAC system was upgraded. In 2008 the porch was repaired, and an accessibility ramp and lift added on the right side (removed after post closure).

Building 96 (Post Elementary School), 380 Fenwick Road, built 1958, noncontributing building (Map 9)
Built in the mid-century Modern mode on the site of the former enlisted bathhouse and mess, Building 96 served as the post elementary school from 1958 until 1978. The building has a one-story asymmetrical façade. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick under a built-up flat roof. Yellow tile adorns the underside of the eaves. Fenestration includes paired central plate glass doors with an eleven-light surround and sixteen-over-one-light casement windows. The Community Facilities Administration commissioned the building, designed by architect Robert A. Willgoods.

Forrest Coile and Associates designed the 1966 kitchen addition. The US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare deeded the building to Fort Monroe after the school closed in 1978. The building was then converted to an education center. In 1980 portions became office space and the former gymnasium was used as a fitness center. In 1987 an addition to the east side of the building enlarged the gym. In 1995 the building was renovated to house the Joint Warfighting Center. At post closure, it served as headquarters for Joint Task for Civil Support. Building 96 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building T-99, 102 Eustis Lane, built 1943, contributing building (Map 1)
Building T-99 is a rectangular one-story World War II-era warehouse measuring 160' x 48'. It features a concrete foundation, plywood construction, and vinyl siding. The gable roof is asphalt shingle. Openings include a metal door and two bays of overhung garage doors. Originally a warehouse and subsequently a facilities engineering maintenance shop, Building T-99 was at the time of base closure used to store HVAC,

electrical, and plumbing equipment.

This building was identified in the 2015 amended National Register documentation as noncontributing; however, World War II-era infrastructure support buildings such as these are often overlooked due to their utilitarian design and temporary classification, although they would have been integral to the function of the installation during the period of significance. While simple in form, the building overall maintains relatively good historic integrity and is considered contributing to the National Historic Landmark district.

Building 100 (Old Hundred), 90 Ingalls Road, built 1906, contributing building (Map 1)

Built with Colonial Revival details, Building 100, known as Old Hundred, was designed by noted architect Paul J. Pelz as bachelor officers' quarters. The rectangular three-and-a-half-story building features front stair towers and rear ells. The building measures 225' x 34' on a concrete foundation with stretcher bond walls and an asphalt shingle gable roof. First-story fenestration includes five doorways with raised panel doors and three-light transoms and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and masonry sills. Upper-story fenestration includes raised panel doors and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and masonry sills. There are three large gable-roof dormers that have six-over-six-light double-hung sashes with segmental arches and keystones flanked by two recessed two-over-two-light double-hung sashes also with segmental arches and decorative keystones. There is a round window with a keystone in the tympanum.

The flanking stair towers are two stories in height with low brick walls and masonry coping, arched openings, decorative keystone, and masonry sills. The projecting central porch has five bays. Recessed porches feature concrete slab floors and metal pipe railing and supports. There are four central chimneys and two interior end chimneys at either end. The building sits on a raised basement with a brick water table. The wall is divided by a stringcourse at the second story, double stringcourse at the third story, and a stringcourse below the cornice on gable ends. There are half-round windows in the pedimented gable ends and segmental arches above windows on the rear and sides of the building. The ornate keystones exhibit several different patterns.

As originally constructed the building had thirty apartments, each with a parlor, bedroom, and bath. In 1925, the twenty apartments on the lower two floors were converted into ten larger apartments for married officers. Some parlors become bedrooms and some dining rooms. Five two-story rear wings were added to provide kitchen facilities. Two of the five kitchen wings have been replaced with stairwells. In 1941 the heating system was updated, and the building was rewired in 1958. Bedrooms were modernized and pressed metal ceilings removed in 1960. In 1964 the building was converted into offices. The interior was renovated in 1985, which included creating open bays and a central atrium. An elevator was installed at this time, while kitchens were converted into latrines. A ramp was added at the rear and windows replaced. In 1993 porches were repaired and fire escapes added. In 2010 the cornice was repaired and downspouts replaced. At the time of post closure in 2011, the building housed Cadet Command.

Buildings 101, 102, and 103 (Family Housing-Colonel), at 55, 59, and 63/67 Ingalls Road, built 1906, three contributing buildings (Map 2)

Designed by noted architect Paul J. Pelz, these residential duplexes are two-and-a-half stories with two rear wings, measuring 32' x 72'. The buildings are built on concrete and brick foundations with stretcher bond brick walls, stringcourses at the first and second levels, and asphalt shingle gabled roofs. Fenestration includes double glazed raised panel doors with segmental arches and curved three-light overlights. Windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sash with segmental arches and decorative masonry keystones. The second story is adorned

with two large arched dormers containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches, decorative keystones, and brick pilasters. Four small dormers are also on the second floor, and are curved, with four-light casement windows with wood keystones. The keystones are very ornate and are found in several different patterns. Brick porches with arched openings are on three sides of the building and have decorative masonry keystones. The wraparound porches are five bays and supported with brick foundations, wood columns, and sawn balusters. Decorative iron work in the entry arches ornament the porches. There are two interior end chimneys at either end, as well as a central chimney. The basement is raised with a brick splash course. Notable interior features include original window and door casings, built-in sideboards, fireplace mantels with mirrors, window and door moldings, stairs with bracketed stringers, and wood flooring.

Built as officer's quarters, these buildings continued to house officers until post closure. One of the kitchens in Building 102 was remodeled in 1951. Bathrooms in all three buildings were remodeled in 1958 and the buildings were reroofed in 1968. It is unknown when the slate roof was replaced with asphalt shingle. In 1973 fire damaged one of the staircases in Building 101. In 1996 the brick parapet on the porch of Building 103 was reconstructed, and in 2008 the porch and cornice were repaired.

Building 104 (Electrical Substation), 100 Block of North Gate Road, built 1949, noncontributing building (Map 4)

Constructed as an electrical substation, Building 104 is a one-bay, one-story building measuring 16' x 41'. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick built on a concrete foundation, with a flat built-up roof. Fenestration includes a glazed metal door with louvers. Building 104 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Buildings 105/105A, 3 Bernard Road, built 1909, contributing building (Map 5)

Built with Colonial Revival details, Building 105 was constructed as the post exchange and gym. It is T-shaped plan with projecting central block. The two-story, five-bay façade measures 93' x 43', while the projecting block measures 19' x 45'. Building 105 has a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gable. First-story fenestration includes a pedimented doorway supported by consoles, single-light double doors, fixed overlight, and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Details include limestone jack arches, keystones, and sills, and paired end windows. Second-story fenestration includes one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with limestone jack arches, keystones, and sills.

The building sits on a raised basement with concrete splash course and features brick pilasters with concrete caps on its façade, brick panels between floor levels, pink mortar, full entablature, raking cornice, and brick tympanum. There is a half-round window in the cross gable, two central chimneys with decorative brickwork in their caps, granite steps with limestone coping, and an arched opening on the stair landing. Interior features include a broad entry hall featuring a double stair with turned oak balusters and a molded handrail. The ceiling of the main entry hall has pressed metal plates featuring large central medallions. Wood columns and pilasters also remain, as well as original pipe railings on the second-story mezzanine, wood baseboard, chair rail and picture moldings, window and door casings, five paneled doors and transoms, vestibule paneling, and one-over-one wood double-hung window sashes.

Building 105A was constructed as a restaurant/snack bar for Building 105. It is a rectangular building attached to Building 105. It is one-story, measuring 28' x 71' on a concrete and brick foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick under a hipped slate roof. Fenestration includes double aluminum doors, a six-light overlight, and three-over-three double-hung sash windows with limestone sills. Details include wide overhanging eaves and a central brick chimney.

When constructed there were offices and public spaces on the first floor, and a gym in the rear wing with a suspended mezzanine. The ground floor had a reading room, two bowling lanes, and shooting gallery. Army records suggest that the building was briefly used by the Signal Corps as a warehouse when it was first constructed. In 1909 Building 105A was added. Although initially a separate building, a small connecting wing joined the two buildings almost immediately. In 1924 the windows were barred. A plan from 1935 shows a grocery store and storage in the basement as well as a dry-cleaning establishment. The first floor had a cashier, tailor, and clothing sales. The second floor had book-keeping offices and a beauty shop. There is no record for when the bowling alley and shooting gallery were removed. Two small sheds have been added to the rear. By 1948 the basement had a vegetable market, beer garden, and fish market. The first floor had a shoe shop and a barber, with a tailor shop in the second floor. In 1964 the building was rewired. In 1967 interior doors were replaced, new cashier windows installed, and some radiators removed. The tailor shop was moved to the basement.

The original door for Building 105A has been removed and replaced with aluminum doors, at an unknown date. The slate roof was replaced in 1969. A suspended ceiling was installed in the basement in 1973. The snack bar closed in 1979 and bathrooms were modernized in 1980. A new tile floor and air conditioning were installed, the building rewired, windows and doors replaced, and a rear entry with concrete stairs installed. In 1982 the building was converted into office space. In 1995 windows were repaired at Building 105A and in 2008 an accessibility ramp was added. Garrison resource management offices occupied the building at post closure.

Building 106 (Storehouse), 12 North Gate Road, 2003, noncontributing building (Map 1)
Constructed in 2003 for industrial storage, Building 106 is a single bay, rectangular one-story prefabricated metal (aluminum) building on a concrete foundation and slab. The building measures 91’ x 61’. The north side exhibits two overhung metal garage doors and two pedestrian metal door entrances. The south side features one overhung metal garage door and one pedestrian metal door entrance. The exterior vertical cladding is alumnium applied to all sides. The low-pitch gable roof is clad in standing seam aluminum. The interior is an open bay plan with a steel column and truss system acting as structural support. Building 225 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Buildings 109-115, 130-132, 140, 148 -156 (Family Housing-NCO)
1 Frank Lane
34, 30, and 26 Tidball Road
22 and 18 Harrison Street
40, 22, 18, and 13 Tidball Road
17, 5, 9, and 13 Moat Walk
8, 12, and 13 Patch Road
13 Murray Street
183 and 179 Bernard Road
Built 1906, 1909 and 1911, twenty contributing buildings (Maps 1, 2 and 4)
Built with Colonial Revival details, these nineteen rectangular duplexes feature one-story rear ells and side porches. The six-bay buildings are two-story, measuring 30’x 39’ on brick and concrete foundations. The stretcher bond brick walls are covered by asphalt-shingle gabled roofs. The first story includes identical doorways at either end with raised panel doors and brick jack arches. Windows are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. The buildings have one-story, full-width porches with chamfered square wood posts and standing seam metal roofs. There is one central chimney to the front of the

residence and two rear chimneys. Half-round windows adorn the gable ends. Notable interior features include original doors, stairs with open stringers, and wood flooring. Buildings 148-156 feature original casings, moldings, and built-in casework. Buildings 109-115, 130-132, 140, and 148-151 have original living room fireplace mantels. Buildings 148-151 have air registers on the second floor. Original historic heating registers remain at Buildings 154 and 155.

Built as NCO housing during the 1906-1911 Army building campaign, these residences accommodated a growing number of trainees at the Coast Artillery School. All twenty duplexes were built using four variations of Quartermaster General Plan 85. The original slate roofs for Buildings 109-115 were replaced by asphalt shingle in 1958. The original tile roofs for Buildings 130-132 were replaced with asphalt shingle in the 1960s. Kitchens and baths were remodeled in the 1950s. Building 140 is the only building to retain its pantile roof. Original wood gutters were replaced at Buildings 130-132 with aluminum in 1978. In 1985 the slate roofs for Buildings 140, 148, 149, and 150 were replaced. Except for Buildings 109, 110, 111, 112, 155, and 156, porch railings were installed in 1987. The porches were originally open and screened during the twentieth century. In 1995 plywood cellar doors for all except Buildings 130-132 were replaced with steel hatches. In 2009 Building 111 temporarily became a child development center, resulting in lead paint abatement, door replacement, removal of the porch divider between the two units, and installation of a new deck and fire escape ramp.

Building 116, 30 Harrison Street, built 1906, contributing building (Map 2)
Built with Colonial Revival characteristics, Building 116 has served as administrative space. The two-story, three-bay building measures 38’ x 46’ on a brick and concrete foundation. Walls are stretcher bond brick under an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Double raised panel doors with three-light overlights and brick jack arches with limestone keystone access the first story. Windows are four-over-four-light double-hung sashes with brick jack arches and limestone keystones, voussoirs, and sills. Character-defining features include granite steps with brick and granite trim. There is a small, central chimney with limestone coping, a raised basement, brick water table, and a belt course dividing each story.

This was the first building located on this section of post during the construction boom of 1906-1911. Building 116 predates construction of the Coast Artillery School complex and is oriented towards what was the ordnance yard. Original plans called for a one-story building, and it is unknown when the change to two stories occurred. By 1910, the Quartermaster Offices occupied the building, which by the 1930s became the Finance Office. The building was remodeled and air conditioning installed in 1946. After a fire damaged the building in 1954, ceilings were removed and the roof rebuilt. In 1957 the basement was converted into office space. A fire escape was installed on the south side of the building in 1988. When the post closed in 2011, Building 116 housed offices for TRADOC.

Building 117, 190 Bernard Road, 1906, contributing building (Map 4)
Building 117 was originally constructed as a subsistence storehouse. The two-story, five-bay rectangular building measures 36’x 152’on a brick and concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls under an asphalt shingle front-gable roof. Fenestration includes two paneled doors with segmental arches and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches comprised of three rows of headers. The roof boasts two central chimneys and a large exterior chimney at the rear gable. Character-defining features include a brick water table, eave returns, and a large louvered opening in the front gable.

In 1930 there was a fire in Building 117, after which it became a commissary before being converted to office space in 1955. Exterior stairs and an elevator were added in 1957 (stairs removed at an unknown date). Wood porches were removed and replaced with concrete steps in 1959. In 1962 bathrooms were remodeled and

partitions added. The slate roof was replaced in 1968. The second floor was remodeled in 1983 to become the Automated Data Processing (ADP) offices. Rear windows were bricked at an unknown date. In 2009 the building underwent lead abatement, repainting of window frames, sills, doors, trim, and roof cornice, replacement of a metal door, and chimney repointing. Defense Contracting Management Agency occupied the building at the time of post closure.

Buildings 118, 120, and 125 (Family Housing-General)
29 and 37 Fenwick Road
73 Ingalls Road
1908, 1907, and 1909, three contributing buildings (Maps 1 and 2)

Built with Colonial Revival features, these four-bay, single-family residences have front-gable roofs with a major cross-gable. Measuring 28' x 42', the two-and-a-half-story homes sit on concrete foundations with stretcher bond brick walls. First-story fenestration includes double glazed panel doors with a four-light transom and six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. South-facing porches (Fenwick Road) wrap around the west side of the buildings, featuring brick piers, wood columns, turned balusters, stair rails, and standing seam metal roofs. There are four chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps, including one interior end chimney and three central chimneys. The buildings also have raised basements, stone water tables, brick coursing above the second-story windows, dentiled cornices, and rear porches. Notable interior features include stairs with bracketed stringers, wood flooring, and built-in pantry casework.

Buildings 118 and 120 are part of what is known as "General's Row," where high-ranking officers and their families resided. Attic bedrooms were added not long after the buildings were complete. An attic bathroom was added to Building 125 in 1914. Kitchens in all the buildings were remodeled in 1943 and the bathrooms in 1958 (Building 125 in 1956). Heating systems were upgraded in 1960. Gutters and downspouts were replaced in 1961. In 1975 storm windows were added to Building 125. The roof was replaced with asphalt shingle in 1977. The building was repointed in 1979, with fire escapes added in 1981.

Building 119 (Family Housing-Commanding General), 33 Fenwick Road, 1907, contributing building (Map 2)

Built with Colonial Revival style characteristics overlooking Chesapeake Bay, this is the largest residential building at Fort Monroe, reserved for commanding generals and their families. The five-bay, two-story house features a projecting central block and side porches. It measures 63' x 28' on a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls and a slate gable roof with central cross gable. First-story fenestration includes a double-glazed door with sidelights, leaded fanlight, and limestone arch as well as eight-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone keystones and voussoirs. The second story has a large plate glass window at center and eight-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone keystones and voussoirs. A two-story porch features paired full-height fluted columns, pediment with half-round window, square balusters, and dentiled cornice. Side porches feature engaged columns, brick quoins, glazed doors with transoms, and jalousie windows. There are five chimneys with corbelled caps and a full architrave with oversized modillions and a raking cornice. Notable interior features include original fireplace mantels, multi-light French doors with transoms, pocket doors, staircase, and original flooring. The grounds were carefully landscaped and frequently used for social functions. Building 1087 (gazebo) sits in the rear of the residence.

Building 119 was designed by Brigadier General Arthur Murray as part of what is known as "General's Row." The design, adopted as Quartermaster General Plan 3-655, was also used at least two other posts, Fort Totten in New York and Fort D.A. Russell (NHL, also known as F.E. Warren Air Force Base) in Wyoming. Bathrooms

were remodeled in 1913, 1939, 1941, and 1956. A bathroom was added to the basement in 1930. In 1968, side porches were enclosed. A second-story bedroom was converted into office space in 1962 and a tripartite window replaced with the single plate-glass window. Other windows were replaced in 1988. In 2000 some interior walls were removed, lead and asbestos abated, and plumbing, heating, electrical, and air-conditioning systems upgraded.

Buildings 121, 123, 124, 126, 127, and 128 (Family Housing-General)
41/43 Fenwick Road
2 Ruckman Road
67 Ingalls Road
163/165, 145, and 107 Bernard Road
Built 1909, six contributing buildings (Maps 1, 2, and 5)
Built with Colonial Revival features from Quartermaster General Plan 3-656, these residences feature asphalt shingle gable roofs with two rear ells and two separate wraparound porches. The eight-bay, two-and-a-half-story buildings measure 22' x 59' on concrete and brick foundations with five-course common bond brick walls. Fenestration includes double glazed and raised panel doors with four-light transoms and six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and sills. There are two gabled dormers with double six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, a cornice, paneled corner boards, and wood shingles. The eight-bay porches are one-story with brick piers, wood columns, turned balusters, stair rails, wood flooring, concrete steps, and standing-seam metal roofs. Each building has six chimneys with corbelled brick and stone caps (two interior end chimneys and one interior end chimney in each of two rear ells). The buildings feature raised basements, brick and concrete water tables, and projecting brick above the second-story windows. Character-defining interior features include original doors, stairs with bracketed stringers, and wood flooring. A fire damaged the interior of Building 127A in 1996. Unit 127B retains original wood flooring and stairs with bracketed stringers.

These quarters were built during the 1906-1911 building campaign to accommodate trainees for the Coast Artillery School. In 2007 the porches were repaired on Buildings 124, 126, and 128. Building 121 (roof and porch) and Building 127 (porch) were repaired and painted in 2008, followed by Building 123 the next year. Original tile roofs have been replaced with asphalt shingle at an unknown date.

Building 129 (Cavalry House), 101 Ingalls Road, 1909, contributing building (Map 1)
Built with Colonial Revival features, the seven-bay Building 129 is a two-and-a-half-story residential duplex measuring 25' x 49'. The building sits on a brick and stone foundation with five-course common bond brick walls and an asphalt shingle cross-gable roof. A glazed, raised panel entry has a three-light transom and jack arch, while windows are six-over-two-light double-hung sashes with jack arches and sills. Second-story openings are six-over-six-light double-hung sashes and a round window at center. There are three windows in the cross gable: a six-over-two-light double-hung sash flanked by four-over-two-light double-hung sashes. The building has two interior end chimneys and three central chimneys, all with corbelled caps. Building 129 has two one-story, three-bay porches. Other features include a raised basement, brick water table with a stone splash course, projecting course of brick below the cornice, and a dentiled cornice. Notable interior features include original doors, casings, and moldings, stairs with bracketed stringers, wood flooring, historic fixtures in the attic bath, built-in cupboard, and radiator with a warming oven in the dining room.

Building 129 was built in accordance with Quartermaster General Plan 120. The building is known as Cavalry House because the southern half was occupied by the cavalry. Prior to World War II all commissioned officers, including artillery, were required to learn to ride. A cavalry unit was assigned to Fort Monroe to provide riding

instruction. In 1981 a fire escape was added to the building.

Building 133 (Murray Hall), 33 Ingalls Road, 1909, contributing building (Map 2)

Built from Quartermaster General Plan 1-850 in the Colonial Revival style, Building 133 is part of the Coast Artillery School complex and served as officers' classrooms. The thirteen-bay building is U-shaped in plan with a recessed central block. It is two stories over a raised basement. Building 133 measures 164' x 118' with a steel structural system on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are Flemish bond brick under a flat built-up roof. Fenestration includes a double door with limestone pediment supported by consoles with coat of arms ("Coast Artillery School—Defendamus") at top and three-over-three-light double-hung sash windows with limestone sills and brick jack arches. Character-defining features include two sets of granite steps with limestone coping, cast iron balcony at the second story in the central block, pilasters, stone panels under first-story windows, and a dentil cornice. Notable interior features include two sets of original stairs, cast iron columns with ornamental capitols, and over-stair skylights.

Building 133 was named after General Arthur Murray, Chief of the Coast Artillery. The architect of record was Advisory Architect to the Office of the Quartermaster General, Francis Bradford Wheaton.[230] Flour City Ornamental Iron Works created the cast iron porch. An annex was added in 1934. Originally used by the Officers' Division of the Coast Artillery School, the building was remodeled into office space in 1946 when the school left Fort Monroe and the Army Ground Forces moved in. When constructed, the building featured a ballroom on the second floor. In 1950, this was converted into a conference room, now known as the Moreli Auditorium (remodeled in 1983). The auditorium's plaster ornamentation was restored in 2000, along with other repairs. Exterior limestone was partially repaired in 1982 by the National Park Service. In 1987 the building received utilities upgrades. The north staircase was refurbished and its handrail restored in 1984. In 1999 one of the bricked-in windows was reopened. The windows in the annex were replaced in 2001. In 2007 lead abatement proceeded on an exterior rear entry door and interior stairwell. In 2008 a repair and abatement project was completed on the fire escape. When the post closed in 2011, the building housed TRADOC offices.

Building 134 (Lewis Hall), 20 Whistler Lane, 1909, contributing building (Map 2)

Built from the Quartermaster General Plan 1-851 in the Colonial Revival stylistic mode, the building originally served as enlisted personnel classrooms for the Coast Artillery School. A central block projects slightly from the T-shaped plan. The two-story, eleven-bay Building 134 measures 50' x 59' on a concrete and brick foundation. Exterior walls are Flemish bond brick. Openings includes a limestone door surround with egg-and-dart trim and pediment, double wood doors with recessed panels, and three-over-three-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. The building sits on a raised basement with brick water table. Character-defining features include pilasters with limestone capitals on the central block, limestone panels between the floors, and a dentil cornice. Notable interior features include original stairs, some doors, casings, and transoms.

Masonry was completed by the Diamond Stone-Brick Company of Wilmington, Delaware, while the stairs and other ornamental ironwork were the work of the Richmond Pattern & Structural Iron Works. The power plant which served the entire Coast Artillery School complex is located in this building. In the 1970s a yellow

[230] Wheaton's early architectural training was with the renowned firm McKim, Mead, & White. Wheaton later served as the first Chief of the Engineering Division of the Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps under Quartermaster General, Major General B. Frank Cheatham, who created a comprehensive ten-year vision for augmenting the architectural character of Army posts nationwide throughout the 1920s. Wheaton passed away in 1931, having retired in the late 1920s at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. See Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington, *The Technical Services—The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States* United States Army in World War II (Washington, DC: Center of Military History, United States Army, 1972)

neoprene coating was painted on the cornices as a waterproofing measure; as this measure did not improve conditions, the National Park Service removed the coating in 1981. In 1980 the boiler chimney stack was rebuilt. A fire escape was added in 1986 and in 2007 the electrical system was upgraded. TRADOC occupied the building as offices at post closure.

Building 135 (Ordnance Storehouse), 61 Patch Road, 1908, contributing building (Map 4)

Built from Quartermaster General Plan 18, the fifteen-bay, two-story Building 135 originally served as an ordnance storehouse. The rectangular building measures 165' x 41' on a stone foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick with an asphalt shingle gable roof. Fenestration includes three single and three double doors with diagonal car siding, two solid non-historic doors, and one-over-one-light double-hung sashes with segmental arches made of three rows of headers. Other features include a side-gable roof brick water table with concrete splash course, iron tie rods, metal track system suspended from ceiling joists, historic freight elevator, and some ornamental heating grills. This building was isolated at the time of its construction, reflecting its use associated with heavy artillery.

In 1950 the building was converted to a warehouse and offices. New loading platforms were installed. Concrete floors replaced original wood and the tile roof was replaced with asphalt shingle. The exterior staircase and porch were replaced in 2004 and a wheelchair lift installed on the exterior. The building underwent repairs in 2008, including lead paint abatement, replacing the fascia and crown molding at the gutters, removing the corrugated metal roof, and replacing the double door at the rear loading dock. Garrison communication technology offices were in the building at time of post closure.

Buildings 136 and 137 (Firemen's Quarters), 17 and 21 Hatch Lane, built 1908 and 1909, two contributing buildings (Map 1)

Built from Quartermaster General Plan 230-A, these four-bay buildings were built as firemen's quarters. They are rectangular double shotgun plan duplexes that are one-story in height and measure 32' x 53'. They sit on stone foundations with five-course common bond brick walks and asphalt shingle hipped roofs with flared eaves and exposed, false rafter ends. On the first story there are two entries and six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches made of two rows of headers and limestone sills. Each porch is two bays wide with square wood piers with brackets. Small ells are to the rear, each featuring a brick chimney. A third, rear central chimney punctuates the central portion of the roof. Notable interior features include some original doors, casings, moldings, and wood flooring.

Buildings 136 and 137 are the only bungalows at Fort Monroe. In 1932 these buildings became NCO housing. New heating systems were added in 1946. In 1958 and 1979 the buildings were re-roofed. Kitchens and bathrooms were modernized in 1966. Exteriors were repointed in 1970. At an unknown date, the porches were enclosed. In 1987 these buildings became visitor housing. In 1996 the buildings were renovated, removing the glassed-in porch at Building 136 to restore it to its original design and installing an accessibility ramp.

Building 138 (Wisser Hall), 30 Ingalls Road, built 1909, contributing building (Map 2)

Designed with Colonial Revival stylistic details and based on Quartermaster General Plan 1-869, Building 138 originally served as the library for the Coast Artillery School complex. The architect of record was Francis B. Wheaton. The building is a T-shaped plan with a projecting five-bay central block. The two-story building measures 102' x 35' on a stone foundation. Exterior walls are Flemish bond brick with limestone trim. First-story fenestration includes a double door with a divided light transom (three starbursts across), limestone door surround with egg-and-dart molding, and a sculpted pediment as well as one–over-one-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. Second-story fenestration includes one-over-one-light double-

hung sash windows with limestone sills and a large half-round window with a limestone arch and keystone supported by pilasters. Exterior central entry stairs are limestone and granite with flanking cast iron streetlamps. Character-defining features include a brick water table, brick pilasters with limestone caps, limestone panels between the floors, and full entablatures. Notable interior features include an original colonnaded hall, skylight, marble stairs, terrazzo flooring, and molded plaster ornamentation in the principal interior space.

When constructed, basement wings were unexcavated, with the central block's basement used for storage. In 1913 wings were excavated and offices constructed. After World War I the building became known as Wisser Hall, after Brigadier General John Philip Wisser, one-time librarian and editor of the *Coast Artillery Journal*. In 1946 the building was converted to offices for the Army Ground Forces, with some of the first-story windows bricked in and smaller windows inserted. During the 1980s the building housed the Close Combat Engineering and Mine Warfare Directorate, Combat Development Directorate, Fire Power Directorate, and Space Directorate. In 1993 the building was renovated. Railings for the steps leading into the building were added in 2001. TRADOC offices occupied the building at the time of post closure. The NPS Visitor and Education Center opened here in 2020 following rehabilitation.

Building 139 (Barracks), 173 Bernard Road, built 1909, contributing building (Map 5)
Built with Colonial Revival details in the vicinity of the Parade Grounds, Building 139 was originally constructed as barracks. It is a three-and-a-half-story, eleven-bay, U-plan building with a recessed central block measuring 60' x 40'on a stone foundation. Exterior walls are brick, laid in five-course common bond, and the slate roof is hipped. First-story fenestration include paneled four-light double doors with a jack arch and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills (also present in the second and third floor). There are two hipped dormers with three two-light, fixed sash windows. There is a three-story, three-bay porch stair tower across the main block with brick columns and spandrels, concrete slab floors, and metal stairs. Other details are a modillion cornice with a brick soldier course and six chimneys. The building retains its original interior steel stairs.

Built according to Quartermaster General Plan 226, Building 139 continued to be used as barracks through the 1980s. In 1946 the Army Ground Forces took over from the Coast Artillery, at which time the heating system was updated and the building refurbished. In 1973 (and again in 1986) the building was renovated and the current porches added. Ghosts of the original porches can still be seen. An elevator was added to the rear of the building in 1993. Between 1987 and 1997 the building ceased being barracks. Awnings were added to the doors facing the Parade Ground in 2003. The roof was replaced in 2009. At post closure Building 139 housed the TRADOC safety offices.

Buildings 141 and 142 (Flat Top, Family Housing-General), 51 and 53 Fenwick Road, built 1910, two contributing buildings (Map 5)
Built from the Quartermaster General Plan 241 in the Colonial Revival style, Buildings 141 and 142 are single-family residences overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. The five-bay rectangular buildings feature monumental porches and flat built-up roofs. They are two story, measuring 44' x 56' on brick and concrete foundations with five-course common bond brick walls. The first story has double, glazed doors with sidelights and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The second story has six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows at center, flanked by three-light casements. The full-height porches extend thirteen bays, wrapping around the façade and two sides of the buildings with fourteen full-height wood columns and a second-story balustrade. There are four central chimneys with corbelled caps. Notable interior features include original doors, stairs, wood flooring, and a large louvered skylight over the stair hall.

Original plans called for a steeply pitched roof, redesigned, because thought to interfere with radio signals. As a result, the buildings earned the nickname "Flat Tops." In 1940 the kitchens were modernized and in 1943 the second-story linen closets were converted into kitchenettes. The original tin roofs were replaced in 1959 and again in 1969 and 1987. The balustrade was damaged and replaced at Building 141 in 1987. In 1998 the buildings were rehabilitated, included updating utility and electrical systems and lead abatement. Columns were replaced in 2004 and the railing along the "widow's walk" repaired. These buildings are part of what was known as "Generals Row," reserved for senior officers and their families.

Buildings 143 and 144 (Family Housing-Colonel), 35 and 41 Ingalls Road, built 1910, two contributing buildings (Map 2)

Built from the Quartermaster General Plan 237-A in the Colonial Revival stylistic mode, these two-and-a-half-story residences each have two apartments per floor, serving as quadplexes. The buildings are rectangular with bay windows and rear ells. Each measures 55' x 64' on a concrete foundation with five-course common bond brick walls under a slate gable roof. First-story fenestration includes a double door entry with a jack arch and five-light transoms as well as six-over-one-light double–hung sashes and bay windows. The second story features the same window types. The roof is punctuated by three hipped dormers with bracketed eaves. Other character-defining features include the two-story, five-bay porches with six full-height wood columns and square balusters, roof balustrades, dentiled cornices, and concrete flooring and steps. The buildings have raised basements, brick and stone water tables, exposed rafter ends on the sides and wings, and site parapet walls. Each building has four interior end chimneys attached in pairs at the roof ridge with stone coping as well as one central chimney. Notable interior features include some original doors, including pocket doors, casings, moldings, original stairs and quarter-sawn wood flooring, built-in casework, and dining room bay windows.

Kitchens and bathrooms were updated at an unknown date. In 2008, the handrails for the "widow's walk" and newel posts were replaced.

Building 146 (Family Housing-Colonel), 146 Engineer Lane, 1910, contributing building (Map 5)

Designed by resident engineer Major Joseph E. Keeler in the Colonial Revival stylistic mode, Building 146 served as his quarters. It is a rectangular building with side wings, rising two stories and measuring 16' x 36'. The building rests on a concrete and brick foundation with five-course common bond brick walls and an asphalt shingled hipped roof with cross gables. First-story fenestration includes a double front door with six-light transom and six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. Second-story fenestration also includes six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. There is an eleven-bay screened wraparound porch with wood columns and square balusters. The building has two chimneys, each with a corbelled cap. There is also a half-round fan window in the cross gable of the front façade underlined by a projecting brick header sill and surrounded by two rows of headers. The building has side dormers and features a projecting course of brick below the eaves. Notable interior features include original doors, casings, moldings, stairs, and wood flooring.

When the resident engineer relocated to Norfolk, Building 146 was re-classified as family housing for officers. Originally the building had a slate roof and iron ridge cresting. Original plans called for a stained-glass window at the staircase landing but it is unknown if this was ever installed. Steel ceilings were installed in 1913, although they have since been removed. Bathrooms were modernized in 1961 with tile added. In 1957 the roof was replaced and a new metal porch roof installed. The roof was again replaced in 1973. At an unknown date the shutters and ornamental ironwork at the roof peak were removed. In 2008 the porch columns and storm windows were replaced.

Building 147, 147 Engineer Lane, built 1910, contributing building (Map 5)

Designed by resident engineer Major Joseph E. Keeler in the Colonial Revival stylistic mode, Building 147 was originally constructed as offices. It is a rectangular, one-story, five-bay building measuring 39' x 33' on a concrete and brick foundation with five-course common bond brick walls. The building has an asphalt singled hipped roof. First-story fenestration includes an arched opening with pilasters and a recessed doorway with double glazed doors with a five-light transom and jack arch. Windows are six-over-two-light double-hung sashes with segmental arches made of three rows of header bricks. There are two interior chimneys, a raised basement with six-over-six double-hung sash windows with jack arches, and brick and concrete steps. Notable interior features include original doors, casings, moldings, stairs, and wood flooring.

As offices for the resident engineer, the main floor had a drafting room, offices, and a map room, while the basement housed blueprints. Radiators were installed in 1912 and steel ceilings in 1913. In 1936 the engineering office relocated to Norfolk. In 1942 the building was turned over to the Post Engineer, and in 1946 it was re-classified as family housing (Company Grade and Warrant Officer). Modifications included construction of a kitchen in the rear hall, enlargement of bathrooms, and construction of closets. Offices were converted into a living and dining room, with the drafting and map rooms converted into bedrooms. The coal chute was bricked in at an unknown date. In 1992 the building was renovated as distinguished visitor's quarters. The building was rededicated as Cooper Hall in 1994, named in honor of Private First Class Ardon B. Cooper, who was awarded the Silver Star after being killed in action during the First Gulf War. In 2008 Building 147 underwent repairs to the soffit and fascia, as well as lead paint abatement.

Buildings 157 and 158 (Family Housing-General), 101 Bernard Road and 32 Ingalls Road, built 1911, two contributing buildings (Maps 2 and 5)

Built in accordance with Quartermaster General Plan 235-D in the Colonial Revival mode, these two-and-a-half-story single-family residences feature raised basements and rear ells and front the Parade Ground. Each measures 48' x 33' on a concrete foundation with Flemish bond brick walls and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with a hipped projection and hipped dormers. First-story fenestration includes double glazed panel doors with sidelights and paired six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. On the second floor there are French doors at center flanked by six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches. The three-bay two-story porch has square wood piers and square balusters on the first floor and a decorative balustrade on the second floor. The steps are concrete and brick with limestone trim. Other details include a limestone splash course and exposed jigsawn rafter ends. Notable interior features include fireplace mantels, original doors, including two pairs of pocket doors, casings, moldings, stairs with turned spindles, wood flooring, and built-in casework in the pantry.

In 1957 the kitchen was renovated, followed by bathrooms in 1958. The houses originally had tile roofs, replaced with asphalt shingle in 1966. HVAC and geothermal units were replaced in 2007. In 2008 the porch was repaired and a louver window in the attic at Building 158 replaced with a double-hung window. The Building 157 porch was repaired in 2009.

Building 159 (Quartermaster Detachment Barracks), 193 Bernard Road, built 1911, contributing building (Map 4)

Built with Colonial Revival details using Quartermaster Office Plan 272, Building 159 was originally constructed as the Quartermaster Detachment Barracks. It is a one-story building measuring 32' x 85' on a concrete foundation with a rear wing that measures 42' x 46'. Walls are five-course common bond brick under an asphalt shingle gabled roof with a cross gable. Fenestration includes solid double doors with a transom and

segmental arch comprised of three rows of brick headers as well as double-hung sash windows with segmental arches of two rows of headers and limestone sills. Other details include an interior end chimney, concrete steps, raised basement, brick water table, and limestone splash course. The cross gable features a circular louver surrounded by a double row of headers. In the 1930s the building became the Second Coast Artillery Regimental Supply Office. During the 1960s Building 159 was a thrift shop before use as an office during the 1970s. Windows were replaced in the 1980s and in 2009 windows were repaired.

Building 161, 5 Fenwick Road, built 1912 (expanded 1938), contributing building (Map 2)
One of the largest buildings on post, Building 161 was constructed as barracks for enlisted specialists as part of the Coast Artillery School complex. Built in the Colonial Revival mode, the two-story building exhibits a five-part plan. The building is approximately 146' x 56' on a masonry foundation with Flemish bond brick walls. The roof is a low-pitched gable. Fenestration includes two main entries with double raised panel doors with limestone surrounds, and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone sills. Character-defining features include granite steps with limestone coping, a raised basement, limestone water table, brick pilasters with limestone caps, and limestone panels near the cornice. There are two chimneys.

As originally built, Building 161 had a three-part plan. In 1938, north and south additions more than doubled its size. On the south side, the porch was infilled and a wing added. On the north, the two-story porch was infilled and a three-bay unit added as well as an end wing. These changes resulted in a symmetrical five-part plan. The south block of the original building was incorporated into the new south wing. Entry blocks project from the central section and the wings project further.

In 1946 the Army Ground Forces became headquartered at Fort Monroe. This building was converted into office space and air conditioning added. In 1955 the building was rewired and in 1976 the air conditioning redesigned. The interior was renovated in 1986, although features such as two original staircases remain. TRADOC used this building through post closure.

Building 163 (Callan Hall), 10 Whistler Lane, built 1940, contributing building (Map 2)
Constructed as the enlisted specialists' school, Building 163 is part of the Coast Artillery School complex. Built in the Colonial Revival mode, Building 163 is a seven-bay rectangular building that rises two stories, measuring 91' x 56' on a concrete and brick foundation. Exterior walls of stone and Flemish bond brick are topped by a flat built-up roof. Fenestration includes a central entry with paneled glazed doors and three-over-three-light double-hung sash windows with stone sills. Character-defining features include a stone entablature supported by full-height brick pilasters with stone capitals and bases, a center window over the entrance with stone casing, rounded pediment over the entrance, stone door casing, and a metal grille over the transom. Notable interior features include the original stair, some original doors, casings, and transoms.

In 1946 the building was converted into offices. In the 1970s neoprene waterproofing was applied to the exterior; it was removed by the National Park Service in 1981. At the time of post closure, TRADOC had offices in this building.

Building 166 (Post Chapel), 134 Bernard Road, built 1857, contributing building (Map 5)
Building 166, the Post Chapel or Chapel of the Centurion (after St. Cornelius the Centurion), is the only religious building within the stone fort. It was commissioned by Lt. Julian McAllister, sole survivor of the 1855 explosion that destroyed the arsenal and killed two other soldiers. Adapted from designs published by architect Richard Upjohn in his 1852 publication, *Rural Architecture*, the Gothic Revival frame building features a projecting vestibule and chancel, board-and-batten exterior siding, and a brick and concrete foundation. As

compared to the Upjohn base design, the Chapel of the Centurion is enlarged to five bays and does not feature a belltower. Original architectural drawings have not been located for the Chapel of the Centurion. The building measures 30' x 69'. The slate gable roofs of the narthex, nave, and chancel are set at different heights at the same pitch. The sacristy has a gray metal shed roof. The church is accessed via central double doors. Fenestration includes a central grouping of three as well as paired Gothic lancet stained-glass windows.

Wood crosses stand on low plinths on each end of the gable nave roof. The front entry is uncovered, with a wrought iron railing added in 1986; the top step is the original. On the interior, a main aisle is flanked by two lesser external aisles. The open ceiling is supported by compound exposed wood truss arches; quatrefoils appear near the top of the trusses and pendants adorn the junction from trusses to walls. The chancel is raised two steps above the nave, and the altar an additional step. Two octagonal posts with tulip-shaped capitals support the balcony. Originally the windows had diamond-shaped panes of brown and white mottled glass like those remaining in the vestibule and vestry. Most have been replaced with stained glass, save for the windows above the narthex. The building has thirty stained glass memorial windows in total, three attributed to the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company of New York (Lt. Julian McAlllister, Helen Fargo Squires, and Gifford windows).

In 1888 a Moller organ was installed. The balcony, organ loft, and vestibule were likely added at this time. Fire damaged the ceiling and organ loft in 1933. During restoration all chapel windows were removed; however, many were not returned to their original locations. Drawings prior to the fire show two staircases, opposite one another, leading up to the organ loft. The Moller organ was damaged in the fire and replaced.

In 1942 additional pews were added. In the 1950s the pews were refinished and then replaced in 1966. The concrete foundation has modern red brick laid in a running bond that was installed in 1967 when the organ loft extended by 3'. The building underwent rehabilitation in 1968, which included replacing the foundation and raising the building nearly 2' to accommodate an HVAC system in the basement. The floors were replaced, as were some of the nave arches with narrower arches. The brick chimney was also removed, and an aluminum canopy that had been installed over the front door. New air conditioning, heating, and electrical systems, and hurricane shutters were installed. New railings were installed in the chancel and around the pulpit and lectern. In 1969 the final stained-glass window was installed, a missile theme entitled "Power for Peace" designed by Colonel Eugene C. Jacobs and crafted by the George Payne Company. Other windows were designed by J. & R. Lamb Studios, R. Geissler, and the John Bolton School. A door was added to restrict access to the organ loft in 2001, as well as card holders on the backs of pews and railings at the altar. The three Tiffany windows were repaired in 1992. The building was recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1987 (HABS-595 B) and individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2011 (NRIS 10000582). The building is recognized as the oldest continually used wood religious building on a military installation in the United States (decommissioned by the Army in May 2011).

Building 167 (Nurses' Quarters), 7 Patch Road, built 1921, contributing building (Map 1)

Built from Quartermaster General Plan 851, Building 167 was constructed as nurses' quarters. The two-story rectangular building features a projecting front vestibule accessed by concrete steps from two sides. It measures 31' x 41' on a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls under an asphalt shingle gable roof. Fenestration includes two tall, slim, four-light fixed windows in the vestibule and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows with jack arches and limestone stills. The salmon-colored brick wall plane is varied with red brick at the building's corners and window and door surrounds. There are half round windows in the gable ends, one chimney, and a raised basement. Notable interior features include original doors, casings, moldings, stairs, and wood flooring.

In 1950 the building was converted into a duplex, the porch enclosed, and separate entrances added. At an unknown date, the slate roof was replaced. In 2008 the building was repointed. When the post closed in 2011, the building housed the Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers (BOSS) offices.

Building 171 (YMCA), 8 Ruckman Road, built 1907, contributing building (Map 2)
Building 171 was privately owned by the YMCA until given to the Army in 1991, while it continued to operate as the fitness center until the post closed in 2011. Built in the Colonial Revival mode, Building 171 is a rectangular, two-and-a-half-story building on a raised basement. Walls are Flemish bond brick. A central monumental porch spans six bays with full-height fluted columns and square balusters. The flat built-up roof is framed by a balustrade above the cornice. First-floor fenestration includes double glazed doors with sidelights, elliptical fanlight, and keystone. On the second floor there is a central two-bay cantilevered balcony with decorative square balustrade. There are several window types, including one-over-one, three-over-one, and four-over-one-light double-hung sashes and four-light fixed and double starburst-mullion fixed windows. Some windows are accented by limestone keystone lintels and sills. On the north side there is a two-and-a-half-story masonry addition. There is a one-story brick addition with a water table with concrete coping and devoid of fenestration on the Moat side. There are two interior end chimneys with corbelled caps.

Building 171 went through a two-phased rehabilitation between 1999 and 2002. Exterior renovations included restoring the balustrade over the front porch, adding an accessible entrance on the west side, various exterior repairs, and demolition of an exterior pool. Notable interior features that were retained and rehabilitated were the ceiling in the lobby, mezzanine railing, main staircase, pressed tin ceiling on the third floor, and woodwork throughout the building. In 2003 Hurricane Isabel caused considerable damage, requiring extensive repairs. Windows were repainted and repaired in 2009.

Building 172 (Valve House), 10 Stilwell Drive, 1934, noncontributing building (Map 1)
Built with Colonial Revival characteristics, Building 172 housed the valves for the water distribution system on post. It is a small, one-story, square plan building on a concrete foundation. Walls are stretcher bond brick under an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Entry is by means of a single metal door.

This building was identified in the 2015 amended National Register documentation as noncontributing; in order to avoid inconsistency between the National Register and NHL documentation and to honor prior consultation, that determination is retained here. However, infrastructure support buildings such as these are often overlooked due to their utilitarian design, although they would have been integral to the function of the installation during the period of significance. While simple in form, the building overall maintains relatively good historic integrity. Additional research may yet reveal useful information relative to this building's contribution to the historic district, at which point its status should be thoughtfully reconsidered.

Building 180 (Sewer Lift Station), Harrison Street, 1942, noncontributing building (Map 2)
Built with Colonial Revival characteristics as the main sewer lift station, Building 180 is a rectangular, one-story building measuring 14' x 26' on a concrete foundation. Walls are five-course common bond brick under a flat built-up roof. The entry is a glazed metal door. Details include an exterior side chimney and concrete water table. Building 180 is an example of a support structure that enabled an essential function within the district.

This building was identified in the 2015 amended National Register documentation as noncontributing; in order to avoid inconsistency between the National Register and NHL documentation and to honor prior consultation, that determination is retained here. However, infrastructure support buildings such as these are often overlooked

due to their utilitarian design, although they would have been integral to the function of the installation during the period of significance. While simple in form, the building overall maintains relatively good historic integrity. Additional research may yet reveal useful information relative to this building's contribution to the historic district, at which point its status should be thoughtfully reconsidered.

Building 182 (Telephone Exchange), 3 Moat Walk, 1945, contributing building (Map 2)
Built by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Building 182 served as a telephone exchange until post closure in 2011. Located behind Building 77, the rectangular one-story building measures 46' x 43' on a concrete foundation. Walls are five-course common bond brick under a slate hipped roof. Fenestration includes a nine-light wood-paneled door and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with segmental arches and concrete sills. Other features include louvered eyebrow windows and one chimney. A back porch and new slate roof were added in 1979.

Building 183 (Bindery/Printing Plant), 102 McNair Drive, 1934, contributing building (Map 2)
Constructed as a bindery for the Coast Artillery School as part of the post-1933 building campaign, the rectangular one-story, seven-bay building measures 120' x 42' on a concrete foundation with a brick entrance vestibule. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick under a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. Fenestration includes wood and metal doors, an overhung garage door, and twelve-light casement windows. In 1968, Building 183 was converted into a printing plant. Its windows were replaced in 1986. Ca. 1993 the building was converted into the Fort Monroe Post Office, a function it served until post closure in 2011.

Building 184 (Ejector Station), 184 Fenwick Road, 1942, noncontributing building (Map 4)
Built with Colonial Revival characteristics, the sewer lift (ejector) station is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay building measuring 15' x 26' on a concrete foundation. Walls are five-course common bond brick surmounted by an asphalt shingle hipped roof with an exterior side chimney. Fenestration includes a glazed metal door. Details include a concrete water table, concrete steps, and a wide soffit. As constructed the building had a flat roof, changed to the current configuration in 1986. This building is a good example of support facility at Fort Monroe.

This building was identified in the 2015 amended National Register documentation as noncontributing; in order to avoid inconsistency between the National Register and NHL documentation and to honor prior consultation, that determination is retained here. However, infrastructure support buildings such as these are often overlooked due to their utilitarian design, although they would have been integral to the function of the installation during the period of significance. While simple in form, the building overall maintains relatively good historic integrity. Additional research may yet reveal useful information relative to this building's contribution to the historic district, at which point its status should be thoughtfully reconsidered.

Building 185 (Officers' Club), 490 Fenwick Road, built 1945 (1961 addition), noncontributing building (Map 7)
Built with Moderne stylistic features, Building 185 was constructed as the Officers' Beach Club. It is a one-story building measuring 209' x 84'. Walls are five-course common bond brick under an asphalt shingle gabled and hipped roof. In 1986 a wood and brick pier arched canopy replaced the porte-cochère following a truck collision. There are six multi-paned, fixed-sash aluminum windows, a large exterior chimney on the front façade, and brick quoins around the front doorway.

Building 185 replaced an original Officers' Beach Club, which burned in 1944. An unspecified addition was added in 1961, possibly the Surf Bar. In 1965 new ceilings were added. The building was renovated in 1980,

including kitchen, baths, repairs to walls and roof, replacement of jalousie windows with plate glass, and upgrades to utilities. A pool at the front of the building was infilled. In 1989 the deck was extended. By the time of post closure, the Officers' Club was known as the Bay Breeze Club. Building 185 has been determined noncontributing due to alterations resulting in a loss of historic integrity.

Buildings 186, 187, 188, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196 (Double NCO Quarters)
17, 21, and 25 Murray Street
2, 6, 10, 1, 5, and 9 Pratt Street
Built 1931 and 1934, nine contributing buildings (Map 1)
Built with Colonial Revival features as duplex NCO housing, the duplexes are rectangular in plan with projecting entry landings, brick end sleeping porches, and rear porches. They are two stories, measuring 42' x 30'. Resting on concrete foundations, exterior walls are five-course common bond brick with slate hipped roofs. Separate entries project from the landing, each with pilasters, fanlights with wood tracery, full entablature, and raised panel doors. There are six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows flanked by two-over-two double-hung sashes. The second story features six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. Two interior end chimneys are visible. Sleeping porches have brick foundations, clapboard walls, metal hipped roofs, and tripartite windows. Notable interior features include original windows and doors, including ten-light, paired French doors, casings and moldings, fireplace mantels, stairs, and wood flooring.

Built from Quartermaster General Plans 625-2510/2519, these were built as part of the nationwide Army building campaign begun in 1927 to upgrade living conditions for officers, NCOs, and enlisted men. Construction was completed through funding from the Army, Works Progress Administration, and Public Works Administration into the 1930s. In the 1970s baths and kitchens were remodeled. Storm windows were replaced in 2008.

Building 190 (Snack Bar), 190 Rose Circle, 1988, noncontributing building (Map 7)
Built in no discernible style, Building 190 is a rectangular, concrete block building. It measures approximately 70' x 24'. The side gable roof is asphalt shingle. There are two sliding concession windows and another large opening. Until the post closed in 2011, this building functioned as the lifeguard office/snack bar for Building 185, the Bay Breeze Club (former Officers' Club). Building 190 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 197 (Chlorine Booster Station), 12 Stilwell Drive, 1996, noncontributing building (Map 1)
Built in no discernible style, the chlorine booster station is a small one-story building measuring 12' x 20' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are brick surmounted by an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Fenestration includes two side-by-side metal doors. Ca. 2003, the Army transitioned to purchasing water from Newport News Waterworks and the building ceased operation as a booster station. Building 197 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 198 (Transformer Vault), 117 Bernard Road, built 1942, contributing building (Map 5)
Building 198 is a one-story utilitarian transformer vault. The small rectangular building measures 11' x 9'. It rests on a concrete foundation with stretcher bond brick walls and a concrete shed roof. Fenestration is a single metal door. Building 198 is representative of a support facility that enabled the smooth functioning of the post.

"Building 200"/Seawall, 1818 (extended 1934, repaired 2007-2009), contributing structure (Map 5)
Originally begun in 1818, the Seawall has been improved over time. Two bronze plaques mark the historic east and west terminuses to reflect its original length. Over one million dollars in funding was appropriated in 1933

for reinforced Seawall construction through the National Industrial Recovery Act and Public Works Administration. The Seawall has been critical in helping to manage flood waters and protect the Fort Monroe resources closest to the water. The Seawall is made of up several components reflecting various construction periods from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The original Seawall went from the Navy Pier to Jetty No. 1. In 1934, following the hurricanes of 1933, the Seawall was extended towards Dog Beach using reinforced concrete on a concrete pile foundation. Between 2007 and 2009 the Seawall between the Navy Pier and Battery Parrott had to be replaced, with this newer portion 2' higher than the rest and constructed of reinforced concrete.[231] Earlier remnants of the Seawall were encountered during this reconstruction and left in situ. At that time a 10'-section of sidewalk built atop the historic seawall near Engineer Wharf received interpretive signage and was delineated by different colored cement. Today Engineer Wharf has also become part of the bulwark.

Building 201 (Bowling Alley), 383 Fenwick Road, built 1969, noncontributing building (Map 3)
Building 201 was constructed as a Bowling Alley. It is a one-story prefabricated building with brick veneer and a flat roof. It is devoid of windows. A decorative segmental arch over the doorway and some decorative brickwork ornament the building. The building was renovated in 1985. Building 201 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 203 (Generator Building), 33A Ingalls Road, built 1946, noncontributing building (Map 2)
The one-story, rectangular plan Building 203 houses a generator. It measures 14' x 23' on a concrete foundation. The exterior is five-course common bond brick with a flat built-up roof. Fenestration consists of a central entry with paired louvered metal doors with a concrete sill. The building features concrete coping. Building 203 is representative of a support facility that enabled the smooth functioning of the post.

This building was identified in the 2015 amended National Register documentation as noncontributing; in order to avoid inconsistency between the National Register and NHL documentation and to honor prior consultation, that determination is retained here. However, infrastructure support buildings such as these are often overlooked due to their utilitarian design, although they would have been integral to the function of the installation during the period of significance. While simple in form, the building overall maintains relatively good historic integrity. Additional research may yet reveal useful information relative to this building's contribution to the historic district, at which point its status should be thoughtfully reconsidered.

Building 204 (Submarine Depot), 104 McNair Drive, built 1910, contributing building (Map 2)
The rectangular, two-story Building 204 was built as a Submarine Depot facing the water, later serving as a detection equipment facility for the Naval Surface Weapons Center. The building measures 33' x 138' and sits on a concrete foundation with a small, gable-roofed addition. Exterior walls are four-course common bond brick, surmounted by an asphalt shingle, front-gable roof. Fenestration includes six-over-six-light double-hung windows with granite lintels and stone sills. Other character-defining features include two central chimneys with corbelled caps, brick quoins and window surrounds, raking cornice, and round window at the gable end. Notable interior features include the original wood stair, steel pipe railing, and long corridor with beaded wainscot and chair rail molding.

Building 205 (Shop), 205 McNair Drive, built 1910, contributing building (Map 2)
Originally built as a cable tank/shop, Building 205 is a rectangular, one-story building measuring 148' x 26'. It

[231] In 2003 Hurricane Isabel caused substantial damage to the Seawall and forced reevaluation of flood control measures.

sits on a concrete foundation with brick and corrugated metal exterior walls, topped by a standing seam metal roof. Fenestration includes four-over-four-light double-hung sash windows at the sides and three six-light fixed windows on the façade. The building was used by the Naval Surface Weapons Center as a metal and woodworking shop until the post closed in 2011.

Building 207 (Ship Repair Shop), 100 McNair Drive, built 1943, noncontributing building (Map 2)
Built in the Minimal Traditional mode, the two-story, frame Building 207 originally served a ship repair building. The rectangular plan building measures 75' x 83' on a wood pier foundation. Walls are clapboard under a side-gable roof. First-story fenestration includes wood panel doors with lights and two-over-one-light awning windows. The second story features one-over-one double-hung sashes and three-light windows with a middle hopper. The building was converted into offices ca. 1960. In the 1990s the second story became a restaurant, with the first story as marina offices. While Building 207 was completed during the period of national significance, it has been altered such that it no longer retains adequate historic integrity to the period of significance.

Building 209 (Military Affiliated Radio Station), 148 Bernard Road, built 1943, contributing building (Map 5)
Designed by the architecture firm Beddow, Gerber, and Wharples, Building 209 is one of the view buildings on post with Modern design characteristics.[232] Built as the Military Affiliated Radio Station (MARS), it is an irregular hexagonal plan building of one-room three stories with a roof deck and a poured concrete foundation set atop the fort's fourth bastion. Exterior walls are poured concrete with a tar flat roof. First-story fenestration includes northwest entry via a glazed metal door, four six-light hopper windows, and three three-light transoms. On the second story there is an identical northwest entry and ribbon windows on five sides, totaling eight windows in all. On the third floor there is an entry on the southwest via a glazed metal door and ribbon windows on five sides. An exterior circular metal stairway on the northeast provides access to the second and third floors. A fixed ladder provides access to the roof deck. There is a metal railing which surrounds the roof deck and a prow walk on the southeast side. The roof also features an antenna mount.

The building originally had a tall mast for signal flags. Building 209 was part of the radio silence (Emissions Control) and radio communication network in use during World War II and continued to operate as a signal and weather station until 1970. Sometime between 1970 and 1980 the building was used by the Boy Scouts. In 1987, the recruiting office used the space and completed improvements. The exterior steel stairs and concrete walls were rehabilitated in 2000. In 2002 windows and doors were replaced. Building 209 remained the recruiting office until post closure in 2011.

Building 210 (Post Exchange), 102 Griffith Street, built 1985, noncontributing building (Map 4)
Building 210 was constructed as the Post Exchange (PX). It is a rectangular, one-story building with a concrete foundation, brick stretcher bond walls, and a flat roof. The entrances on the south and west sides have standing seam metal roofs that overhang slightly and are supported by large brick piers. There are no windows and glass entrance doors. The west side features a loading dock. The PX also operated a gas station and shopette, bank, restaurant, dry cleaners, furniture and military clothing stores, and barbershop. Building 210 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

[232] The HABS report describes this building as designed in the International Style, while the updated National Register district nomination (approved on March 9, 2015) references it as a "rare example of the Bauhaus School of Modernism on the post." Rebecca Calonico, "Fort Monroe (2013 Update and Boundary Increase)" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012).

Building 212 (Battery DeRussy), 212 Fenwick Road, built 1898, contributing building (Map 8)

Battery DeRussy is a two-tiered, rectangular Endicott-era gun emplacement. Measuring 423' x 78', the battery sits on a reinforced concrete foundation. Its walls have metal doors but no windows. The roof of the battery consists of flat terraces with sunken gun pits and parapets. In some places the concrete was designed to be covered with sand to mimic dunes. Covered walkways are located on the inland side. There are three large bays for cannons and chamfered concrete supports and an observation post between the second and third bays. Battery DeRussy hosted three 12"-disappearing rifles. On July 21, 1910, the 12" disappearing gun was fired before the breechblock closed. The resulting explosion killed eleven members of the gun crew. Between 1944 and 1946 the battery was deactivated, its guns dismounted and scrapped. Painted shields of different Coast Artillery groups once mounted on the rails were removed at the time of post closure. Battery DeRussy is now under National Park Service management.

Building 213 (Battery Ruggles), includes Buildings 558 and 559 (magazines), 213 Fenwick Road, built 1899, three contributing buildings (Map 7)

Battery Ruggles is a two-bay, rectangular, Endicott era mortar emplacement, measuring approximately 116' x 76'. It originally featured eight M-1 mortars in two mortar pits. Mortars were fired in groups of four due to being less accurate than rifled cannons, the result of which was heavy projectiles launched in a high trajectory landing on armored decks of enemy ships. Battery Ruggles has a concrete foundation and walls. There are two large bays for breech-loading mortars. The seaward side is encompassed by an earth parapet. Mortars were removed between 1942 and 1946 for use as scrap metal. Battery Ruggles includes magazine Buildings 558 and 559. Buildings 558 and 559 are identical to Buildings 556 and 557. They are rectangular, one-story, partially subterranean munitions magazines. Measuring 10' x 11', the magazines were built in association with Battery Ruggles and feature thick poured concrete roofs.

Building 214 (Battery Anderson), includes Buildings 556 and 557 (magazines), 214 Fenwick Road, built 1899-1900, three contributing buildings (Map 7)

Battery Anderson is a two-bay, rectangular, Endicott-era mortar emplacement, measuring approximately 125' x 89'. The concrete battery originally featured eight M-1 mortars in two mortar pits. Mortars were fired in groups of four due to being less accurate than rifled cannons. There are two large bays for breech-loading mortars. The seaward side is encompassed by an earth parapet. The mortars were removed between 1942 and 1946 for use as scrap metal. By the 1980s the battery was overgrown by vegetation. Battery Anderson was named in honor of Brigadier General Robert Anderson, who was in command at Fort Sumter when it was attacked on April 12, 1861. Battery Anderson includes magazine Buildings 556 and 557. Buildings 556 and 557 are identical to Buildings 558 and 559. They are rectangular, one-story, partially subterranean munitions magazines. Measuring 10' x 11', the magazines were built in association with Battery Anderson and feature thick poured concrete roofs.

Building 216 (Water Battery), 216 Fenwick Road, built 1819-1832 (partially demolished 1905), contributing building (Map 5)

Building 216 represents what remains of the Water Battery, originally a long rectangular block of casemates measuring 133' x 57' with forty guns. Determined obsolete by the 1890s, during the 1930s much of the battery was demolished, except for the portion described here. The one-story Water Battery faces west with the high ground beyond serving as a redoubt against terrestrial attack. It consists of a stone foundation and walls with a brick and earth roof. A portion of the brick segmental arch casemate ceiling is exposed. Part of the original Third System defenses, the Water Battery sits just outside the stone fort and was designed to provide firepower at water level. It was partially demolished due to the construction of Battery Parrott.

Building 217, 146 Bernard Road, 1921, contributing building (Map 5)
Built with Craftsman stylistic details, Building 217 housed the mine control system through World War II. Located in the southeast bastion, it is a one-story rectangular building with a side ell measuring 52' x 23'. The wood-frame building features clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle shallow hipped roof. Fenestration includes a paneled door in the side ell and nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows. The roof has one square brick chimney and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The original entrance was on the south side, now boarded up. In 1946 the building was remodeled as offices. The building became a credit union in the 1960s and in the 1980s was a self-help store.

Building 218 (Auto Craft Shop), 381 Fenwick Road, built 1998, noncontributing building (Map 3)
Built as the Auto Craft shop, Building 218 is an unadorned rectangular one-story building measuring 85' x 43' on a concrete foundation with brick walls. It has a flat roof and five metal overhung doors. Building 218 is noncontributing because constructed after the period of national significance.

Building 219 (Inflammable Storage), 219 Fenwick Road, built 1961, noncontributing building (Map 1)
Built in the Minimal Traditional style, Building 219 was constructed as paint storage. It is a one-story building measuring 15' x 20' with a concrete foundation. The building has cinder block walls, an asphalt shingle shed roof, and a solid metal door. At post closure, Building 219 housed the Military Police portable radio communications. Building 219 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 221 (Combined Activities Center), 100 Stilwell Drive, 1998, noncontributing building (Map 3)
Building 221, once the Combined Activities Center (CAC), is a one-story building measuring 160' x 169' on a concrete foundation. The building features an attached front ell in the shape of a trapezoid and a stepped entrance. Exterior walls are stretcher bond brick, with decorative detail at every half story. The building has a flat roof, with a standing seam metal hood over the front entrance. Fenestration is multi-light metal windows. This building housed a frame shop, arts and craft center, and multi-purpose room, and now serves as the Hampton Police Department. At the time of post closure it was the only building at Fort Monroe with an indoor swimming pool. Building 221 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 225, 200 Block of McNair Drive, built 2003, noncontributing building (Map 1)
Building 225 is a rectangular, one-story bathhouse. The building has a concrete foundation, running bond brick walls, and a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof that extends to create a full-story entry porch supported by Doric columns. The gable ends and area under the center gable are covered with wood shingles. Windows are two-over-two-light double-hung sashes. Building 225 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 232 (Battery Church), 232 Fenwick Road, built ca. 1898, contributing building (Map 8)
Battery Church is a two-tiered, reinforced concrete Endicott-era emplacement for two guns. The battery has a reinforced concrete foundation and walls with metal doors and no windows. The top of the battery consists of flat terraces with sunken gun pits and parapets. In some places the concrete was designed to be covered with sand to mimic sand dunes. Covered walkways figure on the inland side of the battery. There are three large bays for cannons with chamfered concrete supports and an observation post between the second and third bays. Records note that in 1898 and 1899, two 10" breech-loading rifles (model 1888 MI) were received for use at Battery Church. The battery was deactivated and its guns removed in 1946.

Building 233 (Battery Irwin), 233 Fenwick Road, completed 1903, contributing building (Map 5)

Battery Irwin is a reinforced concrete Endicott-era gun emplacement with earth embankment. Building 233 is strategically located facing south to cover the channel at its narrowest point between Fort Monroe and Fort Wool. The battery measures approximately 123' x 33' and originally hosted four 3" rapid fire guns (model 1898), mounted in 1902 and dismounted in 1920. There are chambers located underneath the emplacements. During World War II, one of the emplacements was infilled and a 3" antiaircraft gun mounted here. In 1946, two 3" model 1902 guns were mounted for use as the Fort Monroe saluting battery. These were refurbished ca. 2005 and are still visible. Battery Irwin was named in honor of First Lieutenant Douglas S. Irwin, who was killed in action at the Battery of Monterrey in 1846. This is the only battery at Fort Monroe accessible to the public.

Building 234 (Battery Parrott), 234 Fenwick Road, built 1906, contributing building (Map 5)
Battery Parrott, an Endicott period reinforced concrete gun emplacement with an earth embankment, was so named for Captain Robert P. Parrott, who invented the Parrott gun and projectiles during the Civil War era. Battery Parrott measures approximately 314' x 83' and was fitted with two 12" disappearing guns in 1905 (removed in 1943). Two 90-mm anti-aircraft guns were subsequently mounted, one of which remains in situ. This gun was refurbished ca. 2005. There are chambers located underneath the gun mounts. The battery has metal doors, but no windows. The top of the battery consists of flat terraces with sunken gun pits and parapets. In some places the concrete was designed to be covered with sand to mimic dunes. Covered walkways figure on the inland side of the battery. There are chamfered concrete supports and an observation post. Access to the top of the battery can be gained from exterior staircases on the inland side. In 1950 the interior was remodeled as a communications center and classrooms.

Building 235 (Pool Filter House), 200 block of Rose Circle, built 1951, noncontributing building (Map 7)
Building 235 is a filter house once servicing the outdoor pool (no longer extant) at Building 185 (Officers' Club). It is a partially subterranean rectangular building measuring 37' x 18' with a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are five-course common brick surmounted by a flat concrete roof with a wood deck. Building 235 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 242 (Meter House), 242 Stilwell Drive, built 1952, noncontributing building (Map 1)
The one-story Building 242 is a gas meter house measuring 13' x 27' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are stretcher bond brick surmounted by an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Fenestration consists of a solid metal door and fixed window. Vents were replaced in 1982 to aid in proper ventilation. Building 242 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 243 (Cold Storage Warehouse), 16 Murray Street, built 1952, noncontributing building (Map 1)
Built as a cold storage warehouse, Building 243 is a one-story rectangular building measuring 200' x 55' on a concrete foundation and a flat built-up roof. Exterior walls are five-course common bond brick. As originally constructed, fenestration included three glazed doors, two truck loading doors, two large solid doors, one-over-one-light fixed-sash windows, and three eighteen-light fixed-sash windows, each with concrete lintels. In 1998 the building was renovated as office space. This included removing the overhung loading doors, enclosing the utility ramp at the rear of the building, and altering the front utility ramp to become accessible. A canopy was added over a single door on the southwest side in 2000. Building 243 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 245 (Child Care Center), 370 Fenwick Road, built 1992, noncontributing building (Map 4)
Building 245 was constructed as a Child Care Center. It is a one-story, rectangular building with a side ell on the south. Exterior walls are brick under an asphalt shingle hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The front

entrance is accented by an overhanging gabled pediment supported by square brick piers. Building 245 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 247 (Flight Operations), 1 Walker Court, built 1958, noncontributing building (Map 3)
Built as flight operations administration for Walker Army Airfield, Building 247 is a rectangular one-story building measuring 99' x 27' on a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are stretcher bond brick under an asphalt shingle gable roof. Fenestration includes three double glazed and louvered doors, two single glazed doors, six single-pane fixed windows and two two-over-two-light double-hung sashes. A plaque reads: "Walker Air Strip, dedicated 29 May 1951, in honor of John T. Walker, Lieutenant Colonel United States of America Artillery Liaison Pilot, killed in Italy, 19 February 1945." Building 247 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 250, 200 Block of Patch Road, built 1960, noncontributing building (Map 4)
Built in no discernible style as storage, Building 250 is a small (20' x 10') concrete block building with a shed roof. The building is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 252, 59A Patch Road, built 1990, noncontributing building (Map 1)
Built in no discernible style, Building 252 housed the generator for Buildings 59 and 135. Building 252 is a small, square building with a shed roof. It measures 21' x 25' and is a metal frame building with metal siding. Building 252 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 257, 200 Block of Stilwell Drive, built 1995, noncontributing building (Map 4)
Built in no discernible style, Building 257 houses the equipment to operate the sluice gates, the flood control mechanism for the Moat. Its walls are painted plywood under a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingle. There are two skylights on the east side and a single-entry door. Building 257 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 300, 300 Fenwick Road, built 1952, noncontributing building (Map 5)
Built in the Minimal Traditional mode, Building 300 is the only remaining building from the Wherry housing complex, demolished in 2011. It is a one-story rectangular block duplex with a reinforced concrete and brick pier foundation and stretcher bond brick walls. It has an asphalt shingle side-gable roof with clapboard at the gable ends. Windows are two-light horizontal sliders and the building entrance is accented by a flat-roofed canopy supported by steel pipe. Two sets of nine-light glazed, paneled doors occupy the central bay above concrete steps. Building 300 is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

Building 500 (Chamberlin Hotel), 2 Fenwick Road, built 1928, contributing building (Map 2)
The Chamberlin Hotel is a nine-story, U-shaped building dominating the southwest portion of the district, facing the Chesapeake Bay with a projecting front vestibule. The largely symmetrical main block features neo-Georgian stylistic characteristics.[233] Built with red brick laid in Flemish bond over a concrete structure, the hotel rises above a raised basement with a prominent stone belt course delineating the ground and main levels. The building measures approximately 425' x 118'. Primary entrances are centered below pediments on the north and south sides. First-story fenestration includes double glass and metal door with canvas marquee and round-arched windows. Double-hung sash windows light the second story and above. A brick veranda with arched openings wraps around the east side. Formal symmetry is interrupted by a one-story side wing at the

[233] Pamela J. Clodfelter and Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff, "Chamberlin Hotel," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1984).

west end that encloses what was once a banquet hall and serving room. The building mass was organized as a raised basement supporting the main floor with a six-story block of hotel rooms topped by a smaller attic story that includes the former ballroom and a half-round solarium opening onto a roof garden. The basement houses an indoor pool.

While located on post, the building has never been owned by the Army. Designed by architect Marcellus E. Wright, Sr., in association with the firm Warren and Wetmore, the hotel was built on the site of an earlier Chamberlin hotel, which burned in March 1920. This building opened as the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel in 1929. In 1930 a local hotel company bought out the Vanderbilt family interest and the name was dropped. During World War II the hotel was taken over by the Navy for use as housing. Two decorative cupolas were removed to avoid use by enemy aircraft as targets, replaced with anti-aircraft guns. In 1947 the hotel was acquired by Richmond Hotels, Inc. An original pair of exterior stairs leading from Fenwick Road up to the main entry were removed in 1960 and a ground floor entry created. The main floor is now accessed by elevator. The same year the C&O Railroad discontinued its line to the Chamberlin. In 1961 the Baltimore Steamship Wharf that stood behind the hotel was also demolished. In 1979 the hotel changed hands and was renovated. A non-historic outdoor pool and tennis courts were removed ca. 2004. With post closure, a local development partnership rehabilitated the building as senior housing, which opened in 2008. The hotel was individually listed in the National Register in 2007 (NRIS 07000190.

Building 1087 (located behind Building 119), built ca. late 1880s (relocated ca. 1906-1909), contributing structure

Building 1087 is a gazebo located in the landscaped area behind the quarters described as Building 119. The hexagonal-plan building features hexagonal columns and is embellished with arches, lattice, and balustrade. Its copper-clad, bell-shaped roof has jigsaw trim and a rooftop finial. The gazebo has been painted red and white at various times, although at least once during the 1960s paint was removed and the wood stained. Currently the gazebo is painted white. The gazebo was moved to its current location ca. 1906-1909. A photograph ca. 1890 shows it in position behind Quarters 1.

Building T-28, 18 Bernard Road, built 1875 (1936, shed addition replaced ca. 1990s), contributing building (Map 2)

Built with Victorian Folk stylistic characteristics, Building T-28 was constructed as servant's quarters for Building 19. It is a rectangular one-story building measuring 31' x 11' on a pier foundation. The building is frame construction with German lap siding and a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. Fenestration includes wood panel doors with two-light transoms and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The stove and bathroom were removed and a metal rear shed added ca. 1936 for use as a garage, a function that continued until post closure. The shed was replaced with a wood one in the 1990s.

Buildings T-100, T-101, and T-104, located at 110, 108, and 104 Eustis Lane, built 1941 and 1943, three contributing buildings (Map 1)

These are rectangular, one-story World War II-era warehouses measuring 154' x 61' on concrete foundations with differing numbers of bays. The buildings are frame construction with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofs. Fenestration includes aluminum-frame glass doors, metal and wood doors, overhung garage doors, and six-over-six light double-hung sash windows. At post closure, T-100 (engineer shop) was furniture storage, T-101 a self-help building, and T-104 storage for Joint Task Force Civil Support.

These building were identified in the 2015 amended National Register documentation as noncontributing; however, World War II-era infrastructure support buildings such as these are often overlooked due to their

utilitarian design and temporary classification, although they would have been integral to the function of the installation during the period of significance. While simple in form, these buildings overall maintain relatively good historic integrity and are considered contributing to the National Historic Landmark district.

Building T-216, 35 Fenwick Road, built 1954, noncontributing building (Map 2)
Building T-216 is a rectangular, one-story storage building measuring 49' x 14' and resting upon a concrete foundation with frame construction, wood siding, and a two-bay façade. The hipped roof is asphalt shingle. Fenestration includes a glazed wood door, six–over-six-light double-hung sash windows, and a metal overhung garage door. This building was the four-star general's garage at the time of base closure in 2011. This is a noncontributing building because built after the period of national significance.

Buildings T-457, 45 Fenwick Road, built 1957, noncontributing building (Map 2)
The rectangular, one-story detached garage measures 23' x 22'. If features a concrete foundation, wood siding, and an asphalt shingle hipped roof, as well as overhung garage doors. Built in 1957, this building in noncontributing because built outside of the period of national significance.

Building T-468, 39 Fenwick Road, built ca. 1950s, noncontributing building (Map 2)
Building T-468 is a rectangular, one-story, two-bay garage that measures 23' x 23'. It has a concrete foundation with wood siding and asphalt shingle hipped roof. Fenestration includes a pair of metal overhung garage doors. This building is a noncontributing due to being built after the period of national significance.

Old Point Bank (no building number), 100 Griffith Street, 1986, noncontributing building (Map 4)
The Old Point Bank is a one-story, rectangular building with a front ell that serves as its entrance. Exterior walls are stretcher bond brick with a band of several rows of vertical brick that mimic the width of the vertical standing seam metal overhang that highlights the building entrance. The building has a flat roof and a drive-through portico on the south side. This was one of few buildings on post never owned by the Army. Old Point Bank is noncontributing because built after the period of national significance.

NAVLAB (no building number), Patton Road, 1946, contributing building (Map 4)
Built in no discernible style, this building originally functioned as the NAVLAB (Naval Ordnance Lab Test Facility Fort Monroe), in part to monitor offshore exercises. It is a rectangular two-story building clad in corrugated metal with a flat roof and one-over-one sash and fixed aluminum windows. Access is gained to the second story via an external metal staircase and to the first story via a rear double entry door, each with a single lite, covered by a projecting awning upheld by metal pipe. A small ell on the east side of the building faces the Chesapeake Bay. Atop the roof is a small second-story lookout with a flat roof with added equipment and fronted on the east side with fixed windows. The Hampton Police Department now uses the building.

Cultural Landscape (Districtwide), 1821-1948, US Army Corps of Engineers and Quartermaster Corps, contributing site (all maps)[234]

[234]Note, as described in the 2015 National Register documentation, the entire property of Fort Monroe (with the National Register boundary being greater than that of the National Historic Landmark boundary) is classified as a single archaeological site, 44HT0027. Information that can be gained from known archeological loci is important, but not at present conclusive. Further investigations are needed to determine the level of contribution and relationship to Fort Monroe's national significance. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (SHPO) has expressed agreement with this statement and supports future archeological identification efforts as "the historical significance of the location of Fort Monroe, spanning the pre-contact period to the 20th century, is paramount to state and national history." "Fort Monroe NHL Update Review/Jennifer Greentree, Jonathan Connolly, and Marc Wagner," to Astrid Liverman, January 26, 2024.

As described in the 2015 National Register update, there are several discrete, distinct contributing landscape areas to the Fort Monroe NHL, including: the Pet Cemetery, Reeder Circle, Continental Park, the Coast Artillery School green space, Fort Monroe Live Oaks, Parade Ground, Cannon Park, and Cadet Battery Park.[235] The 2009 US Army Corps of Engineers' historic landscape survey is a valuable reference that elaborates on landscape development historically throughout the NHL district.[236] The 2009 US Army Corps of Engineers' *Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes* provides national historic context and guidance on the identification of character-defining features, specifically highlighting the Fort Monroe Artillery School complex for its association with the Civil War and National Expansion, 1860s-1890s, and features such as improved water and sewage and curvilinear street patterns.

The Pet Cemetery extends north along the terreplein from the Flagstaff Bastion to just west of North Gate. It was established in the early twentieth century, with the oldest identified headstone dating to 1936, and includes over four hundred pet burials from families living on post and civilians in the surrounding areas. Many are marked with inscribed stones or plaques. Burials ceased ca. 1988.

Constructed ca. 1920, Reeder Circle (originally Liberty Circle) was designed to be in association Liberty Theater, which stood at the end of the circle. German guns captured during World War I were displayed in the circle near the theater before it was demolished in 1938 and the guns scrapped. With construction of a new post theater off Frank Lane, the site of the Liberty Theater became a tennis court. The name of the area changed to Reeder Circle around the time new Coast Artillery School student housing was constructed between Ingalls Road and Pratt Street.

Continental Park was developed when the second Hygeia Hotel was demolished in 1902, providing the green space necessary for the triangular park bounded by Ingalls and Fenwick roads. The park's location is prominent within Fort Monroe as it is situated beside the Chamberlin Hotel overlooking the Chesapeake Bay and proximate to the Commanding General's residence (Building 119). At the center of Continental Park is the Bandstand (Building 4), which held its first concert on April 8, 1934, and remains a concert venue as well as a location for social functions. The park consists of a level terrain clear of trees with the Bandstand at center, from which concrete sidewalks radiate. Other sidewalks providing access to the Seawall also interrupt the green space. Flags from all states and territories once adorned the walkway leading to the bandstand, but these were removed at post closure.

A green space creates a courtyard at the former Coast Artillery School education complex between Buildings 133, 163, 134, and 37, with mature foundation plantings and planting beds around the sides and fronts of the buildings along Fenwick and Ingalls roads. The area has a campus-like feel. There are similarly mature foundation plantings in the Coast Artillery School residential housing area along Ingalls Road in the vicinity of Buildings 45, 51, and 52.

Live Oaks around Fort Monroe, especially those lining the Parade Ground, range in age from 200 to 470 years old. The Algernon Oak near Quarters 1 beside the Parade Ground is the oldest among them.[237] The Live Oaks

[235]Adapted from Rebecca Calonico (Peeling), "Fort Monroe (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service), 3, 94.
[236] Megan Weaver Tooker, Adam Smith, Chris Cochran, and Chelsea Pogorelac, *Fort Monroe Historic Landscape Inventory, Evaluation, and Recommendations* (Champaign, IL: Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, US Army Engineer Research and Development Center, 2010).
[237] Michael S. Dosmann and Anthony S. Aiello, "The Quest for the Hardy Southern Live Oak," *Arnoldia* [Arnold Arbortetum,

inside the fort, lining residential streets, and in the vicinity of the Officers' Club north of the fort are the northernmost known Live Oaks in the United States. The size, nature, and hardiness of the Fort Monroe Live Oaks as a varietal are a defining landscape feature of Fort Monroe NHL.

The Parade Ground was part of the original design of Fort Monroe and was reportedly cleared and leveled in 1824 for a visit from General Lafayette. The Parade Ground consists of the entire level green space between Bernard and Ruckman roads at center of the stone fort and generally bordered by Live Oaks. Historic maps show temporary buildings existed on the Parade Ground at various times, however, it has been clear of buildings since 1950. The Parade Ground has also variously seen use for walking paths, a running track, baseball diamond, and for golf.

The southwest corner of the Parade Ground and the adjacent Light Battery Park historically displayed artillery. The Army also established a trophy park along the edge of the Parade Ground that displayed cannon balls and artillery pieces dating as far back as the Revolutionary War, but most artillery and cannonball displays have been removed over time. Throughout the history of Fort Monroe small-scale objects, such as cannons or cannon balls, have been displayed around the installation. Today, remaining pieces can be found in front of the Casemate Museum, with a few additional pieces scattered around the Fort for decorative purposes. Most artillery belongs to the Army Center for Military History. The Lincoln Gun is the most prominent artillery piece remaining on display (see below, contributing object).

A 1906 map of Fort Monroe shows Ingalls Road forming a triangle with Ruckman Road in front of the Main Gate entrance and sally port to the stone fort, similar to its appearance today. The historic Cannon Park is at the center of this triangle bounded by the Post Headquarters (Building 77), Fire Station (Building 24), Fitness Center (YMCA, Building 171), and St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church. This formally landscaped area highlights the entrance to the stone fort. Through 1850, this area was the site of the Engineer's stables. By the 1860s, with development of Ingalls Road, this area assumed its current shape. A photograph from the 1870s shows the island empty, apart from a telegraph pole. A 1916 photograph shows a Rodman gun in the park, across from the Post Headquarters building, as do early twentieth-century postcards.

The Cadet Battery Park is a small green space located adjacent to Building 56 just north of Patch Road, historically featuring several artillery pieces related to Cadet Command.

Bounded by a hedge row, a formal garden with linear paths, parterres, and a central gazebo (Building 1087) exists at the rear of Building 119 (Commanding General's Residence).

The US Army Engineer Research and Development Center's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) 2010 report further identifies the landscapes features associated with the Waterfront, Batteries, Interwar/World War II housing area, Training and Recreation area, and Cold War housing area. The CERL report documents how historic landscape areas have evolved through continued development and Army use. Several historic landscape areas share geographic boundaries with later development and others are distinctly separate. For instance, the Coast Artillery School has been identified as having good integrity, even though construction and demolition has altered the landscape over time. The Waterfront, Training and Recreation area, and Batteries display significant change, but largely as a result of evolving Army needs. Thus, while integrity may have diminished, changes occurring during the period of significance represent evolution and do not

Harvard University] 70.3 (February 15, 2013), https://arboretum.harvard.edu/stories/the-quest-for-the-hardy-southern-live-oak/ (accessed December 7, 2023).

necessarily diminish overall integrity. Buildings constructed after the period of significance do, however, impact integrity setting and feeling. In balance, although these areas have non-contributing resources, changes to the Waterfront, Training and Recreation area, and Batteries have been the result of historic evolution more so than due to encroachment by modern construction.[238]

In addition to the discrete areas referenced above, the larger NHL historic district generally includes open spaces, road systems and walkways, mature vegetation and trees, built resources, small-scale objects, and spatial relationships that contribute to the overall cultural landscape. At its center, the stone fort includes notable landscape features introduced during the period of national significance, such as the central Parade Ground within the bastions, live mature oaks, and the terreplein retain a high level of historic integrity.[239] Other major areas include the Fenwick and Ingalls road corridors and Tidball and Murray roads. Radiating north from the stone fort, the landscape exhibits more ephemeral traces of Army use, as evidenced through analysis of historic aerial photographs and maps; traces include ground scars, fill area, graded areas, scattered building foundations, former target ranges, and possible gun positions.[240]

Rodman Gun, 1860 (installed 1861, relocated by 1916), US Army Corps of Engineers and Quartermaster Corps, contributing object (Map 4)

The Rodman Gun, also known as the Lincoln Gun and now on display on the Parade Ground, was brought to Fort Monroe in March 1861. It was a prototype 15" Rodman smooth bore gun, the first of its kind. One of the largest smoothbore cannons ever made, it is solid iron, weighing approximately 49,000 pounds, and could fire a 300-pound projectile more than four miles. It was cast in 1860 and served in the Civil War. In 1862, it was nicknamed to honor President Lincoln, who had a strong interest in ordnance. During the Civil War, the Lincoln Gun was placed on the beach as part of Union defenses. By 1916 it had been moved to the edge of the Parade Ground, where it remains today.

CONCLUSION

Relative to National Historic Landmark Criteria 1 and 4, Fort Monroe retains a high degree of historic integrity from its period of national significance, 1819 to1946, reflective of its construction as a key strategic stronghold in the Third System of coastal defense as designed by military engineer Simon Bernard and its subsequent development and contribution to US military and political history, including mobilization during the Civil War and World Wars I and II and as the location of the 1862 Contraband Decision. Over this period the installation expanded and adapted to evolving Army requirements. Fort Monroe was originally designated a National Historic Landmark on December 19, 1960, and this updated documentation provides current accounting of contributing and noncontributing resources and additional historic context relative to the historic district's national significance. The core resources associated with the Third System stone fortification retain character-defining features, with the exception of the Water Battery, much of which was demolished in the early twentieth century. More than one hundred and fifty other resources represent phases of development and

[238] Tooker, et al.

[239] A commemorative feature unrelated to the NHL's period of national significance was the Jefferson Davis Arch and Memorial Park, since removed. Constructed in 1956, a 500' section of terreplein above the fort's south bastion became a local memorial park in recognition of Jefferson Davis, former President of the Confederacy known to have walked along the terreplein during his imprisonment at Fort Monroe. The Daughters of the Confederacy gifted a 50'-wide wrought iron archway to mark the entry to the memorial park. This memorial was introduced during a period when groups such as the Daughters of the Confederacy worked to add Confederate memorials to the public landscape, with others concerned that such efforts related as much to the rising Civil Rights movement. In 2019, shortly before the 400th anniversary of the arrival at this site of English North America's first enslaved Africans, the elements of the arch that spelled out Davis's name were removed.

[240] US Army Topographic Engineering Center, Operations Division, Hydrologic & Environmental Analysis Branch.

architectural expression that have contributed to the long-term Army use of Fort Monroe.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_X_ Previously listed in the National Register (fill in 1 through 6 below)
___ Not previously listed in the National Register (fill in **only** 4, 5, and 6 below)

1. NR #: 66000912 (updated 13000708)
2. Date of listing: October 15, 1966 (updated March 9, 2015)
3. Level of significance: National
4. Applicable National Register Criteria: A X B X C X D X
5. Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G__
6. Areas of Significance: Military; Engineering; Ethnic Heritage: Black; Social History; Architecture

__ Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register: Date of determination:
_X_ Designated a National Historic Landmark: Date of designation: December 19, 1960
_X_ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: HABS No. VA-595 series
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: HAER No.
__ Recorded by Historic American Landscapes Survey: HALS No.

Location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office: X
Other State Agency: X
Federal Agency: X
Local Government:
University:
Other (Specify Repository):

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LOCATION MAPS

Maps 1-9 (see index at bottom right of each detail map)

Fort Monroe National Historic Landmark Bounday Map. Stephen Lissandrello, “Fort Monroe” National Historic Landmark Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1975), X-A-7, on file with the National Park Service.


Mill Creek
Hampton Roads
MCNAIR DR
STILWELL DR
EUSTIS LN
PRATT RD
DARRY ST
INGALLS RD
FEEDER CIR
CORNOG LN
MURRAY ST
PATCH RD
HATCH LN
MOAT WALK
Cadet Battery Park
Moat
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Non-Contributing
HAMPTON VIRGINIA
City of Hampton aerials flown in Mar 2022
Prepared by City of Hampton, GIS Office. April 2023
Page 1
Fort Monroe Map Index

Map 1


Hampton Roads
MURRAY ST
PATCH RD
HATCH LN
MOAT WALK
HAMPTON ST
TIDBALL RD
FRANK LN
RUCKMAN RD
HARRISON ST
WHISTLER LN
INGALLS RD
MCNAIR DR
FENWICK RD
Cadet Battery Park
Moat
Pet Cemetery
Cannon Park
Saint Mary's Church
Saint Mary's Rectory
Boat Launch
Postern Gate
Coast Artillery Sch Green Space
Flagstaff Bastion
Chamberlin
Continental Park
Fort Monroe
National Historic Landmark
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Contributing Structure
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HAMPTON VIRGINIA
City of Hampton aerials flown in Mar 2022
Prepared by City of Hampton, GIS Office. April 2023
Page 2
Fort Monroe Map Index

Map 2


Mill Creek
STILWELL DR
RUNNING PATH
PULLMAN LN
FENWICK RD
PATCH RD
NEW GARDEN ST
BUNKER ST
GRIFFITH ST
PATTON RD
NORTH GATE RD
Old Point Bank
North Gate
Fort Monroe
National Historic Landmark
300 150 0 300 Feet
Contributing Structure
Non-Contributing
HAMPTON VIRGINIA
City of Hampton aerials flown in Mar 2022
Prepared by City of Hampton, GIS Office. April 2023
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Map 3


GRIFFITH ST
PATTO
NORTH GATE RD
North Gate
NORTH GATE RD
Nav Lab
GULICK DR
216 Water Battery
23 Experimental Battery
Cemetery
Parade Grounds
EAST GATE
East Gate
RUCKMAN RD
Lincoln Gun
FM Live Oaks
BERNARD RD
MATHEWS LN
Jefferson Davis Arch/Park
ENGINEER LN
Old Point Light House
Flagstaff Bastion
233 Battery Irwin
Chesapeake Bay
Fort Monroe
National Historic Landmark
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Contributing Structure
Non-Contributing
HAMPTON VIRGINIA
City of Hampton aerials flown in Mar 2022
Prepared by City of Hampton, GIS Office. April 2023
Page 4
Fort Monroe Map Index

Map 4


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Prepared by City of Hampton, GIS Office. April 2023
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Fort Monroe
Map Index
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Map 5


Mill Creek
Chesapeake Bay
FENWICK RD
GULICK DR
INCINERATOR LN
GULICK DR
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City of Hampton aerials flown in Mar 2022
Prepared by City of Hampton, GIS Office. April 2023
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Map 6


GULICK DR
FENWICK RD
FULLER LN
Mill Creek
213 Battery Rugg es
214 Battery Anderson
Chesapeake Bay
GULICK DR
235
301
185
ROSE CIR.
232 Battery Church
Fort Monroe
National Historic Landmark
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Contributing Structure
Non-Contributing
HAMPTON VIRGINIA
City of Hampton aerials flown in Mar 2022
Prepared by City of Hampton, GIS Office. April 2023
Page 7

Map 7


ROSE CIR
232 Battery Church
247
FENWICK RD
Mill Creek
Chesapeake Bay
GULICK DR
212 Battery DeRussy
218
201
221
RUNNING PATH
206
STILWELL DR
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City of Hampton aerials flown in Mar 2022
Prepared by City of Hampton, GIS Office. April 2023
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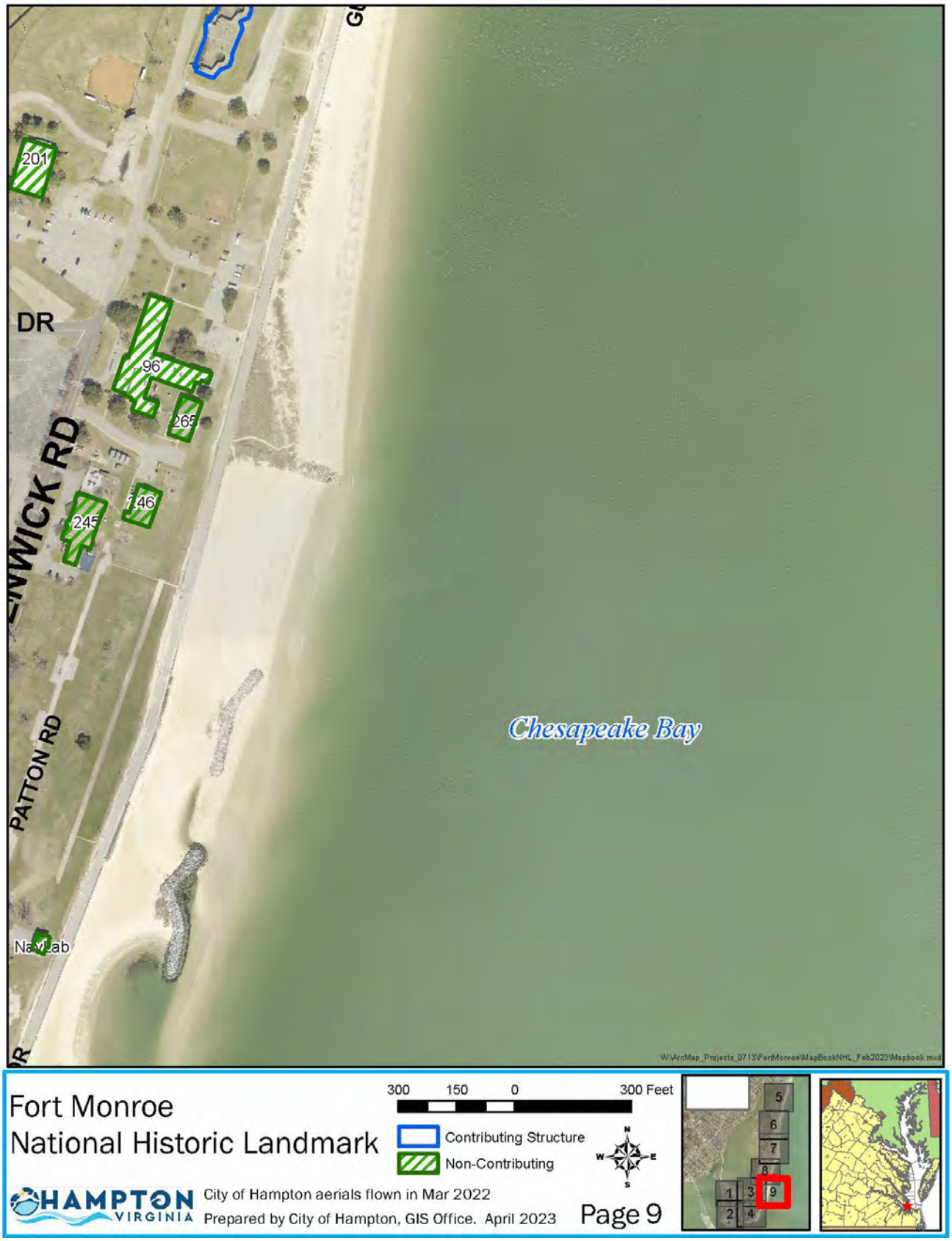
Map 8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265
146
245
PATTON RD
Chesapeake Bay
Fort Monroe
National Historic Landmark
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HAMPTON VIRGINIA
City of Hampton aerials flown in Mar 2022
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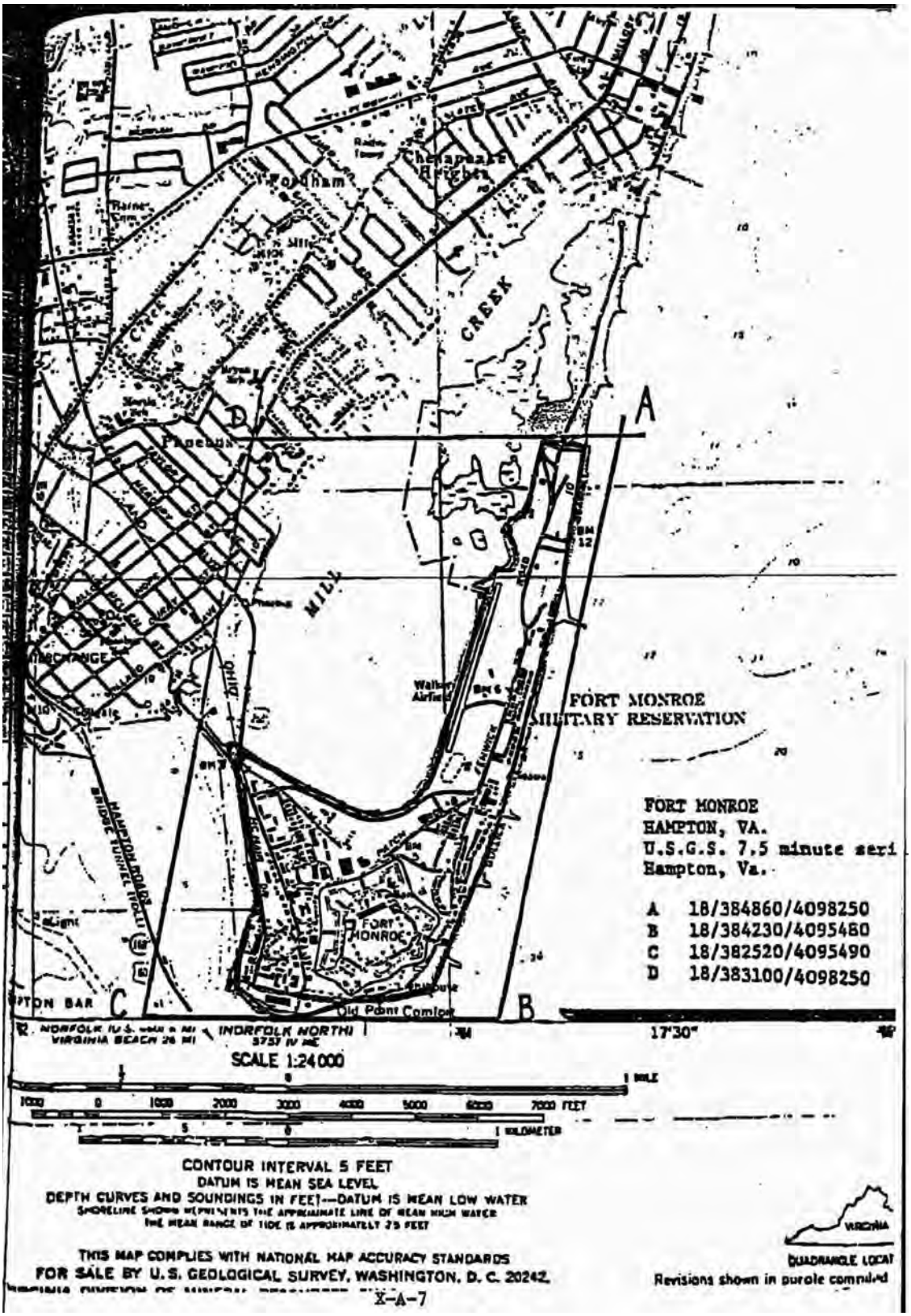
Map 9



Fort Monroe National Historic Landmark Bounday Map. Stephen Lissandrello, “Fort Monroe” National Historic Landmark Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1975), X-A-7, on file with the National Park Service.

HISTORIC FIGURES LOG

N.B. For an expansive compendium of historic figures associated with the development of Fort Monroe, see Adam Smith, Megan Weaver Tooker, et al., *Fort Monroe Historic Image Report* Construction Engineering Research Laboratory ERDC/CERL SR-10-8 (US Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center, August 2010), available at: https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citations/ADA584064.

Figure 1. *Fort Monroe on Old Point Comfort and in the distance, Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Raps*, n.d. On file with the New York Public Library Digital Collections, Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Division of Art, Prints, and Photographs, Emmet Collection of Manuscripts etc. relating to American History, The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, Vol. 2, https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-2546-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99.

Figure 2. Casimir Bohn, *Map of Fortress Monroe and surroundings*, 1861. Inset view of Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, and Hygeia Hotel. On file at the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/99439161/.

Figure 3. George Stacy, photographer, *Fortress Monroe, Virginia*, 1861. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress [LOC], Prints and Photographs Division, Gottheim Collection, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2009630932/. Fortress Monroe, Va. No known restrictions on publication for LOC items.

Figure 4. "*Stampede of slaves from Hampton to Fortress Monroe*," *Harper's Weekly*, August 17, 1861. Photomechanical print on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, https://www.loc.gov/item/92515012/.

Figure 5. Jacob Wells, *Fortress Monroe, Va., and its vicinity* [map] (New York: Virtue & Co, 1862). On file with the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/99439195/.

Figure 6. Robert Knox Sneden, *Plan of Fortress Munroe [sic], Va., 1862* [map]. On file with the Robert Knox Sneden Diary, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia, and via raster image at the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/gvhs01.vhs00204/.

Figure 7. Robert Knox Sneden, *Plan of Fortress Munroe [sic], Virginia, March 6, 1862* [map]. On file with the Robert Knox Sneden Diary, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia, and via raster image at the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/gvhs01.vhs00203/.

Figure 8. Fort Monroe, Va. The "Lincoln Gun," a 15-inch Rodman Columbiad, 1864. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2018666851/.

Figure 9. The Casemates: Fort Monroe, Virginia, 1864, printed between 1880 and 1889. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2012646297/.

Figure 10. *Interior of a Casemate: Fort Monroe, Virginia*, 1864, printed between 1880 and 1889. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2012646298/.

Figure 11. *Sally port, Fort Monroe, shows Union guards among a group of men at the entrance to the fort, Fort Monroe Virginia*, 1864, printed between 1880-1889. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2014646029/.

Figure 12. J. F. Jarvis, publisher, *On the breastworks, viewing the warships, Fortress Monroe, Virginia*, 1893. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2018653418/.

Figure 13. Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, 1901. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2018653417/.

Figure 14. Detroit Publishing Co., Publisher. New Barracks, Fort Monroe, Va. United States Fort Monroe Virginia, ca. 1900-1910. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2016807556/.

Figure 15. Detroit Publishing Co., Publisher. The Barracks, Fort Monroe, Va. United States Fort Monroe Virginia, ca. 1900-1910. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2016809806/.

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Figure 17. Detroit Publishing Co., Publisher, and William Henry Jackson, photographer. Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, ca. 1902. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2016800359/.

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Figure 22. Detroit Publishing Co., Army Y.M.C.A., Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, ca. 1905. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2016804698/.

Figure 23. Detroit Publishing, Co., *Central Avenue at Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia*, 1907-1914, ntl-002426. Special Collections and University Archives, National Trust Library Historic Postcard Collection, University of

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Figure 24. American News Company, *Officer's quarter in casement at Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia*, 1901-1907, ntl-002429. Special Collections and University Archives, National Trust Library Historic Postcard Collection, University of Maryland Libraries, https://archives.lib.umd.edu//repositories/2/digital_objects/23258.

Figure 25. Detroit Publishing Co., *Old Point Comfort Lighthouse, Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia*, 1901-1907, ntl-002416. Special Collections and University Archives, National Trust Library Historic Postcard Collection, University of Maryland Libraries, https://archives.lib.umd.edu//repositories/2/digital_objects/23316.

Figure 26. Detroit Publishing Co., *Soldiers' barracks at Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia*, 1901-1907, ntl-002424. Special Collections and University Archives, National Trust Library Historic Postcard Collection, University of Maryland Libraries, https://archives.lib.umd.edu//repositories/2/digital_objects/23323.

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Figure 36. Detroit Publishing Co., *Parade ground and barracks, Fort Monroe,* Virginia, ca. 1910-1920. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2016818679/.

Figure 37. Detroit Publishing Co., *Moat and ramparts, Fort Monroe, Virginia,* ca. 1905-1920. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2016811806/.

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Figure 39. Keystone View Company, *12-inch disappearing coast defense gun elevated for firing, Fortress Monroe, Virginia*, 1917. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2023637274/.

Figure 40. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hampton, Independent Cities, Virginia (June 1891), on file with Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC, http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3884fm.g3884fm_g090191891

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Figure 42. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hampton, Independent Cities, Virginia (July 1895), on file with Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC, http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3884hm.g3884hm_g090281895.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property:	Fort Monroe
City or Vicinity:	Hampton
County:	City of Hampton
State:	Virginia
Photographer:	Astrid Liverman
Date:	September 6-7, 2023

General Views

Photograph 1: View main entrance to Fort Monroe district at intersection of Ingalls Road and McNair Drive with E. Mellen Street (vehicle approach from Phoebus)

Photograph 2: View from atop bastion at North Gate looking inside the fort to Building 5 (Old Main Barracks)

Photograph 3: View of North Gate towards Building 135 (historic ordnance storehouse) from atop north bastion

Photograph 4: View from atop Main Gate looking towards Buildings 148-150 and 140 (historic NCO residential duplexes)

Photograph 5: View looking towards Building 148-150 and 140 from the bridge that is the Main Gate, enabling view of exterior of bastion and Building 13 (Water Tower) in background

Photograph 6: National Historic Landmark bronze plaque, located at Main Gate (Stone Fort exterior)

Inside Stone Fort

Photograph 7: View of remnants of historic gun emplacements atop Main Gate bastion, contributing to the Stone Fort

Photograph 8: View of remnants of historic gun emplacements atop Main Gate bastion, contributing to the Stone Fort

Photograph 9: Building 29 (Flagstaff and Flagstaff Bastion), contributing to the Stone Fort

Photograph 10: Remnant of the Jefferson Davis Arch and Memorial Park, constructed in 1956, south bastion

Photograph 11: Ramp up to atop bastion with mature vegetation, north side of fort (interior)

Photograph 12: Detail of remnant rooftop gun emplacements, Building 22 (Third Front casemate), contributing to the Stone Fort (inside fort)

Photograph 13: Representative grave marker, pet cemetery (noncontributing feature) atop southwest bastion

Photograph 14: View from atop bastion down to Building 20 (Casemate Museum) representative of the area in the vicinity of Building 19

Photograph 15: View of Building 21 casemates (historic Chapel Center) on the bastion’s Second Front along Bernard Road

Photograph 16: Building 240, representative of contributing one-story garages within the district, located at 15 Bernard Road

Photograph 17: Building 9 (Band Training Facility), 10 Bernard Road, with Building 2 (Powder Magazine Casement) at right

Photograph 18: Building 19 (residence), 18 Bernard Road

Photograph 19: Rodman Gun (also known as the Lincoln Gun), Parade Ground, contributing feature to the Fort Monroe designed landscape contributing site

Photograph 20: Typical view of mature live oaks in the vicinity of the Parade Ground, contributing features to the Fort Monroe designed landscape contributing site

Photograph 21: Building 5 (Old Main Barracks), as seen from across Parade Grounds

Photograph 22: Building 5 (Old Main Barracks), at the north end of the Parade Grounds, view to the northeast

Photograph 23: Building 7 (Former Enlisted Men's Library), 7 Bernard Road

Photograph 24: Building 86 (former latrine), 2 North Gate Road (to the rear of Building 5)

Photograph 25: Building 126 (former duplex Coast Artillery School),163/165 Bernard Road

Photograph 26: Building 18 (comprising with Building 18 the Tuileries), 41 Bernard Road

Photograph 27: Experimental Battery located in the vicinity of Building 1, Bernard Road, southeast bastion to the east of East Gate

Photograph 28: East Gate, view from inside the fort in the vicinity of Building 1

Photograph 29: Building 1 (Quarters 1), Bernard Road opposite East Gate

Photograph 30: Building 1 (Quarters 1), interior view of main entry hall

Photograph 31: Building 127 (former residences for Coast Artillery School), 145 Bernard Road

Photograph 32: Building 157 (residence), 101 Bernard Road, fronting the Parade Grounds

Photograph 33: Building 209 (former Military Affiliated Radio Station), 148 Bernard Road, south bastion (inside fort)

Photograph 34: Chapel of the Centurion (Building 166)

Photograph 35: Interior view, Chapel of the Centurion (Building 166)

Outside Stone Fort

Photograph 36: Building 103 (historic officers' quarters residential duplexes), 63/67 Ingalls Road

Photograph 37: St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic Church, 7 Frank Lane

Photograph 38: Building 42 (Post Theater), 41 Tidball Road

Photograph 39: Building 26, 33 Tidball Road

Photograph 40: Building 205 (Cable Tank/Shop), 205 McNair Drive (at left) and Building 204 (Submarine Depot), 104 McNair Drive (at right), adjacent Marina

Photograph 41: Building 4 (Bandstand), Continental Park in the vicinity of the Chamberlin

Photograph 42: Building 121 (former Coast Artillery School duplex), 41/43 Fenwick Rd (similar in design to Buildings 123, 124, 126, 127, and 128)

Photograph 43: Building 141 (“Flat Top”), 53 Fenwick Road (similar in design to Building 142)

Photograph 44: Old Point Comfort Lighthouse, 67A Fenwick Road, with Building 60, the lighthouse keeper’s residence at left

Photograph 45: “First Africans in Virginia” interpretive sign, installed and rededicated by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 2015, located in the vicinity of Engineer Pier along Fenwick Road (south side of historic district)

Photograph 46: Building 216 (Water Battery) remnant along Fenwick Road, to the east of the East Gate outside the fort

Photograph 47: Building 88 (former searchlight storage), 310 Fenwick Road

Photograph 48: Light fixture fabricated from artillery shell casing, located in the vicinity of Building 185 (Officers’ Club), contributing feature to the designed landscape

Photograph 49: Building 200/Seawall, on the far east end of Fort Monroe past Battery Ruggles, Gulick Drive

Photograph 50: Noncontributing pre-engineered Building 221 (current Hampton Police Department), 100 Stilwell Drive

Photograph 51: Building 96 (former post elementary school), 380 Fenwick Road (noncontributing resource)

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Photograph 56: Building T-101, Eustis Lane

Photograph 57: Building T-100. Eustis Lane

Photograph 58: Building 28 (Submarine Mine Depot), 218 Cornog Lane
Photograph 59: Building 34, 94 Ingalls Road, building type nearly identical to Buildings 33, 35, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, and 54

Photograph 60: Building 82 (former post hospital), 60 Ingalls Road

Photograph 61: Building 13 (Water tower, vicinity of Pratt Street, with Building 222 (garage) in foreground

Photograph 62: Building 212 (Battery DeRussy), 212 Fenwick Road

Photograph 63: Building 233 (Battery Irwin), 233 Fenwick Road

Photograph 64: Building 100 (“Old Hundred”), 90 Ingalls Road

Photograph 65: Building 109 (former NCO housing, at left) and St. Mary Star of the Sea Rectory, Frank Lane

Photograph 66: Building 83 (former post office), 20 Ingalls Road

Photograph 67: Building 161 (former Enlisted Specialists barracks, Coast Artillery School complex), 5 Fenwick Road

Photograph 68: Building 133 (Murray Hall), 33 Ingalls Road

Photograph 69: Building 500 (Chamberlin Hotel), 2 Fenwick Road

HISTORIC FIGURES

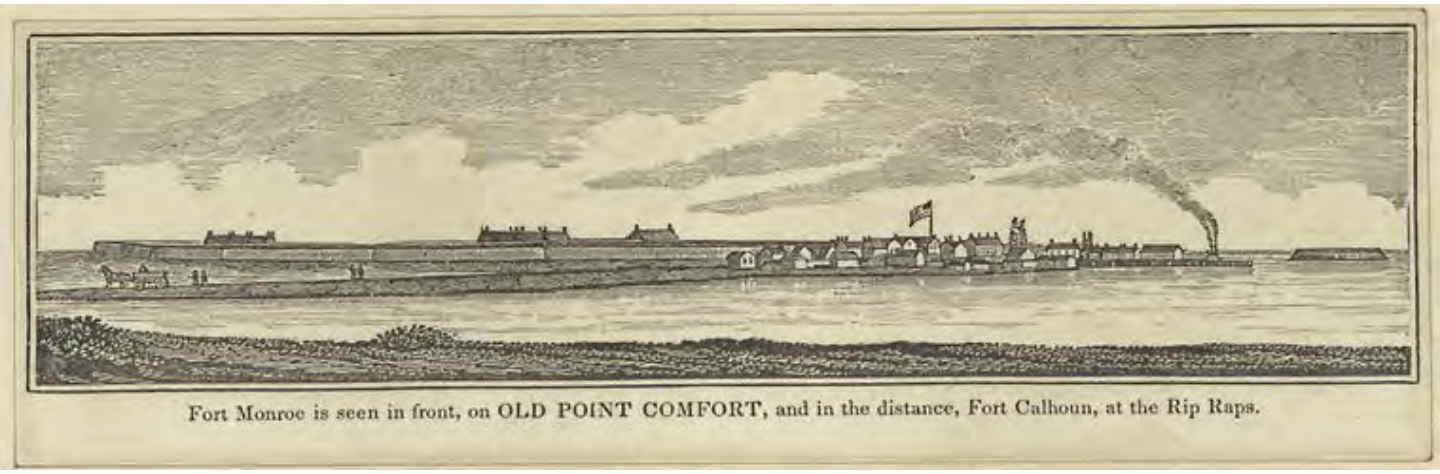

Figure 1. *Fort Monroe on Old Point Comfort and in the distance, Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Raps*, n.d. On file with the New York Public Library Digital Collections, Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Division of Art, Prints, and Photographs, Emmet Collection of Manuscripts etc. relating to American History, The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, Vol. 2, https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-2546-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99.

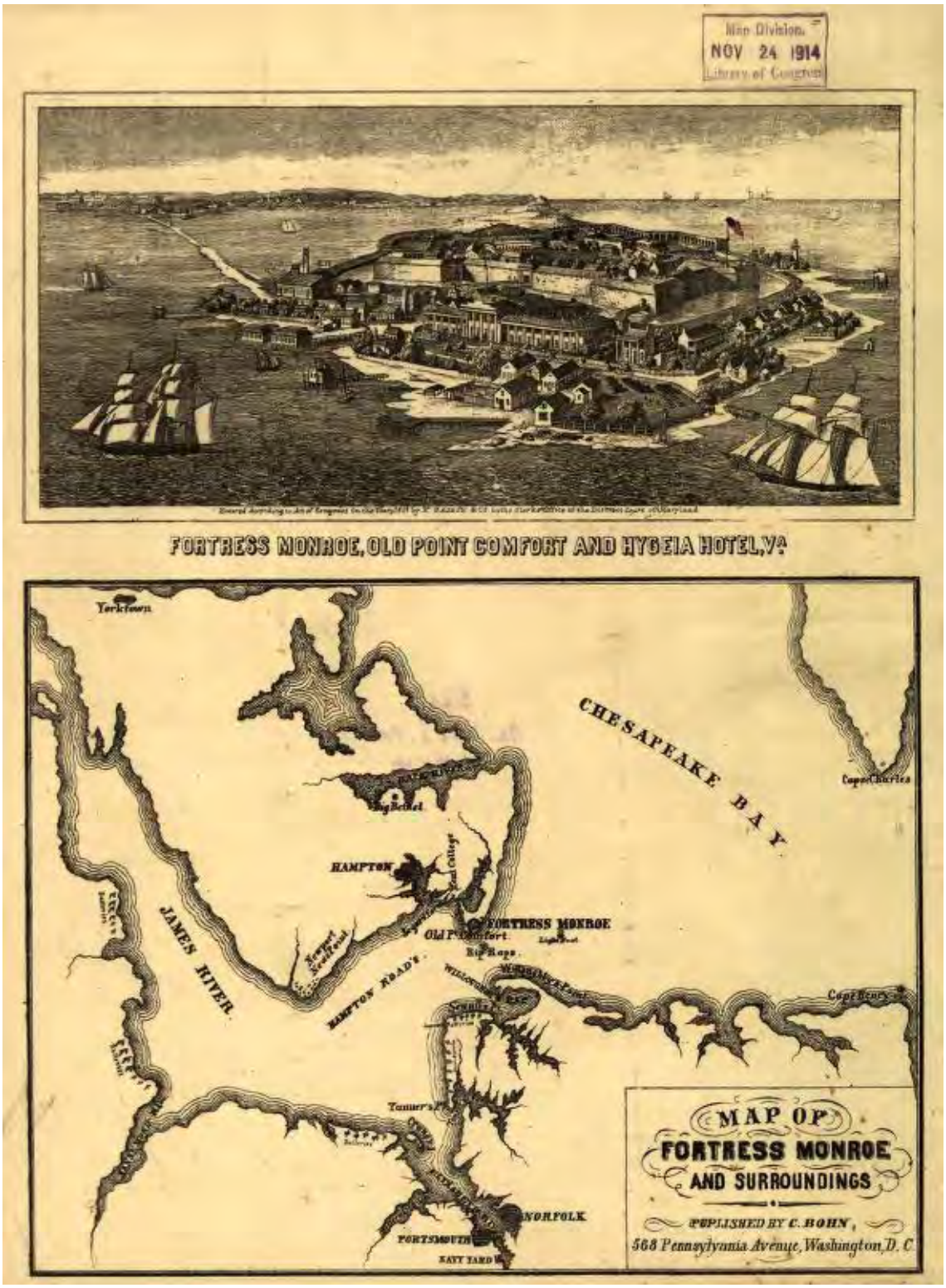

Figure 2. Casimir Bohn, *Map of Fortress Monroe and surroundings*, 1861. Inset view of Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, and Hygeia Hotel. On file at the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/99439161/.

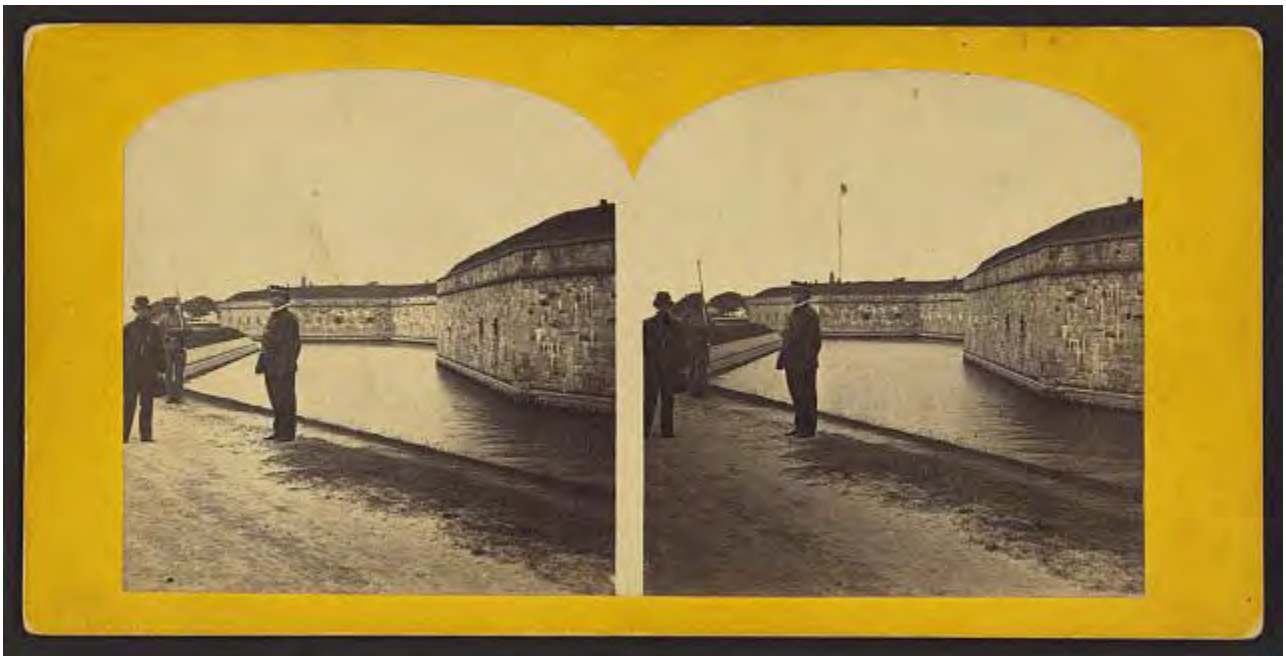

Figure 3. George Stacy, photographer, *Fortress Monroe, Virginia*, 1861. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Gottheim Collection, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2009630932/. Fortress Monroe, Va. No known restrictions on publication.

Figure 4. "*Stampede of slaves from Hampton to Fortress Monroe,*" *Harper's Weekly,* August 17, 1861. Photomechanical print on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, https://www.loc.gov/item/92515012/.

Figure 5. Jacob Wells, *Fortress Monroe, Va. and its vicinity* [map] (New York: Virtue & Co, 1862). On file with the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/99439195/.

Figure 6. Robert Knox Sneden, *Plan of Fortress Munroe [sic], Va., 1862* [map]. On file with the Robert Knox Sneden Diary, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia, and via raster image at the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/gvhs01.vhs00204/.

Figure 7. Robert Knox Sneden, *Plan of Fortress Munroe [sic], Virginia, March 6, 1862* [map]. On file with the Robert Knox Sneden Diary, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia, and via raster image at the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/gvhs01.vhs00203/.

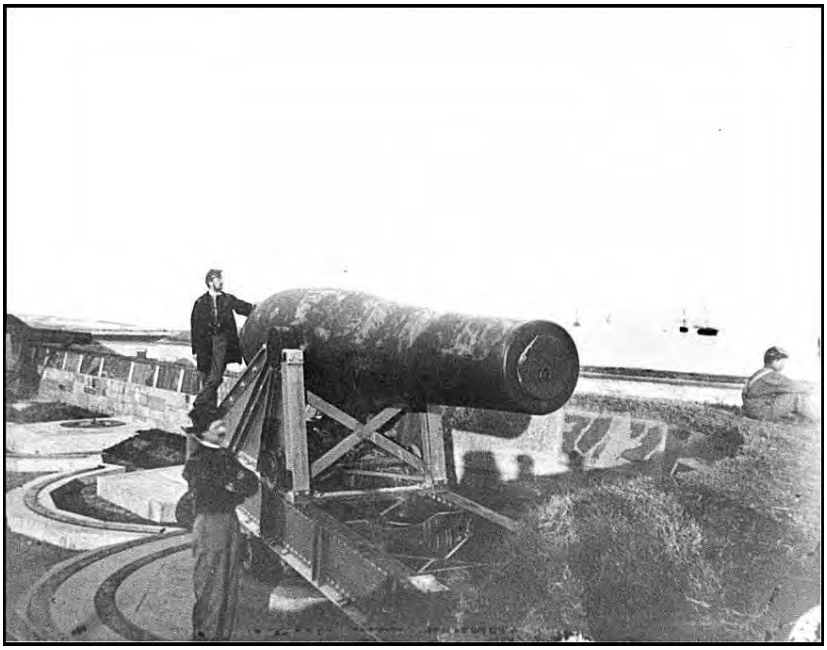

Figure 8. Fort Monroe, Va. The "Lincoln Gun," a 15-inch Rodman Columbiad, 1864. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2018666851/.

Figure 9. The Casemates: Fort Monroe, Virginia, 1864, printed between 1880 and 1889. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2012646297/.

Figure 10. *Interior of a Casemate: Fort Monroe, Virginia*, 1864, printed between 1880 and 1889. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2012646298/.

Figure 11. *Sally port, Fort Monroe, shows Union guards among a group of men at the entrance to the fort, Fort Monroe Virginia*, 1864, printed between 1880-1889. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2014646029/.

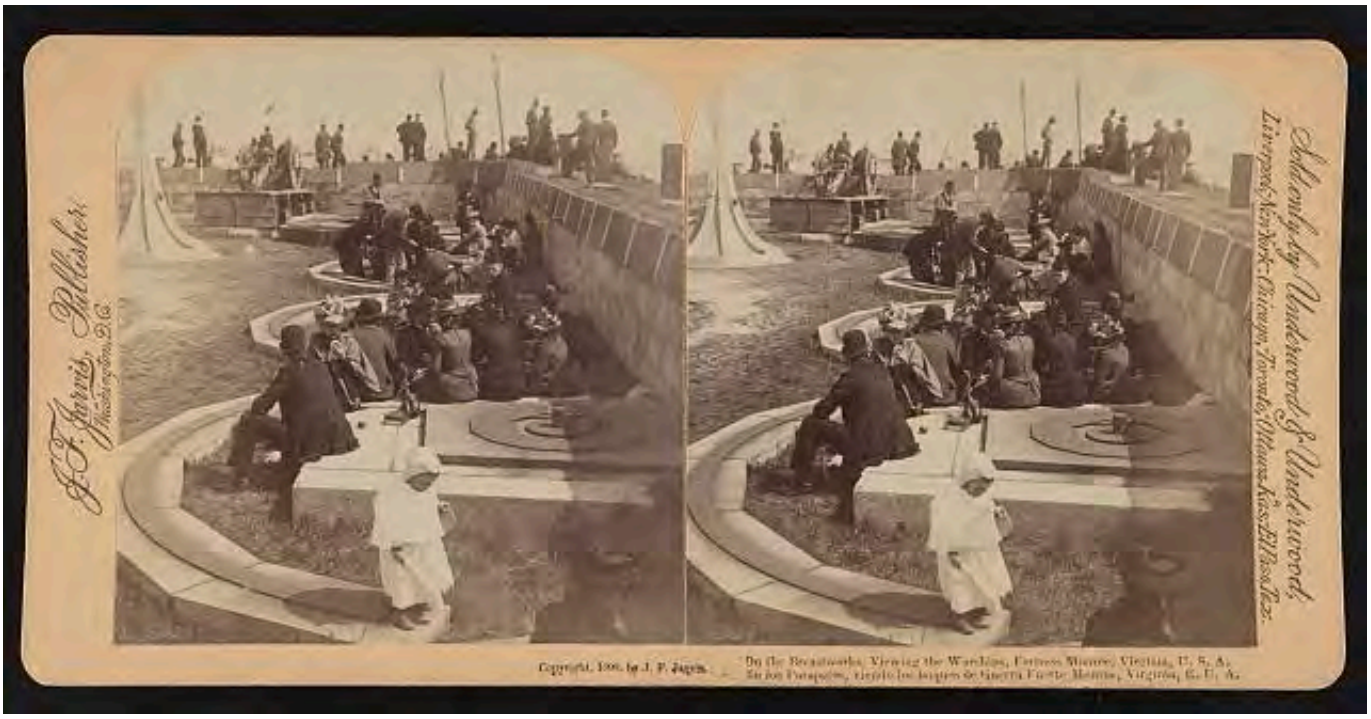

Figure 12. J. F. Jarvis, publisher, *On the breastworks, viewing the warships, Fortress Monroe, Virginia*, 1893. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2018653418/.

Figure 13. Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, 1901. Photograph on file with the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, https://www.loc.gov/item/2018653417/.

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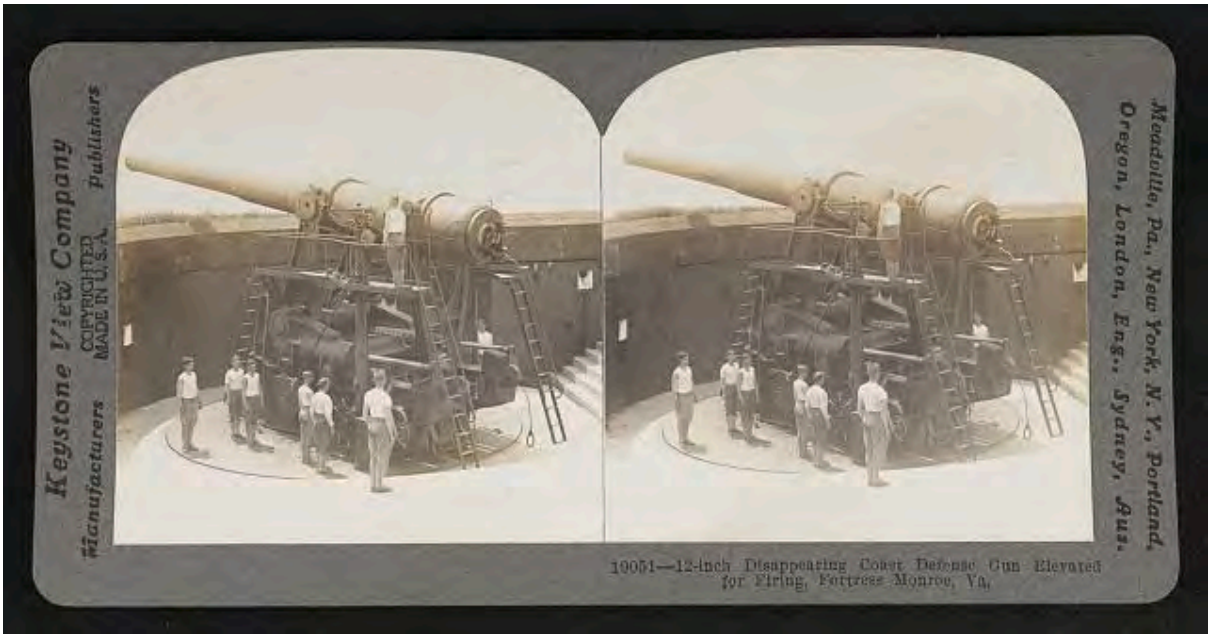

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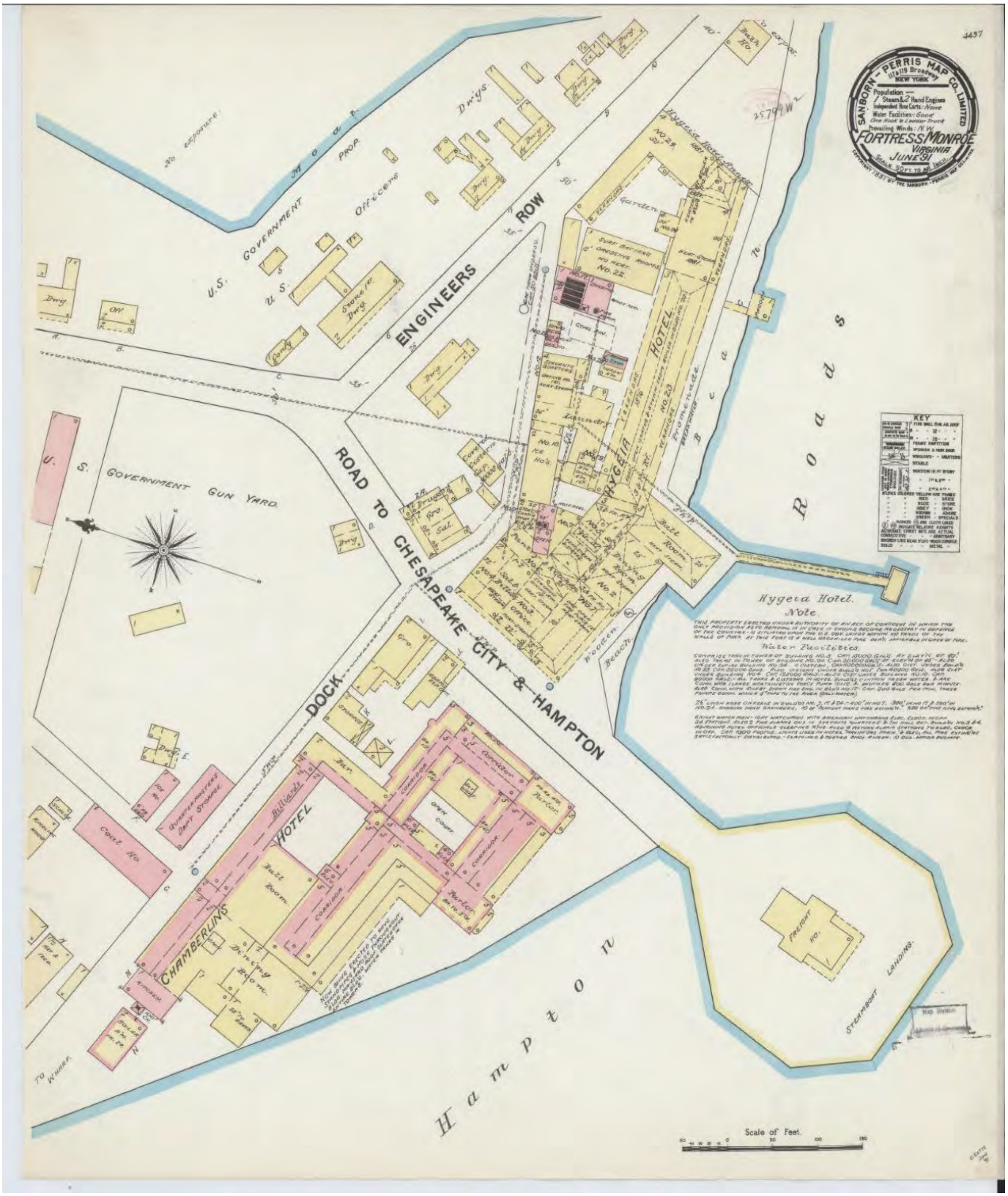

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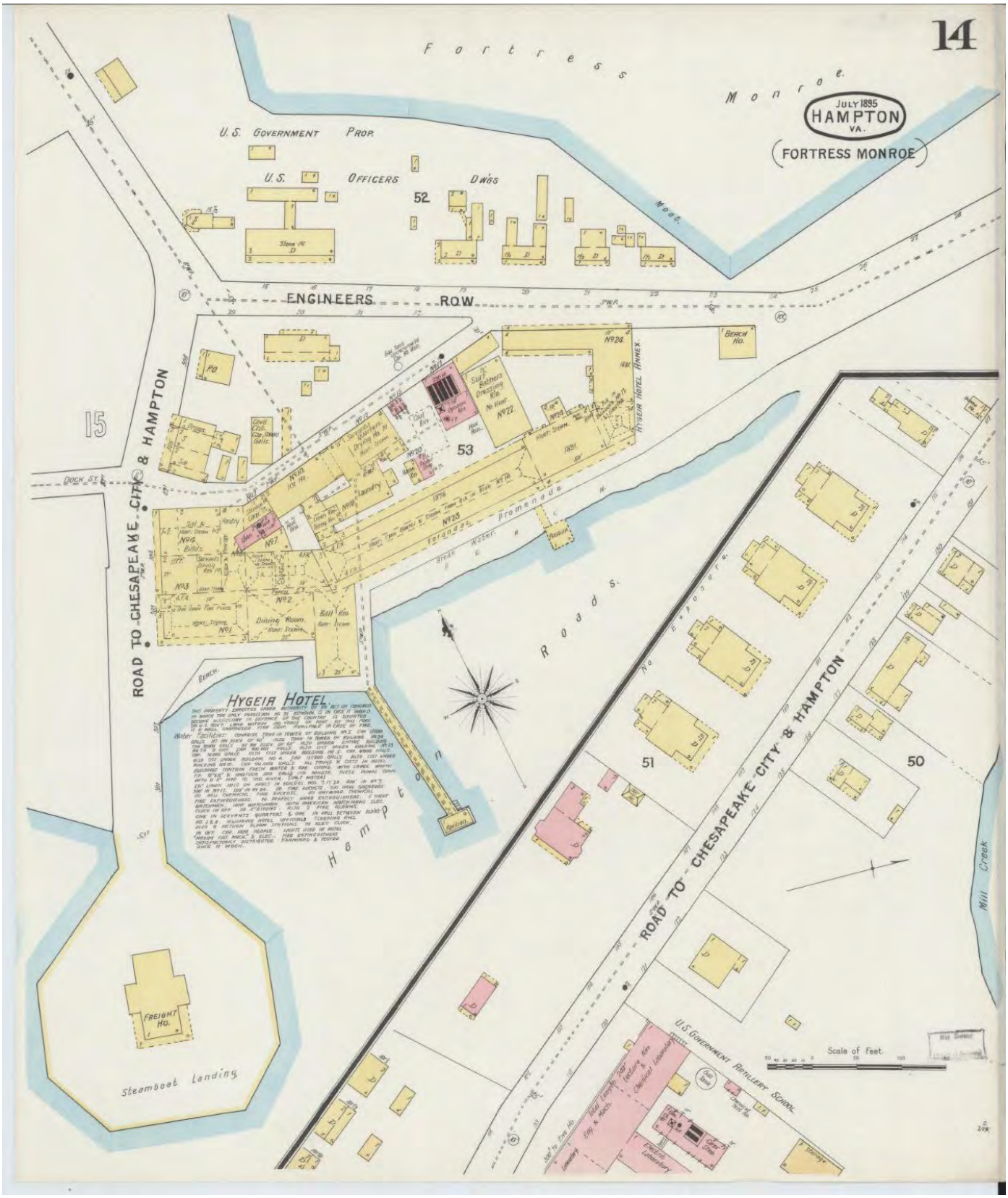

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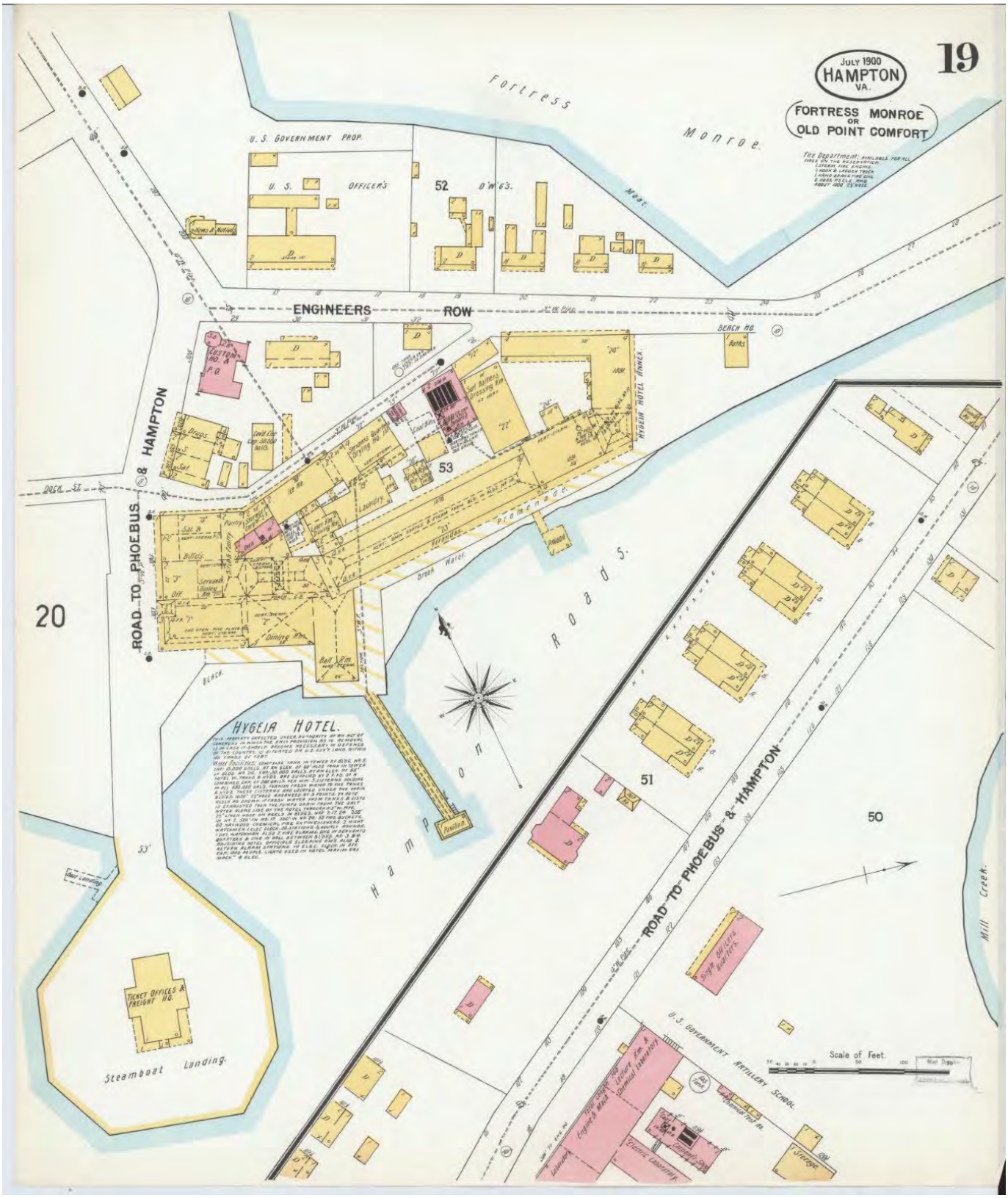

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